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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 203--83rd Congress

Chapter 336--1st Session

H. R. 6481

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 6481

- July 23, 1953 H. R. 6481 was introduced by Rep. Graham and was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- July 27, 1953 House Committee reported H. R. 6481 with amendment. House Report 974. Print of the bill as reported. Rules Committee reported resolution for consideration of bill.
- July 28, 1953 House passed H. R. 6481 with amendments.
- July 29, 1953 Senate passed H. R. 6481 with amendment. Senate and House conferees were appointed.
- July 31, 1953 House agreed to conference report. House Report 1069.
- Aug. 1, 1953 Senate agreed to conference report.
- Aug. 7, 1953 Approved: Public Law 203, 83rd Congress.

H. R. 6000

OF THE HOUSE

OF REPRESENTATIVES

A BILL

TO AMEND THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879, RELATIVE TO THE
PUBLICATION OF THE STATUTES

1. That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is authorized to
2. cause to be printed and bound in a single volume the
3. Acts of Congress passed during the session of the
4. 56th Congress, 1st Session, commencing on the 3d day of
5. March, 1899.

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6481

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 23, 1953

MR. GRAHAM introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To authorize the issuance of two hundred and forty thousand special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*

3 That this Act may be cited as the "Special Migration Act
4 of 1953".

DEFINITIONS

5
6 SEC. 2. When used in this Act, the term—

7 (a) "Administrator" means the administrator of the
8 Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs established in the
9 Department of State pursuant to subsection (b) of section
10 104 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 174) ;

1 (b) "German expellee" means any person of German
2 ethnic origin who was born in Albania, Bulgaria, Czecho-
3 slovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland,
4 Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia,
5 or areas under the administration or control or domination of
6 any such countries, except those parts of Germany under
7 military occupation by the Union of Soviet Socialist
8 Republics;

9 (c) "Refugee" means any person who because of per-
10 secution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion,
11 or political opinions, fled after May 8, 1945, from any
12 Communist, Communist-dominated, or Communist-occupied
13 area of Europe, including those parts of Germany under
14 military occupation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Repub-
15 lics, and who has not been firmly resettled.

16 SPECIAL QUOTA VISAS; NUMBERS

17 SEC. 3. Not to exceed two hundred and thirty-six
18 thousand special quota immigrant visas may be issued as pro-
19 vided by section 4 of this Act to aliens seeking to enter the
20 United States as immigrants and to their spouses and
21 their unmarried children under twenty-one years of age,
22 including children adopted prior to the date of the enactment
23 of this Act, and stepchildren, if accompanying or following

1 to join them: *Provided*, That sections 201 and 202 of the
2 Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 175-178),
3 shall not be held to be applicable to any alien to whom an
4 immigrant visa shall be granted under this Act: *And pro-*
5 *vided further*, That no alien shall be granted a visa under
6 this Act and admitted into the United States unless he is
7 eligible under the Immigration and Nationality Act (66
8 Stat. 163), except as specifically provided in this Act.

9 CLASSES OF IMMIGRANTS

10 SEC. 4. Special quota immigrant visas authorized to
11 be issued under section 3 of this Act shall be allotted as
12 follows:

13 (a) Not to exceed sixty thousand visas to Ger-
14 man expellees residing on the date of enactment of this Act
15 in the area of the German Federal Republic, or in the
16 western sectors of Berlin, or in the western zones of Austria,
17 or in the western sectors of Vienna;

18 (b) Not to exceed sixty thousand visas to nationals of
19 Italy residing on the date of enactment of this Act in Italy
20 or in the Free Territory of Trieste;

21 (c) Not to exceed twenty-five thousand visas to na-
22 tionals of Greece residing on the date of enactment of this
23 Act in Greece;

1 (d) Not to exceed twenty-five thousand visas to na-
2 tionals of the Netherlands residing on the date of enactment
3 of this Act in metropolitan Netherlands;

4 (e) Not to exceed fifty thousand visas allotted as
5 follows:

6 (1) not to exceed thirty-five thousand visas to refugees
7 residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in the area
8 of the German Federal Republic, or in the western sectors of
9 Berlin, or in the western zones of Austria, or in the western
10 sectors of Vienna; and

11 (2) not to exceed fifteen thousand visas to refugees
12 residing on the date of the enactment of this Act within
13 the European continental limits of countries which are mem-
14 bers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or in Tur-
15 key, Sweden, Iran, or in the Free Territory of Trieste;

16 (f) Not to exceed eight thousand visas to aliens residing
17 on the date of the enactment of this Act in the area of the
18 German Federal Republic, or in the western sectors of
19 Berlin, or in the western zones of Austria, or in the western
20 sectors of Vienna, whose applications for immigrant visas
21 under section 2 (c) of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948,
22 as amended, were in process on December 31, 1951;

23 (g) Not to exceed three thousand visas to aliens who
24 (1) during World War II, were members of the armed

1 forces of the Republic of Poland, (2) were honorably dis-
2 charged from such forces, (3) reside on the date of the
3 enactment of this Act in the British Isles, and (4) have not
4 acquired British citizenship;

5 (h) Not to exceed three thousand visas to aliens of
6 European origin who, because of persecution or fear of perse-
7 cution, fled from Communist-dominated China after June 16,
8 1950, and who apply for such visas in Hong Kong;

9 (i) Not to exceed two thousand visas to nationals of
10 Portugal residing on the date of enactment of this Act in
11 metropolitan Portugal.

12 (j) Visas authorized to be issued under this section ex-
13 cept subsection (h), shall not be issued in areas other than
14 those in which the alien, specified in this section, shall have
15 resided on the date of the enactment of this Act.

16 ORPHANS

17 SEC. 5. Not to exceed four thousand special quota im-
18 migrant visas may be issued to children under ten years of
19 age at the time application for a visa is made: *Provided,*
20 That (1) such child is an orphan because of the death or
21 disappearance of both parents, or because of abandonment
22 or desertion by, or separation or loss from, both parents,
23 or has only one parent due to the death or disappearance
24 of, abandonment, or desertion by, or separation or loss from

1 the other parent, and the remaining parent is incapable of
2 providing care for such orphan and agrees to release such
3 orphan for emigration and adoption or guardianship; and
4 (2) has assurances submitted in his or her behalf for ad-
5 mission to the United States for permanent residence with a
6 father or mother by adoption, or for permanent residence
7 with a relative or with a person who is a citizen of the
8 United States or an alien admitted to the United States
9 for permanent residence, or is seeking to enter the United
10 States to come to a public or private agency approved by
11 the Administrator, and such relative, person or agency gives
12 assurances satisfactory to the Administrator that adoption
13 or guardianship proceedings will be initiated with respect
14 to such child and that such child, if admitted into the United
15 States, will be cared for properly.

16 ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

17 SEC. 6. (a) Any alien who (1) was lawfully admitted
18 to the United States prior to July 1, 1953, as a bona fide
19 nonimmigrant and (2) is physically present in the United
20 States on the date of the enactment of this Act, and (3) is
21 eligible for the issuance of a special quota immigrant visa
22 under subsection (a), (e), or (h) of section 4 of this
23 Act, except for the residence requirements specified therein,
24 may have his status adjusted by the Attorney General to

1 that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence,
2 if he is otherwise admissible into the United States under
3 the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163).

4 (b) Application for adjustment of status under this sec-
5 tion may be made within one year next following the date
6 of the enactment of this Act, under regulations promulgated
7 by the Attorney General.

8 (c) Upon the adjustment of the status of any alien as
9 specified in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary of
10 State shall reduce by one the number of special quota immi-
11 grant visas authorized to be issued under the applicable
12 subsection of section 4 of this Act.

13 AFFIDAVITS

14 SEC. 7. Affidavits shall be executed by a citizen or citi-
15 zens of the United States and submitted to the Administrator
16 in accordance with regulations promulgated jointly by the
17 Secretary of State and the Attorney General that persons
18 who qualify under section 4 of this Act (but not their de-
19 pendants), if admitted into the United States will be suitably
20 employed without displacing some other person from em-
21 ployment, and that any such person and the members of his
22 family who propose to live with them shall not become public
23 charges and will have housing without displacing some
24 other person from such housing: *Provided*, That this section

1 shall have no applicability to the person eligible for prefer-
2 ence under paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of section 203 of
3 the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 178-179),
4 who provides satisfactory evidence that he will not become a
5 public charge.

6 INTERGOVERNMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS

7 SEC. 8. The Secretary of State may, for the purposes
8 of this Act, make such arrangements with foreign govern-
9 ments and with the Intergovernmental Committee for
10 European Migration as are necessary and appropriate for
11 the purpose of financing and insuring the voluntary move-
12 ment of migrants, such arrangements to be mutually bene-
13 ficial to the economies of the United States and the countries
14 concerned, as well as to the individual migrants and their
15 families. Such arrangements, where appropriate, may seek
16 to enable immigrants under this Act to transfer into dollar
17 currency personal assets necessary for defraying the cost
18 of transportation and for use in the United States. Arrange-
19 ments between the United States and the other governments
20 concerned and the Intergovernmental Committee for Euro-
21 pean Migration should also provide for such cooperation
22 and assistance as may be required in the administration of
23 the program authorized under this Act in the territory of the
24 intending immigrant's residence.

1 SELECTION WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION; EXEMPTION FROM
2 VISA FEE

3 SEC. 9. The selection of persons admitted into the United
4 States under this Act shall be made without discrimination
5 in favor of or against race, religion, or national origin of
6 such persons; and such persons shall be exempt from paying
7 the fees prescribed in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 281
8 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 230-231).

9 INVESTIGATION AND REPORT; EFFECT OF

10 MISREPRESENTATION

11 SEC. 10. (a) No alien shall be issued a visa under this
12 Act, or be admitted into the United States, unless there shall
13 have been first a thorough investigation and written report
14 made and prepared by the Administrator, or by officers of
15 the United States designated by the Administrator, regarding
16 such person's character, history, and eligibility under this Act.
17 Any person who shall willfully make a material misrepresen-
18 tation to any agency of the Government entrusted with
19 the administration, investigation, enforcement, or any other
20 function relating to the implementation of this Act, for the
21 purpose of gaining admission into the United States as an
22 alien eligible hereunder, shall be ineligible to receive a visa
23 and shall be excluded from admission into the United States
24 under section 212 (a) (19) of the Immigration and

1 Nationality Act (66 Stat. 183) ; and no person shall be
2 issued an immigrant visa or be admitted into the United
3 States under this Act, if the Administrator or the consular
4 officer or immigrant inspector knows or has reason to believe
5 that the alien is ineligible to receive a visa and is subject to
6 exclusion from the United States under any provision of the
7 immigration laws or is not eligible under the terms of this
8 Act: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall remove the
9 right of review and appeal available to aliens under the
10 Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163) .

11 (b) No person shall be issued a visa or be admitted into
12 the United States under this Act unless the consular officer
13 and the immigrant inspector are entirely satisfied upon the
14 basis of affirmative evidence adduced by the applicant that
15 the applicant has established his eligibility for a visa and his
16 admissibility into the United States under this Act and under
17 the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163) .

18 GOOD FAITH OATH

19 SEC. 11. No visa shall be issued to any alien whose ad-
20 mission under this Act is to be based on the submission of an
21 affidavit made under section 7 of this Act, unless he shall first
22 execute a signed statement under oath or affirmation that
23 he accepts and agrees in good faith to abide by the terms
24 of employment provided for such person in the affidavit :

1 upon which his application for a visa under this Act is
2 based. The Administrator is hereby authorized and
3 empowered to administer such oath or take such affir-
4 mation for this purpose and to designate officers of the
5 United States who shall have power to administer such
6 oath or affirmation: *Provided*, That upon a finding by the
7 Attorney General that such statement was falsely made it
8 shall be deemed to be a misrepresentation for the purpose
9 of gaining admission into the United States as provided for
10 in section 10 of this Act: *Provided further*, That in deter-
11 mining whether or not the person accepted and agreed in
12 good faith to abide by the said terms of employment the
13 Attorney General shall consider the manner, conditions,
14 extent, and duration of the person's employment after admis-
15 sion into the United States. Such alien and any alien found
16 to have been inadmissible under the provisions of this Act
17 at the time of entry shall, irrespective of the date of his
18 entry, be taken into custody and deported in the manner
19 provided by sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and
20 Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214).

21 PERSONS EXCLUDED; OATH ON ADMISSION; PENALTIES

22 SEC. 12. (a) No visa shall be issued under this Act to
23 any person who advocated or assisted in the persecution of
24 any person because of race, religion, or national origin.

1 (b) Upon arrival at the port of entry in the United
2 States, every alien eighteen years of age or older, author-
3 ized to be admitted under this Act, shall take and subscribe
4 an oath or affirmation that he is not and never has been a
5 person specified in paragraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E),
6 (F), (G), or (H) of section 212 (a) (28) of the Immigra-
7 tion and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 184-186), except as
8 provided by paragraph (I) of such section, and shall be
9 liable to prosecution for perjury if such oath or affirmation is
10 willfully false. If any alien not entitled to be issued a visa
11 under this Act and not entitled to be admitted into the
12 United States shall nevertheless gain admission, such alien
13 shall, regardless of the date of his entry, be deported in the
14 manner provided in sections 242 and 243 of the Immigra-
15 tion and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214).

16 (c) Any person or persons who knowingly violate or
17 conspire to violate any provision of this Act shall be guilty
18 of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less
19 than \$500 nor more than \$10,000 or shall be imprisoned
20 not less than two or more than ten years, or both.

21 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

22 SEC. 13. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
23 such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes
24 of this Act.

LOANS

1
2 SEC. 14. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other
3 law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed,
4 in consultation with the Administrator, to make loans not
5 to exceed \$5,000,000 in the aggregate, to public or private
6 agencies for the purpose of financing the reception and trans-
7 portation of aliens defined in subsection (b) and (c) of sec-
8 tion 2 and of aliens specified in subsection (f), (g), and
9 (h) of section 4 of this Act, from ports of entry within
10 the United States to the places of their resettlement. Such
11 loans which shall mature not later than June 30, 1963,
12 shall be made under rules and regulations approved by
13 the President.

TERMINATION OF VISA ISSUANCE

14
15 SEC. 15. No immigrant visa shall be issued under this
16 Act after December 31, 1956.

SUPERVISION

17
18 SEC. 16. The Joint Committee on Immigration and
19 Nationality Policy established pursuant to section 401 of
20 the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 274-275)
21 shall make a continuous study of the administration of this
22 Act, and its effect on the national security, the economy, and
23 the social welfare of the United States.

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6481

A BILL

To authorize the issuance of two hundred and forty thousand special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GRAHAM

JULY 23, 1953

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

amendment S. Con. Res. 40, requesting that "United States of America" be placed on exported American-made goods (H. Rept. 967)(p. 10228).

21. PUBLIC LANDS; RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4646, providing for the exchange of public lands for private sustained-yield timber lands which are acquired in connection with Federal projects (H. Rept. 972); S. 837, permitting exchange and amendment of farm units on Federal irrigation projects (H. Rept. 977); H. R. 2839, enabling the Hawaiian Homes Commission to exchange certain lands for public lands (H. Rept. 979); and H. R. 5731, authorizing the De Luz Dam, Calif. (H. Rept. 984)(p. 10228).
22. BUDGETING; PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2, to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed revenues except under certain conditions (H. Rept. 981); and without amendment H. R. 6382, to extend until June 30, 1954, the period during which GSA may conduct negotiated sales of surplus property (H. Rept. 982)(p. 10228).
23. IMMIGRATION. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6481, to authorize entry of refugees, etc., into this country (H. Rept. 974), and the Rules Committee reported a resolution for its consideration (p. 10228).
24. TAXATION; PAYROLLING. The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6413, to permit the Federal Government to withhold from employees' wages certain municipal taxes (H. Rept. 992)(p. 10229).
25. WATER COMPACT. Passed without amendment S. 1197, consenting to a water compact between Nebr., Wyo., and S. Dak. (p. 10140). This bill will now be sent to the President.
26. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 3598, to consolidate the Parker and Davis Dam projects (p. 10133).
27. MINERALS. Passed with amendment S. 2220, to amend the mineral leasing laws regarding pipelines passing through the public domain (pp. 10132, 10143-4).
Passed with amendment S. 1397, relating to mining claims located on land with respect to which a permit or lease has been issued, or an application of offer for permit or lease has been made, under the mineral leasing laws, etc., after Rep. Gavin first objected and spoke about his concern for protection of the surface values on national forest land (pp. 10133, 10141).
28. LAND TRANSFERS. Passed as reported H. R. 1797, to convey certain land to Eastern Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College (pp. 10133-5).
Passed as reported H. R. 2458, to authorize transfer of a tract of national forest land at Cherry Point, N. C., to the Navy. (p. 10137).
Passed without amendment H. R. 3097, to authorize transfer of a grape-research station to the U. of Calif. (pp. 10137-8).
Passed without amendment H. R. 5388, to authorize transfer of a cotton field station to N. C. (p. 10138).
Passed as reported H. R. 107, to provide for transfer of the site of the original Ft. Buford, N. Dak., to N. Dak. (p. 10140).
29. ORCHARD LOANS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4158, to extend for 5 years the USDA authority to make certain loans to orchardists in the Pacific Northwest (pp. 10140-1, 10144).
30. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 6185, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act with respect to disabled veterans (p. 10142).

31. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the second conference report on H. R. 4663, the 1st independent offices appropriation bill, 1954 (H. Rept. 997)(pp. 10220-2).
Received the conference report on H. R. 5246, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1954 (H. Rept. 995)(pp. 10222-5).
Received the conference report on H. R. 5471, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1954 (H. Rept. 996)(pp. 10225-6).
32. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Patman claimed the Federal Reserve Board has "launched a propaganda drive for permanent controls over installment credit which are nothing more than trade controls" (pp. 10218-20).
Rep. Deane discussed the Government's fiscal policy and the impact of recent interest-rate increases on the economy (pp. 10211-17).
33. RUBBER. Received the conference report on H. R. 5728, to dispose of Government rubber-producing plants (H. Rept. 999)(pp. 10182-7).
34. REORGANIZATION. Rep. Brown of Ohio, Rep. Holifield, Joseph P. Kennedy, and Sidney A. Mitchell were appointed to the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (p. 10125).
35. CREDIT UNIONS. Passed without amendment S. 873, to amend the D. C. Credit Unions Act to bring it into line with the Federal Credit Unions Act (p. 10160). This bill will now be sent to the President.
36. SMALL BUSINESS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 514, to create a Small Business Administration (pp. 10172-82).
37. FOUNDATIONS INVESTIGATION. Agreed to, with amendment, H. Res. 217, to create a select committee to investigate foundations (pp. 10188-203).

BILLS INTRODUCED

38. PROPERTY. H. R. 6534, by Rep. Bender, to provide for Federal payments in lieu of taxes on property; to Interior and Insular Affairs (p. 10229).
H. J. Res. 310, by Rep. Mason, relating to prohibitions upon giving or lending of Government property to any foreign government or international organization; to Judiciary Committee (p. 10230).
39. REORGANIZATION. H. R. 6535, by Rep. Dodd, to amend the Reorganization Act of 1939 so as to authorize either House to disapprove specific provisions in reorganization plans; to Government Operations Committee (p. 10229).
40. PERSONNEL. H. R. 6537, by Rep. Forand, and H. R. 6539, by Rep. Mason, to amend the Social Security Act to provide unemployment insurance for Federal civilian employees; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 10229).
41. CLAIMS. H. R. 6541, by Rep. Miller, Calif., to extend the time for filing claims on behalf of certain claimants; to Judiciary Committee (p. 10229).
42. MINERALS. H. R. 6543, by Rep. Pfoest, to create a Department of Mineral Resources; to Government Operations Committee (p. 10229).
43. POSTAL RATES. H. R. 6544, by Rep. Reams, to establish a postal rate-making procedure under the executive department; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (pp. 10229-30).
44. WOOL. H. R. 6548, by Rep. Hagen, Calif., to amend the Tariff Act to encourage

Union Calendar No. 346

83D CONGRESS
1st Session

} HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES {

REPORT
No. 974

EMERGENCY IMMIGRATION PROGRAM

JULY 27, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HILLINGS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6481]

The Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6481) to authorize the issuance of 240,000 special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

On page 7, line 22, strike out "them" and insert in lieu thereof "him".

On page 8, line 2, after "section 203" add "(a)".

PURPOSES OF THE BILL

The purposes of the bill are: (1) To authorize the issuance, prior to January 1, 1957, of special quota immigrant visas not to exceed 240,000 to certain defined categories of aliens, including 4,000 such visas to be issued to orphans under 10 years of age; (2) to authorize the Attorney General to adjust the immigration status of certain defined categories of aliens lawfully admitted to the United States prior to July 1, 1953, as bona fide nonimmigrants; (3) to place the administration of the proposed law within the framework of the Immigration and Nationality Act and to provide for additional safeguards against the admission of possible security risks or the new immigrants becoming public charges or a burden on the national welfare and economy; and (4) to entrust the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy, established pursuant to section 401 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, with the task of conducting a study of the administration of the proposed law and its effect on the national security, the economy, and the social welfare of the United States.

The sole purpose of the amendments is to correct drafting errors.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

On April 22, 1953, the Speaker of the House of Representatives received the following letter from the President of the United States:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 22, 1953.

The Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: We are all aware of the tragic developments of the past several years which have left countless thousands of individuals, homeless refugees in the heart of Europe. In recent months, the number of refugees has been increased by the steady flow of escapees who have braved death to escape from behind the Iron Curtain. These refugees and escapees searching desperately for freedom look to the free world for haven.

In addition, the problem of population pressures continues to be a source of urgent concern in several friendly countries in Europe.

It is imperative that we join with the other nations in helping to find a solution to these grave questions. These refugees, escapees, and distressed peoples now constitute an economic and political threat of constantly growing magnitude. They look to traditional American humanitarian concern for the oppressed. International political considerations are also factors which are involved. We should take reasonable steps to help these people to the extent that we share the obligation of the free world.

Therefore, after consideration of all the points of view which have been presented, I recommend, within the framework of the immigration laws, the enactment of emergency immigration legislation for the special admission of 120,000 immigrants per year for the next 2 years.

In order to help resolve this current immigration and refugee problem in the tradition of our American policy, I urge that the Congress give this recommendation its earliest consideration.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

Major legislation similar to that requested in the above-cited messages was enacted by the Congress in 1948 and in 1950, when the Displaced Persons Act (acts of June 25, 1948 and June 16, 1950) permitted the resettlement in the United States of a total of 393,542 aliens, of which 53,448 were expellees of German ethnic origin, 2,838 were orphans and 337,244 were displaced persons falling within the following categories:

Displaced persons from Western Germany, and Austria, and Italy ..	306, 785
Recent political refugees.....	162
Venezia Giulia refugees.....	2, 000
European displaced persons from Far East.....	3, 312
Polish exsoldiers from Great Britain.....	10, 487
Native Greeks and preferentials.....	8, 977
Out-of-zone refugees.....	5, 521
Total.....	337, 244

The need for this new legislation has been presented to the committee by witnesses representing the Department of State as one arising, in part, out of the war and its aftermath, and in some degree out of the fact that one brand of totalitarianism has succeeded another in oppressing hundreds of millions of people living in Eastern Europe. Problems created by population pressures aggravated by the war, and by refugees from persecution, are causing situations in certain parts of Europe which gravely endanger the objectives of American foreign policy.

Pressures from overpopulation have increased tremendously since the beginning of World War II, during which European emigration practically ceased. The postwar refugee problem, including the presence in Western Germany of Germans expelled from their homes in areas of Communist domination in Eastern Europe, and the steady stream of people fleeing to the West from the terrors of communism, has intensified population pressures to critical proportions in Western Europe.

Political and social problems stemming from the existence of large numbers of unemployed or underemployed people referred to as "surplus population," "excess population," or "overpopulation" have increased tremendously due to postwar economic difficulties.

A considerable effort has been made by most of the nations of the free world to assist in alleviating this situation. Twenty-two governments, including those of the United States, Australia, Canada, as well as 12 Western European and 6 Latin-American countries, are working through the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) to help meet this problem. The United States has assumed leadership in this organization, which proposes to move 120,000 persons out of Europe in calendar year 1953 and 140,000 in 1954.

In the postwar period various countries have participated substantially in receiving migrants from Europe. It is estimated that annually some 350,000 migrants are moving from Europe to overseas countries. Since 1945, Canada, for example, has admitted approximately 775,000 migrants from Europe. During the same period Australia has taken 720,000. The Latin-American countries have received approximately 125,000 annually from Europe. It is hoped that under the leadership offered by the United States, the other nations will make even greater efforts to increase their level of immigration from Europe.

The problem to which the President's recommendation is addressed and which the bill tends to alleviate, is one which has greatly concerned both the United States and our North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies. All members of the NATO have been and continue to be deeply concerned with migration problems.

The committee has been presented evidence to the effect that it is most important, at the present time, to reduce some of the population backlog created during the war years and aggravated by the continuous influx of refugees from countries and areas under Communist domination. The pressure of surplus populations and of refugees, expelled, and escapees creates serious economic, social, and political strains and stresses for our Western European partners. And not the least serious is the aggravation of economic conditions of a kind which encourage the growth of communism. The chief burden lies upon the individual countries affected. Indubitably, they have made great strides in absorbing into their own economies as large a proportion of the backlog as they could. But their resources are limited. They cannot manage the entire problem alone. Only with the assistance of adequate emigration opportunities can the population pressures in these countries be reduced to the point where they are tolerable and can be handled on a continuing basis within their own borders.

ICEM report.—At the request of the chairman of this committee, Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, Director of the Intergovernmental Committee

for European Migration, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, has submitted the following report on the broader aspects of migration from Western Europe under the auspices of ICEM:

INTRODUCTION

1. Migration has since the beginning of time been the escape route for populations threatened with the loss of their livelihood by war and economic upheavals. The great migration from Europe began in the early part of the 19th century and reached a peak of approximately 1½ million annually in the years following World War I. Between 1820 and 1950 more than 33 million Europeans entered the United States as immigrants. These people and those who quit Europe for South America, the British Commonwealth, and the white African colonies, left behind the threats of starvation and futility and built the strength which is now called the free world.

2. The economic depression following World War I, the introduction of protective immigration legislation and practices in the countries of the New World, and the disruptions of World War II have partially barred the escape route of migration. Consequently the surplus population in the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Greece has mounted to a present total in excess of 3½ million people. They face the constant fear of unemployment and of a cramped and unproductive life. They seek the opportunity still existing in the growing economies of the overseas countries of the free world. As surplus population they represent a social and political danger, as would-be migrants they are potential builders of greater prosperity and strength in the new homelands.

CREATION OF THE PROVISIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANTS FROM EUROPE (RENAMED INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION IN OCTOBER 1952)

3. This dangerous and wasteful situation had been recognized by governments soon after the war and was the subject of much debate in many places for several years. Public statements were made by such authorities as the President of the United States and by European foreign ministers calling attention to the dangers and recommending various solutions. The United States Congress recognized the situation in its legislation. Finally the Brussels Conference on Migration, assembled on the initiative of the United States Government, created the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe, which held its first session in December 1951, immediately following the Brussels Conference. Sixteen member governments then adhered to its founding resolution, and they have since been joined by a further six. The complete list is:

Argentina	Denmark	Norway
Australia	France	Paraguay
Austria	Germany	Sweden
Belgium	Greece	Switzerland
Brazil	Israel	United States
Canada	Italy	Venezuela
Chile	Luxembourg	
Costa Rica	Netherlands	

4. The committee agreed to create a small and experimental administration with an initial life of 1 year (since extended by a further year) and gave it the task of fulfilling the objective of the founding resolution, namely:

"(a) To provide and arrange for land, sea, and air transportation, as required;
 "(b) To assume responsibility for the charter of such ships operated under the auspices of IRO as may be required;

"(c) To coordinate a shipping program utilizing commercial shipping facilities to the maximum extent possible and the chartered ships transferred from the IRO to secure those movements for which commercial facilities are inadequate;

"(d) To take such actions as may be directly related to these ends, taking account of such national and international services as are available;

"(e) To take such other actions as will be necessary and appropriate to discharge the foregoing functions."

5. The committee further adopted an administrative budget of \$2,359,060 of which the United States accepted to contribute \$785,567, and an operational budget of \$31,594,940 of which \$9,214,433 was to be the United States contribu-

tion. It approved an operational program envisaging the movement of 115,000, the indicated destinations being—

Australia.....	25, 000
Canada.....	40, 000
Latin American countries.....	23, 000
New Zealand.....	2, 000
United States of America.....	25, 000
Total.....	115, 000

THE RESULTS TO DATE

6. Operations were begun on February 1, 1952, 6 weeks after the committee had come into being, and 10,574 migrants were moved in the first month. These were mainly migrants who had been brought to the point of final clearance for emigration by the International Refugee Organization which went into liquidation simultaneously with the activation of the committee's program. This was an encouraging beginning but it was soon followed by developments which have prejudiced the committee's operations from that time, and the effect of which is only now beginning to recede.

7. The basic conception behind the creation of the committee had been that one of the principal obstacles to additional migration at that time was the lack of sufficient suitable shipping, and the lack on the part of many intending migrants of the necessary funds or appropriate currency to pay for their journey. Consequently, the committee's task was closely tied to the supply of these two putative deficiencies. The role was further limited, with the object of avoiding overlap with the functions of other national, international, and commercial agencies, to giving assistance not otherwise available to migrants who would not otherwise be moved.

8. Unfortunately the situation which developed in early 1952 did not accord with this role. The two largest immigration countries involved, namely, Australia and Canada, almost simultaneously became unavailable to the committee as destinations for additional migrants who would not otherwise move. Australia following a period of inflation and economic upheaval drastically reduced its program. Canada restricted its intake in the 1952 immigration season following a period of exceptional seasonal unemployment which dictated caution in the admission of new labor. Furthermore, several Latin American countries which had been taking a substantial though fluctuating number of migrants, simultaneously reached a point of at least superficial saturation of their labor markets. Finally, the United States special legislation which had provided for the admission of 400,000 refugees and ethnic Germans expired.

9. The new committee, with funds and shipping at its disposal, and with unlimited potential migrants within its reach, thus was apparently faced with the unexpected fundamental problem of finding keys to open closed doors to immigration opportunities.

Nevertheless by the end of 1952, assistance in movement, by the supply of transportation or participation in voyage costs, had been given to migrants who had gone to the following destinations from the countries indicated:

To—		From—	
Australia.....	15, 486	Austria.....	11, 012
Brazil.....	9, 797	Germany.....	38, 276
Canada.....	8, 853	Greece.....	467
Chile.....	1, 324	Italy.....	11, 589
Israel.....	739	Netherlands.....	10, 052
New Zealand.....	397	Shanghai/Hong Kong.....	878
United States of America.....	38, 102	Trieste.....	689
Venezuela.....	1, 488	Miscellaneous.....	4, 663
Miscellaneous.....	1, 440		
Total.....	77, 626	Total.....	77, 626

10. It is particularly noteworthy that of these 48,200 were refugees in the broad sense, including 26,856 falling within the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It is gratifying that the special efforts made on their behalf, in conjunction with the international voluntary agencies, were successful despite the overall difficulties, and this otherwise impossible reestablishment of these needy people is by itself a justification of the committee's first year of life.

11. In the first 5 months of 1953 a further 23,000 migrants had been assisted, making a total of over 100,000 in 16 months, and there seems to be reasonable hope of reaching a figure of 10,000 per month before the winter season again brings its normal diminution of potentials.

REASSESSMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The surplus

12. The five European countries which have sought assistance for their migrants are the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Greece. The surplus in these countries is conservatively estimated at a minimum of 3½ million persons.

13. The quality of the surplus suitable for, and desirous of, emigration can only be ascertained empirically when actual opportunities occur. It is virtually certain, however, that there is no significant excess of skilled artisans, and governments concerned do not encourage their emigration, though amongst such persons there are numbers who desire to better themselves by migration. The substantial part of the excess consists of skilled and unskilled agricultural and rural population, unskilled and partly skilled urban labor.

THE MAIN IMMIGRATION COUNTRIES

The United States

14. The United States of America is not an immigration country in the same sense that the Latin American states or Canada are. It does not need to rely on immigration to assist in its development, but it is nevertheless an important element because of the size of its normal quotas for immigration, and particularly because of the special possibilities which it has provided from time to time by emergency legislation.

Australia

15. Australia presents natural possibilities for increased immigration and in view of its strategic problems arising from comparative isolation, coupled with population pressures in Southeast Asia, large-scale immigration is normally politically acceptable to its inhabitants even if this involves them in slight personal inconveniences. However, the economic crises of 1952, arising in part from the fall in wool prices, and in part from other economic causes, and resulting in inflation and some unemployment centered critical opinion on immigration. The migrant, who is most conspicuous when unemployed or unhoused and who can be blamed for his contribution to inflation, became unwelcome to the public, and the program for the 12 months beginning July 1, 1952, was reduced from the intended intake of 150,000 to only 80,000. The situation has now righted itself to some extent and the year beginning July 1, 1953, should show a higher figure in which the committee's participation may run as high as 30,000.

16. Australia needs population for its protection; it must populate or perish. It needs rural workers to increase food production which is not keeping pace with recent population increases. It needs workers to exploit its urban production potentials and to assist in the development of its natural power and mineral resources. The natural increase of births over deaths is insufficient, but a planned immigration program is subject, for internal political reasons, to disruption whenever serious economic fluctuation occurs. The solution to this problem lies largely in the need for additional monetary capital for investment in basic production and in basic utilities and housing. Such capital has not so far been available from internal savings, and external borrowing has been made for other even more pressing needs.

Canada

17. Canada, like Australia, is a country of comparatively recent development. That development is substantially the work of immigrants in the last half-century. Immigration continues to be regarded as the natural method of further developing the country's resources, and the availability of capital for the investment which must parallel increase of population is currently no problem. However, Canada's severe winter and the accompanying annual slowdown of commerce result in very seasonal demands for labor, and consequent concentration of immigration in the summer months. This results in the failure to achieve optimum performance which is inevitable in any activity which is conducted on a stop-and-go basis. Heavy demands for shipping occur in the peak tourist season and workers thus often arrive later than needed, and opportunities go by default. The need is for planning the program further in advance, and for more flexibility in the provision of shipping than is now available from commercial sources.

LATIN AMERICA

18. The potentialities and difficulties are common to most countries of South America, varying in each country in degree only. These countries present remarkable potentials for exploitation of vast natural resources. They, too, need additional population to assist in this task and in particular for rural development and food production. In general two factors—the lack of internal services for the placement of migrants, and the unavailability of capital for appropriate investment—are the reason for the failure to absorb much greater numbers of migrants. Superficially it is difficult for emigrants to be found employment, but organized and planned efforts with the committee's assistance to find individual opportunities in Brazil turned up over 5,000 possibilities in 9 months. These gaps exist and can be filled without the need for specific capital investment. On the other hand the greatest potential exists in the possibilities for land settlement which require considerable capital. Nevertheless the need is obvious for these countries to grow more food to stabilize their economics, and agricultural families are available in great numbers in Europe who presently produce little food, and no surplus beyond their own needs. Such capital as is available in these South American countries tends to be spent on more obvious and more quickly repaying developments such as mines, railways, and ports.

TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM

19. Aside from overriding political and economic considerations, and from transportation problems, migration today requires the technical capacity to identify migration potentials, to select suitable immigrants for specific potentials, and to improve these selected migrants by orientation language training, and when necessary by occupational instruction. Failure in any of these techniques results in lost opportunity and often in the more damaging result of dissatisfied migrants returning to their homelands. Adequate services of these kinds require trained personnel and competent organization. Unfortunately in many places they do not exist. There is failure in several countries to identify opportunities, bad placement of migrants unprepared practically and psychologically for their new lives, and there are failures to select, from the vast pool available, those who have the best qualifications and capacities for their country of destination. Though final selection and visaing must remain the prerogative of the immigration country, assistance and training are needed in all the other steps of these important processes.

20. The transport problem in migration arises from the nature of its impact on commercial shipping. In general it is a traffic which is subject to dislocation at very short notice, subject to seasonal fluctuation, and difficult to estimate in advance. It is a traffic which will carry only low fares, and a traffic of a one-way, one-time nature, which constitutes a difficult trade in which to establish a sound, long-term program of operation on building.

Consequently, though the improvements natural in competitive trade are gradually taking place, commercial shipping tends to be unable to meet peak periods of migration movement, and cautiously to lag behind in the provision of transport when a new flow begins to develop on a route. The need, therefore, is for shipping, uninfluenced by such commercial considerations, to be available to take care of high peak periods and to operate on new routes until their commercial feasibility has been demonstrated.

THE ROAD AHEAD

21. The complexity of the problem, and the need for cooperative international effort, more complicated than the provision of subsidized transportation, to complement existing national and international facilities became progressively more obvious to the member governments of ICEM. The situation was finally recognized by its adoption of a resolution (No. 36 of October 1952) of which the operative clause read in part:

"Resolves to request the Director to improve and develop technical services related to the movement of migrants likely to increase the volume of such movements such improvements and developments to be within the framework of the Brussels Resolution and the program of the Committee and by seeking the maximum collaboration of interested governments and competent organizations; and to request the Director to encourage the preparation of settlement plans of member governments wishing to increase the numbers of migrants to be received, to participate in the drafting of such plans and to further the completion of such plans as the governments concerned may be prepared to adopt."

22. This view is also reflected in the main article of the new draft constitution now before member governments and in the recognition by most of the members that appropriate international assistance implies a longer life span than an annually renewable tenure of life for the operating agency. The committee furthermore approved an allocation from the operational budget for 1953 of \$600,000 for the purpose of assisting national services in developing techniques of selection training and placement designed to exploit existing opportunities to the optimum.

23. The director of the committee believes that the problem of moving the surplus population of $3\frac{1}{2}$ million from Europe to productive life overseas, while presenting grave dangers if unsolved, and demanding the unremitting support and cooperation of governments, is not insolvable, nor overwhelming in the light of the history of migration.

24. Spontaneous migration from the five countries concerned under bilateral and personal arrangements unassisted by the committee accounts for an annual movement of approximately 200,000 (out of a total movement from Western Europe of approximately 250,000). The committee's own efforts in its 11-month program in 1952 added a further 78,000 in that year. During 1953 it is planned to assist 120,000 whose destinations are expected to be—

Australia and New Zealand	28, 600
Canada	20, 700
Latin America	52, 500
U. S. A.	12, 500
Others	5, 700
Total	120, 000

The approved budget for operations is \$34,608,475, and for administration \$2,147,000, of which the United States contributions are \$8,524,905 and \$715,595 respectively.

25. Though it is too early to estimate in detail, it should be possible to surpass this 1953 figure in 1954, provided that the committee's efforts in the field of technical help receive the full cooperation of governments and are as successful as anticipated. If it be accepted that the target is to transfer the excess in a period of less than 10 years, the object is to increase progressively the expected annual total of spontaneous and committee assisted migration from slightly over 300,000 to what is believed to be an optimum of 400,000. The speed with which this increase can be obtained will govern the period of time during which international aid will be required, before assistance can once more be left to bilateral arrangements and in the case of refugees, to private international aid.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED

26. The categories of assistance needed to achieve this optimum may be stated as follows:

- (a) Assistance in the provision of transport and its financing.
- (b) Assistance in the techniques of migration services.
- (c) Wholehearted cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis of the members of ICEM.
- (d) The making available of capital from national and international resources for the capital investment which must accompany large-scale immigration.

TRANSPORT

27. A small number of vessels must be available on call of the committee to assist in peak periods. Financial subsidy from sources other than the countries concerned will be required as to approximately one-third of the costs involved.

MIGRATION SERVICE ASSISTANCE

28. Such services are vital to the increase of migration to existing potentials, and essential to the development and satisfaction of increased possibilities.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

29. Such cooperation implies the need for full recognition by both emigration and immigration countries of the necessity to resolve the implicit conflict of interests involved in the selective transfer of population. It implies the necessity for some sacrifice on the part of both countries financially, and in the case of the immi-

gration countries of the inconveniences associated with increase of population above the natural rate. The rewards will be measurable in terms of economic, cultural, and political gains over the longer term. Such cooperation also implies financial and political support from the countries not directly involved, and presents the opportunity for those countries which do not need immigrants but can absorb them without undue difficulty to make the most constructive contribution of all.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

30. If these three first requirements can be met it should not be impossible to make substantial inroads into the surplus. If however the problem is to be solved within 10 years, capital investment in Australia, and in agricultural development in Latin America will be required. Such capital investments will not only make immigration more politically acceptable in these countries, it will not only increase their ability to be self-supporting in times of peace and war, but it will stabilize their economies and create new opportunities for work and production for other new migrants not directly provided for by the investment itself. Finally, and of great practical importance, it will build up new sources of world food supply to replace those which have been extinguished behind the Iron Curtain and those which are disappearing in other parts of the world.

CONCLUSION

31. If the ICEM continues to receive the support of its members in working along the foregoing lines on matters within its powers; and in stimulating the developments required, such as the provision of capital for investment, where they lie outside its mandate; there is every reason to expect that the contribution of overseas migration to the solution of the surplus population problem in Western Europe economies, coupled with other methods being used to strengthen their economies, will result in overall success.

Redistribution of this population removes the breeding ground of revolutionary ideologies in Europe, creates new areas of strength in the free world, increases food and industrial production, and creates new markets. It also provides the opportunity for the frustrated individual to live and work in self respect and freedom.

32. The director is convinced that this double problem of excess population on the one hand, and need of selected manpower on the other, can be dealt with effectively only by international cooperation. He is convinced that with hard work, good will and adequate resources the problem can be solved as a major contribution to world peace. The alternative, failure, would be doubly disastrous for it would not be limited to an immediate setback. It would create a widespread conviction that international cooperation had proved a failure, with the result that, for many years to come at least, it would serve as a pretext for blocking future proposals to deal with the problem on an international basis. Regardless of the discouragement inseparable from any such complicated and unprecedented operation, we simply cannot afford to fail when we know we can succeed.

The immigration program provided for in the bill seeks to meet both a general and a specific problem, one in the area of refugees, expellees, and escapees, and one in the field of excess population.

The entire concept of the program and its administration is placed within the framework of the Immigration and Nationality Act, commonly referred to as the McCarran-Walter Act. The security provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act are to be fully complied with and the screening process proposed in the bill is, in fact, even more rigorous than that which applies under normal immigration procedures.

The immigration program envisaged in this legislation will also be subject to those provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act that are designed to protect the American labor market from undue overcrowding. Additional requirements regarding the submission of assurances of employment and housing are further designed to protect the domestic economy and the social welfare of the United States.

With respect to the possible impact of this legislation on the American labor market, the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Durkin, testified before the committee, in part, as follows:

It is useful, however, to pinpoint this fact: A special quota of 120,000 per year would mean an estimated addition of 60,000 persons to our total labor force. This smaller figure is due to the fact that at least half of those who will enter will be wives and dependents of working wage earners. The labor force now consists of over 66 million persons, and is being increased by about 800,000 each year. Unemployment is also at an alltime low in relation to population and work force. In other words, we could anticipate from this limited program an added trickle of actually less than one-tenth of 1 percent into the massive pipeline of workers that man our industrial and agricultural enterprises.

We might even narrow the focus for a moment to the critical manpower needs of national security. Defense employment now stands at 6 million—3 times what it was when American fighting forces first saw combat in Korea. Consider 60,000 workers a year alongside of this figure or in relation to the soaring demands that would be imposed by full mobilization, if that comes.

This analysis is confirmed by the reaction of the major labor organizations in this country. They would naturally be highly sensitive to any possible impairment from outside of the employment security of their members. Yet organized labor has joined in support of special programs of the kind embodied in the emergency legislation now being considered by the committee. It is a familiar fact to you and a reassuring one to me, that both the AFL and the CIO have on a number of occasions gone on record to this effect.

So far as agriculture is concerned, there are simply not enough farmhands available to meet our needs. This is the situation in spite of the accelerated tempo of recruiting activities by the United States Employment Service. To mention one factor, industry and the Armed Forces continue to siphon off substantial numbers of male farm laborers. Several agricultural sections of the country suffered labor shortages last year and this is expected again. Employers need various kinds of help including trained dairy hands, animal ranch hands, general farmhands, and farm couples. The total numbers needed are estimated by some to be as high as 200,000 based upon an equivalent decrease of regular hired workers on farms in recent years. In fact farming operations in several areas, such as dairying in Wisconsin and New England, have been reduced because of manpower losses. The program before you would give preference to farmworkers among others. There is every reason to welcome whatever help it may provide in the difficult task of overcoming the shortage of these workers.

The critical shortages of certain skills in industry also stand to be alleviated in some measure by the entry of the trained persons who will be accorded priority. Today, the country urgently needs more than 6,000 machine operators, 4,000 professional engineers, 2,000 machinists, and an equal number of tool and die makers, to cite just a few examples. There are many other classifications on the list of those in short supply.

ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Section 2

Subsection (a) of section 2 of the bill makes it abundantly clear that the committee does not recommend the establishment of any special agency either to administer the program authorized under this bill or to coordinate activities of other governmental agencies involved in the administration of our regular immigration laws.

It is the considered opinion of the committee that the two Departments of the administration, to wit, the Department of State and the Department of Justice, through their Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, respectively, are fully capable of undertaking the administration of the special migration program.

Subsection (b) of section 2 defines the beneficiaries of this legislation, in language similar to that contained in section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended. It deals with the expellees of

"German ethnic origin" and it does not exclude from entry to the United States the expellees who may have been firmly resettled in the German Federal Republic, since by law, theoretically, all German expellees have been so resettled.

Subsection (c) of section 2 defines the refugee of both Germanic and non-Germanic origin who fled after V-E Day from Soviet-dominated areas.

Section 3

The first proviso to section 3 waives only 2 sections of the Immigration and Nationality Act, namely, the one containing annual numerical limitations (quotas) and the other, dealing mostly with the Asia-Pacific triangle not to be applicable to the beneficiaries of this legislation. The committee deems it necessary to stress at this point that section 203 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, containing the methods of allocation of immigrant visas to the preferential and non-preferential classes is to be fully applicable to this legislation. There is no provision for special preferences in the bill.

Section 4

Section 4 contains specification of the various classes of immigrants to be authorized to receive visas and be admitted into the United States. It also contains the numerical allocations of immigrant visas to each of the categories specified.

Section 4 (a)—German expellees.—Toward the end of World War II and shortly after V-E Day, Western Germany had received close to 8,000,000 persons of German ethnic origin forcibly expelled from countries and areas which have fallen under the domination of the Communist regimes directed from and by the Soviet Union. The following table, supplied by the Department of State, outlines the scope of the expellee influx:

GERMAN EXPELLEES

West Germany—German expellees, primarily from Eastern Europe and former German territory east of the Oder-Neisse Rivers

Dwelling place as of Sept. 1, 1939:

East of Oder-Neisse (Polish administration)-----	4, 422, 858
Czechoslovakia (Sudeten)-----	1, 912, 000
Poland-----	409, 654
Danzig-----	224, 812
Hungary-----	177, 817
Rumania-----	148, 596
Yugoslavia-----	147, 494
Baltic States-----	59, 440
U. S. S. R.-----	51, 235
Memelland-----	47, 740
Saar-----	46, 602
Other European countries-----	206, 628
Overseas-----	21, 335
Total-----	7, 876, 211

The following table, also supplied by the Department of State, illustrates the comparable situation in Austria:

Austria—German expellees or Volksdeutsche (as of Mar. 1, 1953)

Dwelling place as of Sept. 1, 1939	Granted Austrian citizenship since 1945	Remaining as of Mar. 1, 1953
Baltic.....		179
Bulgarian.....	28	266
Czech.....	92,915	46,397
German.....	60,482	24,099
Hungarian.....	5,585	8,479
Yugoslav.....	27,732	93,404
Rumanian.....	7,193	37,354
Russian.....	295	1,071
Polish.....	4,165	4,370
Other.....	3,648	1,340
Total.....	202,043	216,959

Within the German Federal Republic 1 person out of every 5 is an expellee or refugee. Of course, the most obvious solution to this overwhelming problem lies in the development of an expanding economy within Western Germany capable of absorbing the increases in the labor force. In this connection the German record is most praiseworthy. Germany has experienced the largest expansion in employment in all of Western Europe, even though the level of unemployment has remained high. This is, of course, due mostly to the continuous influx of new refugees from the Soviet-dominated areas of Eastern Europe. It has been estimated that 35 percent of the expellees who entered Germany in 1944, 1945, and early in 1946 have now been integrated into the German economy. Another 45 percent have only partially been integrated and 20 percent still remain unsettled.

The expellees and the German refugees in the German Federal Republic have formed their own political parties which only help to accentuate the differences between the newcomers and the native population.

However, on the other hand, the escapees from communism as well as the expellees have provided an invaluable source of manpower, highly skilled in numerous instances, to rebuild war-devastated Germany. As more housing becomes available to make possible a better distribution of the expellee and refugee workers in industrial areas, they will continue to provide necessary manpower to maintain the rapid rate of growth that Germany has achieved within these past 5 years, mostly due to American aid. However, close to one-half million expellees and refugees still remain in camps.

The size of the German problem, intensified by the tremendous flood of escapees from communism pouring through Berlin, stresses the need for providing outlets for those who need jobs but can find no work opportunities within the German Federal Republic. This is essentially true of the farmers who have fled from the farming areas of Eastern Germany.

The expellee and refugee situation in Austria, although not so great numerically as in the neighboring country, is still an important factor within the Austrian economy.

At the beginning of 1953 close to 250,000 escapees and refugees remained to be integrated into the Austrian economy. By far the largest proportion of these are ethnic Germans who recently have been granted employment privileges equal to those held by Austrian citizens. A little under 50,000 persons are refugees mostly of Slavic, Hungarian, Rumanian, etc., origin who are more difficult to integrate. The following chart, supplied by the Department of State, illustrates this particular situation:

Non-German refugees present in Austria, by former nationality

Greek.....	731	Bulgarians.....	818
Czech.....	2, 504	Hungarians.....	7, 948
Yugoslav.....	12, 376	Rumanians.....	1, 418
Polish.....	3, 216	Stateless.....	4, 887
Soviet.....	1, 565	Jewish.....	1, 108
White Russians.....	392	Other.....	2, 230
Ukrainians.....	2, 545		
Balts.....	604	Total.....	42, 342

Section 4 (b)—Italian nationals.—The Italian surplus population is not, as popularly supposed, a permanent and insoluble problem. Already the flow of emigrants to Canada, Australia, and to Latin America is beginning to compensate for the long period during which Mussolini discouraged normal emigration, for the total cessation of emigration during the war and for the influx of approximately one-half million people returned from the former Italian colonies and Istria and Venezia Giulia. The present population problem largely results from these causes and from the high birth rate of the 1930's when Mussolini was bent on recreating a populous Roman Empire. The current Italian birthrate is 17.6 per 1,000 population compared, for example, with 19.4 for France and 24.6 for the United States. With such an underlying situation, which will have its full moderating impact upon the economy in the coming years, the current Italian problem is one primarily of handling the accumulated backlog which Italy, despite valiant efforts, cannot manage by itself.

The United States Government has consistently urged other friendly nations to help out in this situation. During the 5 years between 1946 and 1951, they have taken approximately 750,000 Italians of whom about 500,000 have gone overseas, the remainder being resettled in other European countries. We hope and would expect that our direct contribution of admitting to the United States 60,000 Italians from Italy and Trieste would further encourage other countries to do even more.

The major solution to reducing Italy's overpopulation problem lies within the Italian economy itself. Migration can provide important supplementary relief in easing pressures immediately, but the most important long-range solution lies with an expanding economy in Italy. Here again, Italy has made notable progress since the end of World War II. It has been estimated that job increases and emigration have roughly offset increases in population. The backlog, however, still remains. Despite these encouraging facts, overpopulation still rates as Italy's No. 1 economic problem. The seriousness of it can best be illustrated by its effect on living standards. Per capita consumption in Italy for fiscal year 1951 averaged \$238 compared with an average of \$381 for all the countries included in the European Defense Community, and an average of \$1,359 for the

United States. For Italy this was only slightly above 1938, but markedly improved over 1948.

Not only are wages low, but unemployment is high. In a recent survey of the labor force in Italy, some interesting facts have come to light concerning the kinds of people who make up Italy's great reservoir of manpower. The greatest concentration is among the young, under 19 years of age—a group seeking their first job. Interestingly enough, the educational level is higher among the unemployed than the employed. This is especially true of the young people seeking their first job—close to 20 percent of whom are high-school or college graduates. Of those who formerly held industrial jobs, 1 out of every 3 had been unemployed for over a year.

These facts add up to serious economic poverty and a critical political situation. It explains, in part, why the Communists and parties allied to them received a higher percentage of votes in Italy than anywhere else in Western Europe. It explains, in part, the growing strength of the extreme right—the neo-Fascists, especially in the poverty-stricken south where large-scale underemployment prevails.

United States interest in a sound and politically stable Italian economy, therefore, requires support of programs designed to eliminate its hard core of surplus population. Major emphasis in United States economic aid has been placed on a more intensive economic development and expansion within Italy itself. As an important supplement to, but not a substitute for, increased economic development, migration has a significant economic as well as psychological contribution to make to Italy's overpopulation problem.

Section 4 (c)—Greek nationals.—In Greece the pressures of population in relation to limited resources have resulted in even lower living standards. The effects of 5 years of fighting in World War II, followed by another 4 years of Communist guerrilla warfare, have created an internal refugee problem, necessitating resettlement for more than 750,000 of Greece's own citizens. In addition some 40,000 others of Greek and non-Greek origin have sought refuge in Greece from behind the Iron Curtain. As in the case of Italy, the efforts of United States foreign economic aid programs have been to develop the industrial and agricultural capacity of Greece and create the financial stability necessary for an expanding economy. Although some success has been achieved, Greece still remains one of the poorest countries in Europe. Recorded unemployment is highest in the towns, but on the farms there is a chronic state of underemployment.

Greece also belongs to this group of countries whose valiant efforts to build our western defense against communism while maintaining decent living standards, could be defeated by the crushing weight of surplus populations. For example, Greece has 6 times as many new workers entering the labor market yearly as Belgium and Sweden which have populations of comparable size. Lack of resources, and of arable land, combined with war devastation and Communist guerrilla warfare, have gravely heightened the population problem. Increasing emigration to Canada and Australia is assisting. The admission into the United States of an additional 25,000 Greeks would considerably ease the burden on the local economy and strengthen the bonds between this country and Greece which stands so courageously on the easternmost flank of our defenses.

Section 4 (d)—Dutch nationals.—The Netherlands supports one of the highest population densities in the world. The loss of Indonesia and the economic dislocations caused by the war have made it difficult for the Netherlands to absorb its increasing population. With the exception of Western Germany, the Netherlands is the only country in Western Europe which has a lower per capita consumption today than existed before World War II. The Netherlands, therefore, still needs moderate increases in its rate of emigration to help ease its population pressures.

It is proposed to admit an additional 25,000 from the Netherlands in the next 2 years to assist that country in meeting its serious overpopulation problem. The desirable level of emigration should be about 60,000 annually. Indonesian independence not only closed a traditional outlet for Dutch migration but also resulted in the repatriation of Dutch families who had over generations been settled in the Dutch East Indies. These people returned to a country badly devastated by the war, and already seriously overcrowded. It is appropriate to recall the terrible flood disaster which this past winter swept over the Netherlands, and which dramatically pointed up the problems faced by that country and the need for help in alleviating the pressing overpopulation problem.

During the last year about 40,000 Netherlands found the opportunity to emigrate, primarily to Canada and to Australia. The openings provided in the United States for 25,000 immigrants from the Netherlands would not only be regarded as an extremely friendly gesture on our part, but it would do much to strengthen the economy of one of our staunchest allies.

Section 4 (e)—Refugees.—The influx of refugees of German ethnic origin from the Soviet zone of occupation of Germany and from East Berlin is shown in the following cumulative table:

West Germany—German refugees (escapees) from the Soviet Zone and East Berlin

Sept. 13, 1950.....	1, 555, 075	Sept. 30, 1952.....	1, 800, 000
Sept. 30, 1951.....	1, 711, 247	April 30, 1953.....	1, 947, 000

The recently monthly arrivals and the results of evacuation by air are outlined in the following table:

	Arrivals in West Berlin	Flown to West Germany		Arrivals in West Berlin	Flown to West Germany
1952—January.....	4, 262	438	1952—December.....	15, 787	7, 074
February.....	4, 179	1, 566	Total 1952.....	118, 727	58, 406
March.....	4, 583	2, 328	1953—January.....	25, 340	10, 439
April.....	4, 221	2, 034	February.....	39, 962	15, 425
May.....	5, 109	2, 175	March.....	48, 724	40, 332
June.....	8, 219	3, 672	April.....	35, 652	42, 320
July.....	13, 182	3, 785	Total (January–April 1953).....	149, 678	108, 516
August.....	15, 396	7, 539			
September.....	14, 145	9, 089			
October.....	15, 595	10, 705			
November.....	14, 049	8, 001			

The magnitude of the problem of refugees in the various countries belonging to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is rather difficult to estimate. However, basing its judgment on the number of visa applications pending in the various American consular offices, the

committee believes that the allocation of 15,000 visas under section 4 (e) (2) would supply a realistic contribution to the solution of the problem plaguing some of our allies. It should be explained at this point that the inclusion of Sweden and Iran is a direct result of their proximity to the Soviet-dominated areas. Both countries grant asylum to refugees very liberally and they have, therefore, accumulated a sizable refugee population within their borders.

Economic reasons, although not discounted, were not primarily in mind in proposing the allocation of 50,000 visas to the refugees specified in subsection (e) of section 4. Recognizing that the refugees do constitute a burden on the economies of the people among whom they live, the committee believes that immigration opportunities should be extended to them mostly because the United States should give special thought to the brave men and women who at the risk of death to themselves and their families have escaped from behind the Iron Curtain. To these people, the democratic free world owes an opportunity to experience freedom and to engage individually in the pursuit of happiness. This opportunity is lost in an overcrowded camp within the countries bordering on the Iron Curtain. Life in such camps fulfills little of the promise which has led men and women to escape. For purely humanitarian reasons and in order to give hope to those who resist Communist tyranny, this bill offers courageous men and women a new chance to live and enjoy freedom in our midst.

Section 4 (f)—Old "pipeline" cases.—The allocation of 8,000 visas is designed to benefit potential immigrants eligible under section 2 (c) of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended (persons eligible under the International Refugee Organization's mandate), who remained in the so-called pipeline when the termination date for visa issuances under that act invalidated their applications. It is assumed that the Department of State will undertake a recheck of the dependability of the assurances of jobs and housing previously filed for persons who attempted to qualify under the now extinct law, and that their eligibility under the security provisions will be redetermined.

Section 4 (g)—Exiled Polish soldiers.—The committee is aware of the fact that only 10,487 veterans of the Polish army in exile were able to avail themselves of the opportunity to enter the United States, although 18,000 visas were placed at their disposal by the 1950 amendment to the Displaced Persons Act. Convincing evidence was presented to the committee attesting to the fact that a rather small additional group falling within the classes of these deserving persons could be brought to the United States.

Section 4 (h)—Europeans in the Far East.—Refugees of European origin who may be able to escape from Communist-dominated China, would be eligible under the 3,000 visa allocation provided they apply for visas in the territory of the British colony of Hong Kong. This group of refugees is comparable to the so-called Shanghai refugees whose entries were authorized under the 1950 amendment to the Displaced Persons Act.

Section 4 (i)—Nationals of Portugal.—Cognizant of the economic needs of Portugal, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the committee proposes to grant relief to that country by allocating 2,000 visas to its nationals.

Section 5

The number of orphans whose entries were proposed to be authorized under section 5 has been increased by the committee from the originally suggested allocation of 3,000 to 4,000 such orphans, in order to permit the entry of certain Korean orphans for whose benefit legislation was introduced by Representative Walter (H. R. 6411). The language of section 5 will permit such orphans to come to the United States in the care of specified individual sponsors or private or public agencies if they are ready and willing to assume guardianship over the homeless children and to guarantee that they will not become public charges and that they will be cared for properly.

Section 6

The proposed adjustment of status of aliens who would fall within the refugee categories specified in section 4 except for the fact that they are now in the United States, having entered lawfully in a temporary nonimmigrant status, represents the committee's belief that relief should be granted to bona fide temporary residents, if aliens in situations identical to theirs are to be permitted to avail themselves of newly offered immigration opportunities.

Security provisions

All the necessary protections with respect to the security of the United States which can possibly be anticipated are provided for in the bill.

Special safeguards in regard to security screening have been written into the bill. The bill places the burden of proof upon the applicant to establish his eligibility for a visa and requires that the applicant establish that he is eligible for admission into the United States.

The selection of immigrants within the classes provided for in the bill is to be carried out exclusively by officials of the United States Government.

The bill specifically prohibits the issuance of visas unless there has first been a thorough investigation and a written report in regard to the applicant's character, reputation, history, and eligibility for immigration into the United States under the provisions of the bill and of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The bill prohibits the issuance of visas or the admission into the United States of persons believed by United States consular or immigration officers to be ineligible for admission into the United States or subject to exclusion from the United States under the provisions of the immigration laws of the United States and the provisions of the bill.

Assurances

The bill contains provisions relating to the submission of assurances by the citizen-sponsors of persons desiring to obtain visas under the bill. These assurances are for the purpose of making certain that these immigrants, if admitted, will not displace other persons in this country from employment; that they will have housing without displacing some other person from such housing; and that they will not become public charges. These assurances will not be required for persons eligible for preferential status under the so-called relative

preferences set forth in section 203 (a) (2), (3), and (4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Satisfactory evidence that such persons will not become public charges will suffice.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts, recommends that the bill, H. R. 6481, as amended, be enacted.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

The entire bill is new legislation.

MINORITY VIEWS

We are deeply convinced that an immigration program as contemplated by this bill, H. R. 6481, involves incalculable danger to this Nation.

To superimpose this special scheme of assisted immigration upon our regular quota and nonquota immigration system means actually to destroy the principle of national origins upon which our immigration system is based. This destruction of the basis of our immigration system is to be achieved under this bill, without regard to the vital security interests of this Nation and at considerable expense to the American taxpayer.

It is proposed to admit 240,000 people over and above our regular intake of quota and nonquota immigrants, amounting to around 200,000 per year. It is proposed to admit aliens who have dwelled for many years behind the Iron Curtain under Communist regimes and who have but recently reached various countries of Western Europe or a destination in southern Asia. The personal records of those aliens remain in the hands of Communists. There is no way of ascertaining who the prospective immigrants are, what their political past is, and whether or not they have criminal records. We do not know to what extent they have cooperated with or assisted the Communists and we do not know whether or not they had committed crimes involving moral turpitude. We do not even know where they were born and what their true names may be.

To say that the screening process would be an adequate substitute for the complete lack of documentary proof regarding the eligibility of the prospective immigrants, is to misrepresent the very nature and the scope of the security processes involved. To say that aliens to be admitted under this bill must comply with the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, also known as the McCarran-Walter Act, is to misrepresent the basic requirements of that law, to wit: those which provide that the eligibility of an immigrant to receive a visa and to be admitted to the United States must be based on evidence and not on the alien's self-serving statements.

No credible evidence would be forthcoming from the great majority of applicants for visas under this bill.

We do not believe that there is need for this legislation at this time. There was an urgent need back in 1948 to enact a law permitting the displaced persons to come to the United States. The population of war devastated Europe was starving at that time and the displaced persons lived in camps, in most appalling conditions even worse than those in which the Germans, the Austrians, and the Italians then lived.

That situation has changed drastically. Thanks to American aid, Europe has rebuilt its agriculture and its industry. There is no starvation in Europe and there are no displaced persons who could not be integrated in the booming European economy.

If the aliens who are to come under this bill are true and proven anti-Communists, the interests of their own countrymen and their enslaved countries would be best served if that anti-Communist element would remain in Europe, close to the Iron Curtain, ready to help in the liberation of their kin. To syphon off anti-Communist elements from Europe, means to strengthen the pro-Communist element. This is certainly not beneficial to either the American or the European interests.

In enacting this legislation, this country is taking a chance on admitting people potentially dangerous to our national security, people who might create economic problems if our over expanded economy has to undergo a recession. This gamble could be somewhat justified if there were real humanitarian reasons for the immediate enactment of what is being misrepresented as "emergency." Since there is no such emergency, there is no need for that gamble, a most dangerous gamble which America, in this turning period of world history, cannot afford.

It is hereby recommended that the bill, H. R. 6481, be not enacted.

FRANCIS E. WALTER.
J. FRANK WILSON.
FRANK L. CHELF.
E. L. FORRESTER.
WOODROW W. JONES.
J. B. FRAZIER, Jr.
E. E. WILLIS.

○

[Report No. 974]

JULY 23, 1953

JULY 27, 1953

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]

(a) "Administrator" means the administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs established in the Department of State pursuant to subsection (b) of section 104 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 174) ;

1 (b) "German expellee" means any person of German
2 ethnic origin who was born in Albania, Bulgaria, Czecho-
3 slovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland,
4 Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia,
5 or areas under the administration or control or domination of
6 any such countries, except those parts of Germany under
7 military occupation by the Union of Soviet Socialist
8 Republics;

9 (c) "Refugee" means any person who because of per-
10 secution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion,
11 or political opinions, fled after May 8, 1945, from any
12 Communist, Communist-dominated, or Communist-occupied
13 area of Europe, including those parts of Germany under
14 military occupation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Repub-
15 lics, and who has not been firmly resettled.

16 SPECIAL QUOTA VISAS; NUMBERS

17 SEC. 3. Not to exceed two hundred and thirty-six
18 thousand special quota immigrant visas may be issued as pro-
19 vided by section 4 of this Act to aliens seeking to enter the
20 United States as immigrants and to their spouses and
21 their unmarried children under twenty-one years of age,
22 including children adopted prior to the date of the enactment
23 of this Act, and stepchildren, if accompanying or following

1 to join them: *Provided*, That sections 201 and 202 of the
2 Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 175-178),
3 shall not be held to be applicable to any alien to whom an
4 immigrant visa shall be granted under this Act: *And pro-*
5 *vided further*, That no alien shall be granted a visa under
6 this Act and admitted into the United States unless he is
7 eligible under the Immigration and Nationality Act (66
8 Stat. 163), except as specifically provided in this Act.

9 CLASSES OF IMMIGRANTS

10 SEC. 4. Special quota immigrant visas authorized to
11 be issued under section 3 of this Act shall be allotted as
12 follows:

13 (a) Not to exceed sixty thousand visas to Ger-
14 man expellees residing on the date of enactment of this Act
15 in the area of the German Federal Republic, or in the
16 western sectors of Berlin, or in the western zones of Austria,
17 or in the western sectors of Vienna;

18 (b) Not to exceed sixty thousand visas to nationals of
19 Italy residing on the date of enactment of this Act in Italy
20 or in the Free Territory of Trieste;

21 (c) Not to exceed twenty-five thousand visas to na-
22 tionals of Greece residing on the date of enactment of this
23 Act in Greece;

1 (d) Not to exceed twenty-five thousand visas to na-
2 tionals of the Netherlands residing on the date of enactment
3 of this Act in metropolitan Netherlands;

4 (e) Not to exceed fifty thousand visas allotted as
5 follows:

6 (1) not to exceed thirty-five thousand visas to refugees
7 residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in the area
8 of the German Federal Republic, or in the western sectors of
9 Berlin, or in the western zones of Austria, or in the western
10 sectors of Vienna; and

11 (2) not to exceed fifteen thousand visas to refugees
12 residing on the date of the enactment of this Act within
13 the European continental limits of countries which are mem-
14 bers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or in Tur-
15 key, Sweden, Iran, or in the Free Territory of Trieste;

16 (f) Not to exceed eight thousand visas to aliens residing
17 on the date of the enactment of this Act in the area of the
18 German Federal Republic, or in the western sectors of
19 Berlin, or in the western zones of Austria, or in the western
20 sectors of Vienna, whose applications for immigrant visas
21 under section 2 (c) of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948,
22 as amended, were in process on December 31, 1951;

23 (g) Not to exceed three thousand visas to aliens who
24 (1) during World War II, were members of the armed

1 forces of the Republic of Poland, (2) were honorably dis-
2 charged from such forces, (3) reside on the date of the
3 enactment of this Act in the British Isles, and (4) have not
4 acquired British citizenship;

5 (h) Not to exceed three thousand visas to aliens of
6 European origin who, because of persecution or fear of perse-
7 cution, fled from Communist-dominated China after June 16,
8 1950, and who apply for such visas in Hong Kong;

9 (i) Not to exceed two thousand visas to nationals of
10 Portugal residing on the date of enactment of this Act in
11 metropolitan Portugal.

12 (j) Visas authorized to be issued under this section ex-
13 cept subsection (h), shall not be issued in areas other than
14 those in which the alien, specified in this section, shall have
15 resided on the date of the enactment of this Act.

16 ORPHANS

17 SEC. 5. Not to exceed four thousand special quota im-
18 migrant visas may be issued to children under ten years of
19 age at the time application for a visa is made: *Provided*,
20 That (1) such child is an orphan because of the death or
21 disappearance of both parents, or because of abandonment
22 or desertion by, or separation or loss from, both parents,
23 or has only one parent due to the death or disappearance
24 of, abandonment, or desertion by, or separation or loss from

1 the other parent, and the remaining parent is incapable of
2 providing care for such orphan and agrees to release such
3 orphan for emigration and adoption or guardianship; and
4 (2) has assurances submitted in his or her behalf for ad-
5 mission to the United States for permanent residence with a
6 father or mother by adoption, or for permanent residence
7 with a relative or with a person who is a citizen of the
8 United States or an alien admitted to the United States
9 for permanent residence, or is seeking to enter the United
10 States to come to a public or private agency approved by
11 the Administrator, and such relative, person or agency gives
12 assurances satisfactory to the Administrator that adoption
13 or guardianship proceedings will be initiated with respect
14 to such child and that such child, if admitted into the United
15 States, will be cared for properly.

16 ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

17 SEC. 6. (a) Any alien who (1) was lawfully admitted
18 to the United States prior to July 1, 1953, as a bona fide
19 nonimmigrant and (2) is physically present in the United
20 States on the date of the enactment of this Act, and (3) is
21 eligible for the issuance of a special quota immigrant visa
22 under subsection (a), (e), or (h) of section 4 of this
23 Act, except for the residence requirements specified therein,
24 may have his status adjusted by the Attorney General to

1 that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence,
2 if he is otherwise admissible into the United States under
3 the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163).

4 (b) Application for adjustment of status under this sec-
5 tion may be made within one year next following the date
6 of the enactment of this Act, under regulations promulgated
7 by the Attorney General.

8 (c) Upon the adjustment of the status of any alien as
9 specified in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary of
10 State shall reduce by one the number of special quota immi-
11 grant visas authorized to be issued under the applicable
12 subsection of section 4 of this Act.

13 AFFIDAVITS

14 SEC. 7. Affidavits shall be executed by a citizen or citi-
15 zens of the United States and submitted to the Administrator
16 in accordance with regulations promulgated jointly by the
17 Secretary of State and the Attorney General that persons
18 who qualify under section 4 of this Act (but not their de-
19 pendants), if admitted into the United States will be suitably
20 employed without displacing some other person from em-
21 ployment, and that any such person and the members of his
22 family who propose to live with ~~them~~ *him* shall not become
23 public charges and will have housing without displacing some
24 other person from such housing: *Provided*, That this section

1 shall have no applicability to the person eligible for prefer-
2 ence under paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of section 203 (a)
3 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 178-179),
4 who provides satisfactory evidence that he will not become a
5 public charge.

6 INTERGOVERNMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS

7 SEC. 8. The Secretary of State may, for the purposes
8 of this Act, make such arrangements with foreign govern-
9 ments and with the Intergovernmental Committee for
10 European Migration as are necessary and appropriate for
11 the purpose of financing and insuring the voluntary move-
12 ment of migrants, such arrangements to be mutually bene-
13 ficial to the economies of the United States and the countries
14 concerned, as well as to the individual migrants and their
15 families. Such arrangements, where appropriate, may seek
16 to enable immigrants under this Act to transfer into dollar
17 currency personal assets necessary for defraying the cost
18 of transportation and for use in the United States. Arrange-
19 ments between the United States and the other governments
20 concerned and the Intergovernmental Committee for Euro-
21 pean Migration should also provide for such cooperation
22 and assistance as may be required in the administration of
23 the program authorized under this Act in the territory of the
24 intending immigrant's residence.

1 SELECTION WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION; EXEMPTION FROM
2 VISA FEE

3 SEC. 9. The selection of persons admitted into the United
4 States under this Act shall be made without discrimination
5 in favor of or against race, religion, or national origin of
6 such persons; and such persons shall be exempt from paying
7 the fees prescribed in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 281
8 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 230-231).

9 INVESTIGATION AND REPORT; EFFECT OF
10 MISREPRESENTATION

11 SEC. 10. (a) No alien shall be issued a visa under this
12 Act, or be admitted into the United States, unless there shall
13 have been first a thorough investigation and written report
14 made and prepared by the Administrator, or by officers of
15 the United States designated by the Administrator, regarding
16 such person's character, history, and eligibility under this Act.
17 Any person who shall willfully make a material misrepresen-
18 tation to any agency of the Government entrusted with
19 the administration, investigation, enforcement, or any other
20 function relating to the implementation of this Act, for the
21 purpose of gaining admission into the United States as an
22 alien eligible hereunder, shall be ineligible to receive a visa
23 and shall be excluded from admission into the United States
24 under section 212 (a) (19) of the Immigration and

1 Nationality Act (66 Stat. 183) ; and no person shall be
2 issued an immigrant visa or be admitted into the United
3 States under this Act, if the Administrator or the consular
4 officer or immigrant inspector knows or has reason to believe
5 that the alien is ineligible to receive a visa and is subject to
6 exclusion from the United States under any provision of the
7 immigration laws or is not eligible under the terms of this
8 Act: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall remove the
9 right of review and appeal available to aliens under the
10 Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163).

11 (b) No person shall be issued a visa or be admitted into
12 the United States under this Act unless the consular officer
13 and the immigrant inspector are entirely satisfied upon the
14 basis of affirmative evidence adduced by the applicant that
15 the applicant has established his eligibility for a visa and his
16 admissibility into the United States under this Act and under
17 the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163).

18 GOOD FAITH OATH

19 SEC. 11. No visa shall be issued to any alien whose ad-
20 mission under this Act is to be based on the submission of an
21 affidavit made under section 7 of this Act, unless he shall first
22 execute a signed statement under oath or affirmation that
23 he accepts and agrees in good faith to abide by the terms
24 of employment provided for such person in the affidavit

1 upon which his application for a visa under this Act is
2 based. The Administrator is hereby authorized and
3 empowered to administer such oath or take such affir-
4 mation for this purpose and to designate officers of the
5 United States who shall have power to administer such
6 oath or affirmation: *Provided*, That upon a finding by the
7 Attorney General that such statement was falsely made it
8 shall be deemed to be a misrepresentation for the purpose
9 of gaining admission into the United States as provided for
10 in section 10 of this Act: *Provided further*, That in deter-
11 mining whether or not the person accepted and agreed in
12 good faith to abide by the said terms of employment the
13 Attorney General shall consider the manner, conditions,
14 extent, and duration of the person's employment after admis-
15 sion into the United States. Such alien and any alien found
16 to have been inadmissible under the provisions of this Act
17 at the time of entry shall, irrespective of the date of his
18 entry, be taken into custody and deported in the manner
19 provided by sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and
20 Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214).

21 PERSONS EXCLUDED; OATH ON ADMISSION; PENALTIES

22 SEC. 12. (a) No visa shall be issued under this Act to
23 any person who advocated or assisted in the persecution of
24 any person because of race, religion, or national origin.

1 (b) Upon arrival at the port of entry in the United
2 States, every alien eighteen years of age or older, author-
3 ized to be admitted under this Act, shall take and subscribe
4 an oath or affirmation that he is not and never has been a
5 person specified in paragraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E),
6 (F), (G), or (H) of section 212 (a) (28) of the Immigra-
7 tion and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 184-186), except as
8 provided by paragraph (I) of such section, and shall be
9 liable to prosecution for perjury if such oath or affirmation is
10 willfully false. If any alien not entitled to be issued a visa
11 under this Act and not entitled to be admitted into the
12 United States shall nevertheless gain admission, such alien
13 shall, regardless of the date of his entry, be deported in the
14 manner provided in sections 242 and 243 of the Immigra-
15 tion and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214).

16 (c) Any person or persons who knowingly violate or
17 conspire to violate any provision of this Act shall be guilty
18 of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less
19 than \$500 nor more than \$10,000 or shall be imprisoned
20 not less than two or more than ten years, or both.

21 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

22 SEC. 13. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
23 such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes
24 of this Act.

LOANS

1
2 SEC. 14. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other
3 law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed,
4 in consultation with the Administrator, to make loans not
5 to exceed \$5,000,000 in the aggregate, to public or private
6 agencies for the purpose of financing the reception and trans-
7 portation of aliens defined in subsection (b) and (c) of sec-
8 tion 2 and of aliens specified in subsection (f), (g), and
9 (h) of section 4 of this Act, from ports of entry within
10 the United States to the places of their resettlement. Such
11 loans which shall mature not later than June 30, 1963,
12 shall be made under rules and regulations approved by
13 the President.

TERMINATION OF VISA ISSUANCE

14
15 SEC. 15. No immigrant visa shall be issued under this
16 Act after December 31, 1956.

SUPERVISION

17
18 SEC. 16. The Joint Committee on Immigration and
19 Nationality Policy established pursuant to section 401 of
20 the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 274-275)
21 shall make a continuous study of the administration of this
22 Act, and its effect on the national security, the economy, and
23 the social welfare of the United States.

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6481

[Report No. 974]

A BILL

To authorize the issuance of two hundred and forty thousand special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GRAHAM

JULY 23, 1953

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JULY 27, 1953

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 6481

JULY 27, 1953.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 353]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 353, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

26008



H. RES. 353

[Report No. 986]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 27, 1953

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution
2 it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself
3 into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
4 Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6481) to
5 authorize the issuance of two hundred and forty thousand
6 special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes, and
7 all points of order against said bill or any provisions con-
8 tained in said bill are hereby waived. After general debate,
9 which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed
10 two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chair-
11 man and ranking minority member of the Committee on the
12 Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the
13 five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of

1 the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report
2 the bill to the House with such amendments as may have
3 been adopted and the previous question shall be considered
4 as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final pass-
5 age without intervening motion except one motion to
6 recommit.

House Calendar No. 127

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 353

[Report No. 986]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 6481,
a bill to authorize the issuance of two hun-
dred and forty thousand special quota im-
migrant visas, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois

JULY 27, 1953

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

H. RES. 353

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary do hereby report the following resolution to the Senate:

That the Committee on the Judiciary do hereby report the following resolution to the Senate:

22. IMMIGRATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 6481, to authorize entry of refugees, etc., into this country (pp. 10337-90).
23. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 5877, the customs-simplification bill (pp. 10395-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
24. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 2163, to authorize conveyance of certain land in the U. S. cotton field station near Statesville, N. C. The "Daily Digest" states that "This measure will be acted on in lieu of a similar House bill (H. R. 5888) which was passed yesterday, with a request made that said House proceedings be vacated." (p. D794).
25. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the House will act on the conference report on the defense department appropriation bill; and will probably also consider H. R. 6016, the famine-relief bill, and S. J. Res. 97, to implement the International Wheat Agreement (p. D794).

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. PROPERTY. H. R. 6574, by Rep. Bennett, Fla., and H. J. Res. 312, by Rep. Campbell, to amend section 203 (j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to permit the disposal of surplus property to State health departments and to county mosquito control districts; to Committee on Government Operations (p. 10401).
27. VETERANS' BENEFITS. H. R. 6582, by Rep. Ayres, to liberalize the direct home loan program under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, in behalf of certain disabled veterans; to Veterans' Affairs Committee (p. 10401).
28. PERSONNEL. H. R. 6583, by Rep. Hagen, Minn., and H. R. 6589, by Rep. Patten, to establish a Federal Recreation Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 10401).
29. RETIREMENT. H. R. 6588, by Rep. Mack, Wash., to extend the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system to farmers and to broaden the coverage of such system in the case of agricultural laborers; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 10401).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

30. FAMINE RELIEF. Sen. Langer inserted a statement by John Baker, National Farmers Union, before the S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee, in favor of the famine relief bill, and urging a careful study of the various plans put forward for use of surplus agricultural products (p. A4957).
31. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Angell inserted a debate appearing in the Sunday Portland Journal on the question of who should build the Hells Canyon Dam (pp. A4958-60).
Rep. Price inserted a Progressive article entitled "Eisenhower Betrays the TVA" (pp. A4969-70).
32. PROPERTY SEIZURE. Extension of remarks by Rep. Celler opposing S. J. Res. 3, proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the President from taking private property at any time other than in the manner prescribed by statute law (p. A4961).

1/18/53 House

"The House Committee on Agriculture, drew plans today to go into all the principal agricultural regions of the country to hear from farmers at the grass roots what kind of program for Agriculture they want when the present farm law dies at the end of 1954.

"The...group decided to hold hearings in New England and in the Pennsylvania-New Jersey vegetable producing area in August and then in early October strike out from Washington on a six-weeks study that will extend to the Pacific and from the Canadian border to Mexico.

"Rep. ...Hope...said 'we intend to study all phases of the program we now have and any new proposals that promise solutions for the many problems of agriculture...'

Rep. ...Hoeven...was named Chairman of a subcommittee to work out the exact route the committee will travel...and the places and dates..."

The statement indicates that the study will include price supports, foreign-trade expansion, soil conservation, flood prevention, crop insurance, and farm credit.

13. FORESTRY; FAMINE RELIEF; WHEAT AGREEMENT. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for consideration of H. R. 5603, to authorize national banking associations to make loans on forest tracts; H. R. 6016, to make CCC commodities available to the President to meet famine or other urgent relief needs in friendly countries; and S. J. Res. 97, to implement the International Wheat Agreement Act (p. 10400).
14. FUR LOANS; FOREST SURVEY; ANIMAL DISEASES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1152, to extend for 5 years authority to make loans to fur farmers (H. Rept. 1013); S. 725, authorizing a survey of Alaska forest resources (H. Rept. 1012); and S. 2055, to authorize control and eradication of scrapie and blue-tongue in sheep and minor outbreaks of other animal disease which may result in larger outbreaks (H. Rept. 1014) (p. 10400).
15. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 5969, the defense appropriation bill for 1954 (H. Rept. 1015) (pp. 10397-8).
16. TAXATION; PAYROLLING. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6413, to permit the Federal Government to withhold from employee wages certain municipal taxes (p. 10400).
17. PENALTY MAIL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6281, to abolish free transportation of official Government mail matter, etc. (H. Rept. 1004) (p. 10400).
18. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4854, to authorize Foster Creek division irrigation works, Chief Joseph Dam (H. Rept. 1016) (p. 10400).
19. POSTAL RATES. The "Daily Digest" states (regarding H. R. 6052, the postal-rate increase bill) that Chairman Rees of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee "announced today that action on postal-rate readjustments has been suspended" (p. D795).
20. RUBBER. Agreed to the conference report on F. R. 5728, to authorize disposal of Government-owned rubber facilities (pp. 10334-7).
21. PROPERTY. Passed without amendment F. R. 6382, to extend until June 30, 1954 the period during which the GSA may conduct negotiated sales of surplus property (p. 10326).

Mr. SHORT. As there are no further requests for time, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that those Members who spoke on the conference report may have permission to revise and extend their remarks and that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 104 of yesterday I am not recorded. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EMERGENCY IMMIGRATION PROGRAM

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 353 and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6481) to authorize the issuance of 240,000 special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill or any provisions contained in said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 108]

Belton,	Buckley	Carrigg
Frances P.	Burdick	Chatham
Boykin	Bush	Cotton

Dies	Hébert	Proppy
Dingell	Hinshaw	Reed, Ill.
Dolliver	Jones, Mo.	Rhodes, Pa.
Donovan	Kilday	Schenk
Fogarty	Lyle	Taylor
Gordon	McVey	Velde
Hale	Merrow	Watts
Hand	O'Hara, Minn.	
Hart	Powell	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 393 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CONFERENCE REPORTS, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file conference reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EMERGENCY IMMIGRATION PROGRAM

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

I now yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say just two things in this 1 minute. First, that the Members, I am sure, will agree that the business of the House has been expedited and I trust it will be expedited as we move on with the accomplishment of the matters that are expected of us in this session.

I might say in connection with that, it is our plan to conclude action on this bill today. I realize that Members should be in attendance, and I hope as many will be here as is possible. We recognize that some Members are engaged in conference committee action and necessarily must be detained.

The only other thing I want to say is that I am for this rule and I am for this bill. I trust it will be brought to successful passage. I was majority leader in a previous Republican Congress in 1948 when a request for a measure very similar to this was made of us by the Executive. That measure was worked out by the Judiciary Committee. It provided for the admission of something like 200,000 from foreign lands. That measure passed at that time by a vote of 289 to 91. I am sure that many Members will find themselves there recorded. I think there is a similar need today, a need resulting from conditions in the world and conditions confronting this country. As far as I am concerned, if I was willing to respond to that request by Mr. Truman, I am certainly going to respond to the same request by President Eisenhower, because I would be the last to say that he and his administration cannot do as good a job in respect to the admission of these people as was done by his predecessor.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the adoption of House Resolution 353 making in order the consideration of the bill H. R. 6481, to authorize the issuance of 240,000 special-quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes.

House Resolution 353 provides for an open rule, waiving points of order against the bill and allows for 2 hours of general debate.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has several important purposes. First of all it would provide that between now and January 1, 1957, up to 240,000 special-quota immigrant visas may be issued to certain categories of aliens. This bill would also authorize the Attorney General to adjust the immigration status of certain aliens who were lawfully admitted to the United States prior to July 1, 1953. The third very important purpose of this bill is to place the administration of H. R. 6481 within the framework of the Immigration and Nationality Act and to provide for additional safeguards against the admission of possible security risks. This bill also seeks to make sure that these new immigrants shall not become public charges. The Joint Committee on Immigration and National Policy shall according to the provisions of this bill conduct a study of the administration of the proposed law and report on the effects of the law on the national security, the economy, and the social welfare of the country.

This specific measure, Mr. Speaker, has been asked for by the President to relieve the overcrowded conditions in Italy and the Netherlands and to take care of some of the political and religious refugees who have fled Communist lands in Europe.

On the 22d of April 1953, the President of the United States addressed a letter to the Speaker of this House in which he said among other things:

The problem of population pressures continues to be a source of urgent concern in several friendly countries in Europe.

It is imperative that we join with the other nations in helping to find a solution to these grave questions. These refugees, escapees, and distressed peoples now constitute an economic and political threat of constantly growing magnitude. They look to traditional American humanitarian concern for the oppressed. International political considerations are also factors which are involved. We should take reasonable steps to help these people to the extent that we share the obligation of the free world.

Therefore, after consideration of all the points of view which have been presented, I recommend, within the framework of the immigration laws, the enactment of emergency immigration legislation for the special admission of 120,000 immigrants per year for the next 2 years.

Which I may say parenthetically has been extended to three in the bill.

In order to help resolve this current immigration and refugee problem in the tradition of our American policy, I urge that the Con-

gress give this recommendation its earliest consideration.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

I hope that the House will see fit to adopt House Resolution 353 which will make in order the consideration of this important bill. It will be a means of help to the United States in the cold war as it proceeds; it will be of great help to this country in its relations with other nations. It is our answer to those nations who ask whether we care about helping them in the solution of problems stemming back to wartime. It is the adoption of our fair share of the obligation of taking care of the distress caused by conditions overseas which stem directly from World Wars I and II. I therefore urge the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 8 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this bill is of more importance than some Members seem to realize. It ought not to be here; it certainly should not be here at this late hour in the session. It never should have gotten out of the Judiciary Committee. The fact is that of those present and voting in the Judiciary Committee when this bill was reported out a majority voted against reporting it out. It was reported out by proxies. It came to the Rules Committee. Firmly but gently as no one better knows how to do with all courtesy than my distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee of whom I am very fond, firmly but gently it was choked down the throats of the Rules Committee late yesterday afternoon when we did not even have before us the minority report of the committee, and we were told that it must be taken up today here in the 11th hour of a Congress that had been in session for 6 months. Now, why, why? It has been said by the majority leader that there are a lot of people here who voted for the DP bill of 1948. I have been in the position of making a mistake before and I expect to make others, but we were told when that bill was passed that we would get a fine class of people who would fill employment needs on the farms of this country. But we found that as soon as they got over into this country most of them struck out for the bright lights of New York.

Ever since that day those who favor this sort of thing have been trying to get another DP bill through, but they could not get it through. It was said in the Rules Committee yesterday afternoon by a distinguished Member of the Republican Party that this represented the new foreign policy of the new administration. So I looked into it to see whether there was anything new to this. I asked yesterday if there was anything new about it. I could not find it.

So I went back and got the famous Celler bill that was before the House last year. I never heard of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] proposing any new foreign policy for a Republican administration. So, by comparing the Celler, New Deal, Fair Deal, Truman bill

with the Republican new, New Deal policy—by comparing the Celler policy with the new foreign policy of this administration, I find they are identical, except they have taken the Celler bill, dressed it up a little bit, reduced the number, poured a little water in the hash, put on the skillet again, and warmed over the same old hash. I do not believe that this country should be turned over to and populated by the kind of people we are going to get out of Russia and her satellites under this bill.

Mr. Speaker, make no mistake about this bill because somebody is going to have to answer for it when the next election rolls around. The people of America do not want to turn over their country to the European hordes. We have fought two wars with American boys and American blood. We have given our substance until we have created the greatest debt ever known to any nation in the world by reason of those two wars. We have given them our boys, we have given them our blood, we have given them our substance; for God's sake do not give them our country. That is what this bill fixes to do.

It is said that this is a refugee bill but there is no refugee about this thing, even in this warmed-over hash. It is a half refugee bill and half of it is to ease the overpopulated sections of Europe, a policy the Republican Party has always opposed, aided by the Southern Democrats, and you know it.

Last year this House passed the McCarran-Walter bill by a vote of 206 to 68. When it was vetoed by the President, it was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 278 to 113. What has become of those 278 on that side of the aisle? You voted to override the President's veto of the McCarran-Walter bill. What has come of the spirit of that promise when you took the Celler bill and sent it back to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 13 to 5? Now, you drag out some old hash, warm it over and hand it to the American people as a new policy of the new Republican administration.

Mr. Speaker, I am mystified, I am disappointed. I thought when we heard all this talk last year that we were going to have a new administration and we were going to have changes in the country. I thought that meant something. Yet I see repeatedly here measures coming up of this type that are a new rehash of the old Fair Deal administration that the people of America repudiated in almost every State of the Union last November. I regret to say these things, I do not want to say them, I am sorry I have to say them. I do not say them in anger, I say them in sorrow. I am sorry that we have not turned back to the conservatism that you people promised the American people when you went before them and asked them for their suffrage last November.

Let us stand up and be counted. I want to defeat this rule. I am going to ask every Member of the Congress to go on record as to whether he is for this thing at the 11th hour in this session or whether he is not.

On a rollcall on this rule I do hope and I do pray that the Congress will

recognize its responsibilities to the extent of voting it down and get rid of this thing for the time being. I ask the Members to do two things, and it will not take you long to do it while this rule is under consideration. Read the minority report of the Committee on the Judiciary, which is just one page, and which was not before the Committee on Rules yesterday, because we were in too big a hurry to let the Members wait and see the minority report. Read the minority report of one page. That is No. 1. No. 2: Read section 7 of this bill and if you do not come to the conclusion that this is the greatest hoax ever tried to be perpetrated upon this Congress, then I shall be disappointed.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCOTT. The gentleman indicated earlier that there was nothing said in the previous campaign, or no undertaking to tell the people of this country that this was a promise of the new administration. I was under the impression that the people of this country were well advised that President Eisenhower, when he was candidate for President of the United States, did promise a program which would involve necessary relief to distressed people of Europe, where consistent with our foreign policy and this is part of that program.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I think it is universally known that we have spent all of the money of the American people on them; we have helped them; we have practically bankrupted this country. But, we have a situation here where, under section 7 you are going to be bringing people in here that you will not be able to assimilate. I want you to listen to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] when he goes into detail on this.

Let me read to you this telegram from the Veterans of Foreign Wars. These are the boys who shed the blood:

Veterans of Foreign Wars vigorously oppose special immigration bill admitting 240,000 refugees and escapees. Passage would make mockery of McCarran-Walter Act and pose new threat to internal security. Existing immigration law and quotas provides generous treatment and maximum safeguards.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FISHER. In that connection I am sure the gentleman knows also that the American Legion is actively on record in opposition to this legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. And appeared before the Committee on the Judiciary in opposition.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HYDE].

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the adoption of this rule.

Mr. Speaker, I might say at the outset that I have many of the same misgivings about the bill covered by this rule as a

good many Members of this House have. However, I feel that the bill covered by the rule provides for the assumption of a burden which we cannot avoid. Our allies in Western Europe are overcrowded and they are burdened with refugees. Certainly, if we know anything about our foreign policy, we know that we are encouraging the people to flee the Iron Curtain in an attempt to break down the hold of the communists on the satellite countries. How can we say on the one hand, "We encourage you to flee" but on the other hand say "We are not going to provide any place for you to go if you do flee."

It has also been my observation—I do not know as I am exactly correct about this—but it has been my observation that we are trying to encourage other countries in the Western Hemisphere to take some of the burden of this refugee problem. So it seems to me that in furtherance of that much of our foreign policy as deals with trying to encourage these people to flee the satellite nations, the bill covered by this resolution is part of the burden we cannot avoid, even though it is a burden that many of us do not like to assume.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HYDE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. If I understand the gentleman correctly, his position is that if we pass this bill it will be a further encouragement of the people behind the Iron Curtain to flee. There are many, many more than 240,000 people behind the Iron Curtain that would be affected by the plea which you hold out. Suppose a million fled. Would you then support a bill to bring all of them to our country? That is the promise you are holding out.

Mr. HYDE. No, of course not, and I do not think anyone imagines that we are even attempting to take care of the whole problem by this bill.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman has just stated that this is a movement to persuade the people to flee from behind the Iron Curtain, the reward being a haven here in the United States if they do. I just do not follow you.

Mr. HYDE. That is right, and we are trying to encourage countries in the Western Hemisphere to do the same thing. We cannot ask them to do it if we do not do it ourselves.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Where are these people going to fight communism, in the United States or in Europe?

Mr. HYDE. If these people are the kind of people who can be admitted under this bill, we assume they are now people who are fighting communism. I do not know anyone who is fighting communism more than the people behind the Iron Curtain, who are trying to deal with it and get away from it.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Does not the gentleman agree with me they can do a better job of fighting communism in Europe than they can here? That is where the problem is.

Mr. HYDE. No, I do not think that is correct.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Suppose they all left except the Communists, where would

we be then? Who would be left there to fight them?

Mr. HYDE. If they all left except the Communists, the Communists would not have anybody left to fight us with.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HYDE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, now, one can foresee all sorts, millions and millions of people, who might seek refuge in the United States. I suppose a great many people would like to come here. But it ought to be borne in mind, and let us not confuse the issue, that the number here is very limited. I think our bill carries a provision for something over 240,000. I am not so sure but what that might be reduced, if that is the understanding as to what is going to happen in the other body. But be that as it may, it is to continue over a period of 3 years. Certainly that of itself does not, in my opinion, indicate any widespread proposal that we are just going to open the gates and admit everybody.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I must remind the gentleman from Virginia that the Democratic House in 1950 voted for the Celler bill, which was an amendment to the old Revercomb Act, whereby we admitted about 339,000 displaced persons. At that time we hearkened unto the voice of kindness, and today we must again listen to the soft, sad music of humanity. This bill is a helping hand to refugees fleeing persecution, is sustenance to the starving, is aid to the weary and suffering.

Statements have been made that Communists will come in. If anybody would take the trouble to read carefully and minutely the bill, he would see that every possible safeguard has been taken to prevent the entrance of Communists or subversives into this country. You have but to read page 3, lines 5 to 8, inclusive, in the bill, and you will see that the screening provisions, the security provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act are applicable to all the operations under this bill. So if you have confidence in the McCarran-Walter Act, as far as security is concerned, I do not see why you cannot have confidence in the security provisions applicable to this bill.

Beyond that, a Democratic President advocated the admission of refugees. Now a Republican President advocates that refugees be allowed to enter this country. It is part and parcel of our foreign policy to make friends, particularly those of the NATO countries, where many of these refugees reside. Those countries cannot, from an economic standpoint, feed, house, and clothe those refugees properly and we must lend help. We have assumed world leadership and must exercise that world leadership. This bill is part and parcel of a foreign policy, an enlightened foreign policy, whereby we say to the woebegone and the distressed, "We will in a modest way, help you because thereby we will set a good example to all the nations of the world to follow." I hope this rule will prevail.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN].

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am for this bill. I represent a district where a great percentage of the population within the last several generations were immigrants. Judge Gary, former chairman of the Board of United States Steel made this statement in a speech in Gary, Ind., after World War I. He said:

The success of World War I armament production was brought about largely by immigrants who came to our shores from across the ocean. They contributed greatly toward our victory.

The sons of these immigrants carried on the production work in that great industrial area and contributed greatly to win World War II.

We hear statements that this legislation is going to let down the floodgate to Communists. Only yesterday I attended a luncheon in the Capitol dining room where a few Congressmen were hosts to the young Polish boy who escaped from Poland. He flew a Russian jet plane across the border to liberty. This 22-year-old Polish boy was trained and educated by Communist teachers. But the love for freedom was greater than his childhood education. He made the statement that 95 percent or more of the Polish people, if they could get away from the Communist tyranny, would be happy to leave from behind the Iron Curtain.

You do not need to fear immigrants coming from those satellite nations, as they will be properly screened under the provisions of this bill. The vast majority of the people living in those countries over there have been held under complete tyranny, and are trying to escape or overthrow their Communist dictators.

These people, who will be admitted under this bill, some 240,000 of them, represent a minute part of our vast population and will have no effect so far as infiltrating our country is concerned. Even if a few bad eggs did slip in, I know that our country is not going to be endangered by that as much as we would be by world opinion if this Congress rejected this bill today.

Somebody made the statement before the Rules Committee yesterday that a certain percentage—I do not remember the exact percentage—of Italy was Communist. A year ago in April a subcommittee of the Katyn Investigating Committee took depositions in Naples, Italy. I talked to professional men there, lawyers, doctors, and many others. There was an election coming on, and I asked them about the election. They said that the people of Italy, who know the true facts, abhor communism. He said that the Communist propagandists use religion, false promises, and guarantee distribution of land to the poor—religious freedom, self-government and everything, to get them to vote for Communists but when they learn the true facts and the Communists lies are exposed they want no part of communism.

A percentage of Italians will vote for these Communist candidates, not know-

ing the danger lurking behind their propaganda. So I am not fearful about any Communists coming in under this bill as ample barriers are set up to prevent their admission.

Every major free country on the globe is accepting its responsibility by admitting a just number of unfortunate refugees and escapees from Iron Curtain countries. Brazil and other South American countries, along with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and others, are taking their pro rata share of these unfortunate people, who are victims of a devastating war.

The opponents of this bill, by their statements, would have you believe that the big percentage of immigrants coming to America are Communists or potential Communists.

I personally know that in my congressional district a great number of displaced persons have come to this country; established homes; and are engaged in productive work and are making outstanding citizens. This fact applies to all nationalities.

Under the provisions of this bill, if each State were allotted its pro rata share, they would receive approximately 5,000 immigrants.

A great number of Members on the floor of this House are sons or grandsons of immigrants. Would it not be deplorable if the Members of Congress a few generations ago took the same attitude toward the admission of people across the ocean as citizens to our country that some Members of Congress are taking toward this legislation.

I have received a great number of requests from families in my district to aid in admitting their relatives, who are refugees trying to reestablish themselves in a country where they can enjoy liberty and freedom. These Americans are vouching for the patriotism and stability of their relatives and would not be asking our Government to admit persons who are Communists. People from across the waters, who have lived in America for any period of time, I find are far more expressive and appreciative in telling about the great freedoms and liberties existing under our Constitution than a great number of Americans whose ancestors have lived here for generations.

I do hope this bill passes and I am confident that the opponents of this legislation will realize in future years it was a great step forward.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that I expect to vote against the bill, naturally I feel free to talk against this rule.

I was much impressed with what the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] had to say about Italy. All you need to do to properly appraise the political situation in Italy is to consider the last general election held in Italy about 2 months ago.

In that Mr. DeGasperi, who has been Prime Minister in Italy for a few years and who represents our philosophy and who is a friend to our country was barely

able to win the election. When you come to appraising the situation and making decisions about admitting people in our country from Italy on the basis that they are not Communists, you may be making a mistake. In the election to which I refer, DeGasperi was opposed by Togliatti who is the recognized leader of the Communists. He is a very able and capable man with a tremendous following. I have heard the Pope who I think is a very able and sincere Christian man say that one cannot be a Christian and a Communist. I agree with him. But Togliatti says emphatically in contradiction of the Pope that one can be a Communist and a Christian.

I have been here a few years, and naturally I have taken an interest in immigration. For the first 10 years of my service I served as a member of the Immigration Committee. Immigration is a great subject. There is no question about it. It is a profound political subject. The question of the admission of people into our country to become a part of it and to assume the responsibility of maintaining it is a profound subject.

The United States has been conspicuous in many ways and it has made many contributions to bring freedom and liberty to the world. One great step in its march was taken when the United States announced to the world that every sovereign nation has the power and the right to determine who shall come into that country as a citizen or as a resident. It took us a long time to do that. While we recognize that as a fundamental principle of human activities, you must say, it took a long time to accomplish that.

I remember a case went to the United States Supreme Court where some men tried to test out the proposition of whether he had a right to enter the United States and to become a citizen. The Supreme Court laid down the profound doctrine that no alien has the right to come into United States. The Court said that it is a privilege that our laws give and it is not an inherent right of the alien. From that I say that immigration is a very important matter that ought not to be bandied around.

There is no question but that many of our people have come from some foreign country. In fact practically all of our people are just 3 or 4 generations from citizenship in some foreign country. Those who came in the *Mayflower* were not natives. This is not a question of nationality. It is a question of character and patriotism. A criminal from England or France or Russia is a criminal and we should not permit him to have legal entry into our country. Likewise a person who cannot take care of himself and will not become a good American citizen should not be admitted.

I was in Italy a few years ago and I saw the refugee camps. The situation then was more difficult than it is now and it was a new venture. From our experience with that experiment we have learned that much that we tried to do then was not to the best interests of our country and we should be careful now. I think we should follow our quota system and our screening system and refrain from any of these new schemes that will result to our

disadvantage. I do not want to go into detail about these things now, but it is a sad situation, of course. However, what are we going to do with them when we bring them here? How are we going to handle them? What do we want them for? One Member has spoken about helping them out by feeding them. It would be much better for us to send food to them and help them where they are than to bring them here and try to fit them into our economic and political life and we have already sent them millions of dollars worth of food.

I have seen several of those who came to our country under the present laws. They applied to come to small cities and to do work in agriculture in rural sections. What became of them? I think every one of them left the place to which they came in a few months and went to the larger eastern cities and soon found their common level. No doubt they are today found in the big seething crowds, which so readily permit themselves to be misled by the soapbox agitators who are constantly finding fault with the country which permits them to live in the finest country in the world.

Mr. Speaker, years ago the Congress passed immigration laws that have been operating so as to guarantee the perpetuity of the Republic. Why not enforce our laws fairly. The McCarran-Walter law is fair and adequate. I am opposed to the proposed legislation that we are considering today. I am consistent with the record that I have made in this House.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, self-preservation, in my opinion, is the first law of nature. We hear a lot and we will hear a lot during the discussion on this bill about helping out these foreigners by taking them into this country.

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] said communism in Italy amounts to nothing. I asked the Congressional Library to give me the vote in the recent Italian election. There were 12,712,000 Christian Democrats; 1,858,000 Social Democrats; 651,000 Republicans, and 8,136,000 Communists. If the gentleman thinks communism in Italy does not amount to anything, I imagine President de Gasperi could tell him better.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. The gentleman had his time.

Mr. MADDEN. Just for a correction, I did not say that communism in Italy amounted to nothing. I said that the people informed me there that if the rank and file knew the true facts about communism they would reject it and turn it down.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield no further; I yield no further to the gentleman.

I stood on the balcony of a hotel in Rome, Italy, and saw 300,000 Communists parade, jammed in 3 or 4 blocks where Mussolini used to speak.

Communism does amount to something in Italy, and if this bill is passed

we will get a lot of those in this country. Now, Mr. Speaker, let us see about the refugees and that is about half this bill. About 120,000 our intelligence officials in Europe estimate, and this is shown in the Senate committee that recently reported out that bill, 40 percent of the refugees coming from behind the Iron Curtain are Communists. Now, how are you going to laugh that off?

I was with a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee in Europe on two occasions. We had occasion to go through expellee and refugee camps all over Germany, some 40 or 50. We held hearings in Munich, we held hearings in Stuttgart, and in Bavaria, and in Berlin, and in several other parts of Germany.

Those people do not want to come to this country. Those German refugees want this country to whip Russia and put them back in their homes and restore their homes to them; that is what they want, many of them on farms, many who were doctors, druggists, and school teachers. They want to go back where their roots are and where they own land, cattle, and farm implements. Two-thirds of the German people who testified before our committee said: "We do not want you, Americans to come over here and take the cream of the crop of these people; we want them to stay here; we can absorb them. All we want is a few credits so that they can go into some little business." That sounded reasonable to me.

Now, mind you, this bill will admit as people to come to this country thousands of these people who have recently come across the border and no record can be found of them, no record is available now. I predict and I am certain that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] will agree, and others who know this problem, that at least 50 percent, if this bill is passed, at least 50 percent of those coming in will be Communist agents. To say the least they will be of the character of people spineless enough to join the Communists when they thought it was the safest thing to do, and did not fight them.

I think this is a dangerous bill. The rule should not be adopted.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HILLINGS].

(Mr. HILLINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, as you can see from the debate so far, this is a bill that carries with it a great deal of emotion, a great deal of heated feeling on both sides of the fence insofar as those who are for it and those against it are concerned. I would like to point out in the few minutes I have the basic objective which we who are supporting the bill are trying to accomplish.

The bill deals basically with a category of people who are called distressed people. There are two kinds of distressed people under this bill: One, the refugee, the escapee; people who have been forced because of Communist persecution or fear of persecution to flee from the areas behind the Iron Curtain into

the west. It is part of the new policy of the Eisenhower administration to encourage those people behind the Iron Curtain to stand up and resist communism. This is part of the new policy which will give the Russians such a bad time in their own back yard behind the Iron Curtain that they will not have a chance to start a third world war. That is what we are trying to do by this legislation, encourage those people who have the fortitude to stand up against the Communists behind the Iron Curtain and because they stand up are forced to flee to the West. We are going to offer some of them a sanctuary in this country.

This bill is designed to implement the new more aggressive, more positive American foreign policy. I submit that that alone is good reason for voting for the pending bill. The fact that in the last few weeks we have seen riots, uprisings and rebellion in Poland, in Eastern Germany, and Czechoslovakia, as well as throughout the Iron Curtain world, is an indication that these people are beginning to stiffen their resistance to communism.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILLINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCOTT. Is it not a fact that all we are talking about involves an average of only 5,000 people for each American State?

Mr. HILLINGS. That is right.

Mr. Speaker, I further urge that the rule be approved and subsequently the legislation approved, because of the second phase of the bill which deals with the excess populations in countries like Italy, Greece, Holland, even in Turkey, Sweden, and NATO nations. I submit it is a part of the President's policy to help those countries which are building strength for us in Europe, countries which are trying to preserve anti-Communist governments despite the economic pressure upon them due to the aftermath of World War II and the influx of refugees. This will help them ease those burdens so that they might be able to increase their resistance to communism and join with us in preventing a third world war.

By the same token, if we take some of these people in Italy, Sweden, Holland, and certain of the other nations mentioned in the legislation, we are going to encourage countries with large territories and small populations, countries like Brazil, Canada, and Australia to begin to do a little bit more in shouldering the immigration load.

Mr. Speaker, there is not time for me to answer the argument which has been raised repeatedly by opponents of this bill that we are not going to properly screen these refugees. I have a letter from Mr. Scott McLeod, security officer of the State Department, who outlines the new procedure to be followed in making sure we do not bring in Communist agents or Communist sympathizers as a result of this legislation. All of the safeguards of the McCarran-Walter Act will apply in the administration of this leg-

islation. In addition to that, this bill goes beyond the McCarran-Walter provisions in building up a special security program to screen these refugees. I know we can do it under the new leadership we have in Washington. I am convinced we can do it, I am convinced that this legislation is going to implement our American foreign policy and help us keep the peace of the world, help us turn the tide against communism. That is the main reason we who advocate this legislation are supporting it, and that is why I think this rule is deserving of your support.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of the time on this side to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, for the first time in my 21 years of service in this body I am opposing a rule. I am doing so for this reason: The House of Representatives cannot consider this legislation within the time allotted and do the right things for America. That this question needs study and the kind of study that can be given only on the ground, in the field there can be no doubt. The distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary on the day he went to the hospital introduced a resolution calling for a study of this question because of its nature. Let us see what he says:

Whereas the scope and nature of United States participation in providing for resettlement opportunities cannot be determined without a careful study of the economic, social, and security problems involved—

That is the Republican chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary speaking.

Now let us see whether there is a problem. At the St. Patrick's Day banquet in New York, of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Attorney General, the Honorable Herbert Brownell had this to say:

Nearly 10,000 naturalized citizens are under investigation. They are believed to be or to have been engaged in subversive activities, or presently to be or to have been members of the communist party.

This is Herbert Brownell speaking. Turning to another phase of the problem, still Mr. Brownell speaking:

Investigations are being conducted to determine whether nearly 12,000 aliens residing here may be deported because of their subversive activities.

Now let me say this to you that when you vote for this rule you are going to say to the American people that you are willing to take a chance.

Let us see what the basis for that statement is. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, reporting on an investigation, had this to say:

The opinion is expressed by our intelligence officers that at least 40 percent of the refugees from the Soviet, not including the Eastern Zone of Germany and the satellite countries, have subversive or criminal backgrounds.

That is what the Senate Committee on the Judiciary had to say as recently as July 13 of this year.

Now, who are these people? Well, the largest group is a fictitious class. They

are called expellees. Actually these people are natives of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, and so on, and so on, and so on. None of them are German nationals or natives of Germany. These people are nationals and natives of these other countries, but we call them Germans. They are not Germans at all. Now that is one group.

The second group are the Italians. What are they expellees from? And, in order to make certain that this fiction would not be carried too far, they deliberately exclude from consideration in this bill those Italian colonists who are really and truly expellees. They cannot be considered by the language contained in this bill.

So now we have these two groups composing practically the entire amount. There are other categories: 25,000 Dutch, 25,000 Greeks, and 2,000 Portuguese. In that connection, I think the strongest argument on behalf of this bill was made because of the provision under which 2,000 Portuguese could be admitted. What they are expellees from I do not know. What they are refugees from I do not know. But it was represented to us that JOE MARTIN wanted 2,000 Portuguese, and JOE MARTIN is a nice fellow. That is the strongest argument made on behalf of anything in this bill.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point for a confirmation?

Mr. WALTER. I decline to yield.

Mr. SCOTT. I wanted the gentlemen to yield for a confirmation.

Mr. WALTER. No; I do not need any confirmation. I think everybody in the House will agree to that statement.

Let us look a little bit further. Incidentally, before I forget it, I want to point out to you that this bill differs from the displaced persons bill just as much as day differs from night. The DP's were those slave laborers conscripted by Mr. Hitler in support of the Nazi-war machine. When our forces captured Berlin, we captured the Berlin document center. In it there was a complete record as to every single one of these people. When an application was made, the name of the applicant was sent to Berlin, the records examined in the Berlin document center, and our Counter Intelligence Corps was able to appraise these people properly.

There is no access to police records from behind the Iron Curtain. How can we get into Bulgaria to find out whether or not this German—what do they call them? German expellee, who is in fact a Bulgarian—how can we find out whether or not that man ever went to the penitentiary? How do we know anything about him? You can take this from me, that when this operation starts, and heaven forbid that it ever does, the people charged with the administration will conclude that it is impossible to meet the requirements, just as did the displaced-persons crowd. The old professionals will be in this. We will have the same old professional immigrant movers in this program. In the displaced-persons program, they concluded it was impossible to meet the requirement as to agriculturalists. You remember we gave them a priority. So

they winked at that section of the law. When I called the attention of the Commission to what they were doing in violation of the law, they said, "Well, we want to move people to the United States, and we cannot move them if we comply with the law."

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. Is not this to all intents and purposes the same bill that was killed last year, known as the Truman or the Celler bill? It was killed by the Judiciary Committee, that has now reported this bill out.

Mr. WALTER. Yes. I experienced great difficulty in keeping a straight face when the gentleman from California talked about the new aggressive foreign policy. This is the Truman proposal, word for word, the same as the Celler bill, with the exception of the numbers. That is the new kind of foreign policy you are giving to the American people.

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? The gentleman has referred to me.

Mr. WALTER. I decline to yield.

We talked about encouraging other nations in the world to move people. Do you know that we are members of an organization, and just about a week ago we voted a contribution of \$10 million as our share to this international organization set up at Brussels. It was my privilege and honor to be one of the United States delegates. Twenty-six nations are now engaged in this program. I am just wondering what the effect on the nations of the world will be when they read the testimony and find that a member of the Cabinet of the President of the United States says this is only a gesture. Who is fooling whom? That is what I would like to know.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

(Mr. HILLINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend remarks and to include a letter in remarks he expects to make in Committee of the Whole.)

(Mr. GRAHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend remarks he expects to make in Committee of the Whole and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GENTRY. Mr. Speaker, the measure before us, H. R. 6481, would authorize the entry into our country on a permanent basis of 240,000 European immigrants, such entries to be completed in 1956. These immigrants would be in addition to the approximate 200,000 that can be admitted yearly under our basic immigration law, the McCarran-Walter Act. For the period during which this House resolution could be operative it would be a radical change in the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act insofar as the number of immigrants allowed to

come to this country yearly is concerned, naturally the most important section of that legislation.

Before attempting to answer the question as to whether this radical departure from the terms of the McCarran-Walter Act is a wise one, let us look at the history of immigration in our country.

We had what amounted to unrestricted immigration into the United States until 1924. Anyone who reached our shores was admitted. A very intensive study had been under way for several years prior to that time for the purpose of establishing a basic immigration law, this study finally culminating in the 1924 enactment. The 1924 act remained the immigration law of this country with the exception of the addition of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 until the passage of the McCarran-Walter Act in 1952.

Let us consider then, for a moment, our present McCarran-Walter immigration law, especially as it relates to whether we would be justified so early after its enactment in relegating it to the scrap heap by raising its quota of admissions by about 50 percent for the period of the next 3 years. Hearings on the McCarran-Walter Act started early in 1948. These hearings continued for almost 5 years. Every expert, every claimed expert, every Government official, all racial groups, every interested citizen, in fact, every group and every individual who wanted to be heard had his say on what should go into our basic immigration law and especially as to how many immigrants should be admitted yearly under the law, a major point of controversy in the extended hearings before the passage of that act. On every point at issue, the hearings were more than full. They were in the greatest detail. More than 900 witnesses testified. Reports of the hearings consumed many volumes of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Every interested department of Government approved the final version of that bill. It was a lengthy document, as might be imagined for one which went through six complete revisions in the course of the great study and the 5 years of time and labor given to it. Actually, no other piece of legislation in the history of our Congress was ever so carefully considered and so long in preparation.

On each subcommittee of the House and Senate which devoted so much thought to this measure were five Democrats and four Republicans, a total of 18 men on the two committees. They unanimously reported the bill, unanimously supported it.

When it came to a vote last year, this act received an overwhelming majority in both Houses, among Democrats as well as Republicans. Although President Truman and the same organizations that are now trying to emasculate it carried on a very active campaign against it, which campaign increased in intensity when Mr. Truman vetoed it, the Congress passed it over his veto, the vote in this House being 278 to 112. It reasonably can be said that everyone in the country, if he took any notice

whatever of public affairs, was fully and thoroughly acquainted with the controversy raging over the immigration question and surely must have understood just what issues were being decided. It can also be said that the people of America approved not only the action of the Congress but also of the particular law which was passed.

Not long after the passage of this act, we had a presidential campaign. While not the candidate, Mr. Truman was the central figure and he made as his chief issue, the "no good McCarran-Walter Act," as he described it in every speech and at every whistlestop. There was nothing imaginable that might be said about the law that Mr. Truman did not say. In the effort he used colorful language expressed vehemently. Although his party in Congress had just overwhelmingly supported the law, although both authors of the measure were Democrats, he could claim the sanction of the Democratic platform, adopted immediately after the act's enactment, which treated of people and conditions of Europe with unusual feeling and consideration. The Republican platform did not mention this matter at all although the Republican candidate in the late stages of the campaign expressed interest in the problem of immigration as it affected the people of Europe.

Everyone knows the result of that campaign. Certainly there was nothing in that result which would cause anyone to think that the people of this country would want any change, especially one so soon, in the Immigration Act. It would seem that the verdict of the voters fully and completely ratified the action of the Congress with respect to immigration and that finally our immigration policy might be considered a fixed one. But, lo and behold, although the act only went into effect in December, no sooner had the new Congress arrived in Washington, just 1 month later, that we began to hear that an act affecting immigration would be advocated, claiming, of course, that such change would be within the framework of the McCarran-Walter bill. Do not be misled by the statement that this act is within the framework of our present immigration law, a point that is being mightily belabored in many statements issued on this question. Actually, it is completely without instead of within that framework because it destroys the most vital provision of the McCarran-Walter Act, that which sets the number of immigrants admitted yearly. In reality, it raises by approximately 50 percent the number of foreigners that will come here each year for the next 3 years.

Mr. Dulles said recently in testifying on this measure that:

The State Department is interested in the proposed legislation primarily because of its foreign-policy implications.

In the President's letter, the President also spoke of "international political considerations." Now, there you have the claimed reason in all its stark nakedness for the "must" character of this proposed legislation. Just recently this House, regardless of what I consider to be a deplorable, if not desperate, financial situ-

ation of our country, appropriated several billion dollars as a gift to foreign countries, making, along with \$10 billion already available from former appropriations for the same purpose, a total of \$15 billion presently available to these countries as a gift and guaranteeing that they will receive such bountiful aid for 3 more years. I regretted that action but I can understand it. It was also done, I am sure, because of foreign-policy implications and international political conditions. For the life of me, however, I cannot understand why we should upset a recently established immigration policy so long considered before its final enactment and bring a new horde of immigrants here, over and above the approximate 200,000 yearly so generously allowed under a law so recently enacted, ascribing as a reason therefore, foreign policy implications. Should not our gifts of great sums of money to all these nations to the extent that many feel they endanger our own financial solvency be sufficient to convince them of our friendship? Must we further endanger our country to convince them of our good intentions? I do not believe we should because I do not believe it best for our country. If we do not reject the idea of immigration as an instrument of national policy, as a pawn in the game of power politics, then our country is certain to become little different from the countries which these immigrants would like to leave.

Secretary of Labor Durkin was a recent witness before the Senate committee considering the Senate's version of this bill. Testified Mr. Durkin:

So far as agriculture is concerned, there are simply not enough farmhands available to meet our needs.

This testimony was offered to justify his support of this bill. What are the facts? The facts are that a large percentage of farmers and farm boys are today working either in industrial plants that are making war armaments, working as civilians for the Government, or serving in our country's Armed Forces throughout the world. Yet, with all this temporary loss of farm workers—and it is only temporary; in fact, it may soon end—those still on the farm are responsible for such a great agricultural surplus that the President of the United States has been wanting this Congress to vote him the authority to give away the stupendous amount of \$3 billion worth of surplus agricultural products. Not only that, the condition is so desperate and the need for less agricultural production is so acute, rigid, low quotas have just been established by this Congress for various basic farm crops. The testimony of the Secretary contains about the same amount of logic and reasoning as do all others I have heard in support of this measure. Naturally, there is a peak season in agriculture, usually at the height of the harvest, when labor conditions are acute but that always exists and always will exist. There is nothing in the agricultural situation that would justify immigration in behalf of that industry.

In 1940 we had 131 million population. The Bureau of the Census an-

nounced last week that we now have 160 million population. It also announced that we will be crowded with 200 million people in 1970. That figure does not take into account the raising of immigration by 50 percent as provided in this bill and that will be provided in other bills that are certain to follow, on and on, in the event you pass this measure. Under our present immigration law, approximately 2 million immigrants can be admitted each decade. Do you not believe that 200 million population here less than 15 years hence is enough? Increased immigration now involves both the security and economy of our country. It is a risk which, in the light of our country's history, we should never take. But, the humanitarians and the liberals insist that we must do our full share, whatever it is. Can it not be said that the very, very generous policy under which refugees were admitted before and during the war and under which large numbers of displaced persons were admitted in the years following the war, has sufficiently made manifest the good intentions of our country in that direction? Until this country had more than 125 million population we had no law that restricted immigration. Anybody could come in. Now, let us compare that generosity with the generosity of other nations of the world today who are now in the position in which we were then, in order to aid us in determining what nations, if any, are in position to be liberal with respect to European immigration.

Brazil has 3,300,000 square miles, 52 million people, 15 persons per square mile.

Africa has 11,500,000 square miles, 190 million people, 14 persons per square mile.

Canada has 3,800,000 square miles, 14 million people, 3½ persons per square mile.

Australia has 3 million square miles, 8 million people, 2½ persons per square mile.

United States has 2,800,000 square miles, 160 million people, 45 persons per square mile.

In area, the United States is the smallest of these five nations. Collectively, the others have 7 times the area of the United States but less than 1½ times the population of our country. Yet, these countries screen their applicants so carefully that relatively few immigrants can enter. Our country did not start doing that until 29 years ago at a time when we already had a population of more than 125 million people. Rightly or wrongly, until that time everyone was welcome here as a permanent resident. Some of the nations listed above have recently reduced their immigration quotas; Australia having cut hers in half. She even reduced the number she will take from England, her mother country. The statement that we should set an example in this matter is pure eyewash. We have set lots of examples in recent years without having any nations follow us. Korea is a brilliant example. The fact is that all of these countries of small population have hundreds of millions of uncultivated arable

acres, only because they lack population. Yet, they have set their standards so high that great numbers of immigrants can not meet them. They have done this because of what they believe to be their own self-interest, an example that America might follow if she is to retain her greatness, indeed, a policy that America might have adopted long ago with profit.

There are millions of aliens already in our country. Why? Politics mainly, but a lax enforcement law is due some of the blame. The Attorney General of the United States recently announced that of the 4,984 leading Communists of the United States, all but 415 were either of foreign birth, born of foreign parents or married a person of foreign birth. Have you ever taken notice of the list of leading gangsters of our country during the last generation? If you will do so, you will find that, like the group of Communists just mentioned, the great majority of them also have recent foreign connections. Unquestionably, they have cost our country many hundreds of millions of dollars.

Today, our factories are turning out great stores of war armaments and are at the same time manufacturing an actual surplus of civilian supplies. What about our employment situation when war production is greatly reduced, a definite, early possibility? What attitude will American citizens or voters, if you prefer to think of them as such, take if there is unemployment here as well there might be at the same time that almost 300,000 immigrants are streaming across the oceans yearly from Europe to further add to the woes of our own citizens? We may be worrying about Europe, but I am certain we could be creating a problem in passing this bill that might make us worry a lot more about America. The stark fact is that while we can hardly affect Europe's program at all in passing this measure, we can greatly contribute to a real problem here at home by doing so.

We have heard much here recently about the Voice of America. In passing the McCarran-Walter Act Congress spoke the real voice of America. It said that this country belongs to the people that are here. It said that immigration is not a right that belongs to anyone who wants to come here, but a rare privilege to be extended only in special cases. You have heard a lot about what people in other countries think of the McCarran-Walter Act. I would like to suggest that it is much more important for all of us here in Congress to remember what the people of America think about it.

Can anybody deny that jobs and houses taken by immigrants will be at the expense of millions of our young veterans, whom we hope will soon be returning? The fact is that a great percentage of these veterans have never had a job. They went into service as youngsters, direct from the homes, schools and colleges of our country. They have no reemployment rights, must make a start in the world for themselves. Can you imagine the situation that will be presented as our boys leave our shores

by hundreds of thousands to protect countries of the old world, while at the same time hordes of immigrants from those same countries enter here to get away from it all?

In January 1950, Senator McCARRAN said:

On a trip to Europe I learned facts that point to the inescapable conclusions that the floodgates of this Nation are being pried open for the entrance of millions of aliens from the turbulent populations of the entire world, who are seeking admission into the United States under the guise of displaced persons. My investigation has brought to light innumerable instances of wholesale fraud, misrepresentation, fictitious documents, and perjury resorted to by persons seeking displaced-persons status in order to qualify within the terms of the law.

Must we, at this late day, entertain, all over again, the same misrepresentations, frauds, and deceptions from groups from the same countries as before?

A Federal grand jury in New York City, after sitting for several months and hearing many hundreds of witnesses in 1943, made the recommendation that in the future, immigrants to our country should be admitted only on grounds in which the paramount consideration is the welfare of the United States, not of the immigrants. Can you imagine the deplorable conditions that must have been revealed with respect to immigrants that would cause a Federal grand jury to issue such a report? To say the least, they had to be extreme conditions. In this connection 24 percent of the 350,000 brought here by the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 settled in New York City. I am sure this percentage must have been raised considerably when the remainder could get away from the farms which served as the reason for them being selected to come in the first instance. Get away they did and fast too, as is well known to everyone.

But there are those who say that the Poles, Italians, Jews, and Czechs have been especially unfortunate in recent times, and that we should, as a result, show our great humanitarianism by opening our gates still wider. Have we not already sufficiently shown our friendship for these people?

Take the case of Italy. The Italians fought us in World War II, just concluded 8 years ago. When it was over, we made certain that no punishment was meted out to Italy. None of her leaders were punished or even tried. Instead, we commenced not only supporting Italy but also rebuilding her country with American taxpayers' money. We have given billions for that purpose, money we didn't have any could only get by borrowing, money for which we still owe. In the recent elections the Italians repaid us by giving the parties expressing hostility to the United States more than 50 percent of their popular vote. It would appear that Premier De Gasperi, who has cooperated with us, may be on the way out. Also the birthrate in Italy is less than it is in America. Having endangered our fiscal structure in giving great financial help to Italy, should we open wide our doors to take those who want to leave that country? I think not.

What about the Jewish people? As late as 1910 there were only about 1,700,000 American citizens who were of Jewish extraction. They constituted about 12 percent of the Jewish world population. Since then there have been years when more than half the immigration to our country was Jewish. The result today is that between 5 million and 6 million American citizens are Jews, representing approximately 50 percent of the world Jewish population. Twenty percent or more of the remaining Jewish world population lives in Israel, for the establishment of which country the United States was responsible. The United States has generously helped Israel, is also now having to give generous support to Arab nations because of the antipathy our support of Israel caused in these countries. Surely no country in the world has done more for the Jews than America. Should we now enlarge our already generous immigration quotas in order to admit more Jews at a time when deflation, recession, and possible unemployment are pictured by many as entirely possible?

What about those who come from Poland and Czechoslovakia, either as escapees or expellees? We have been, traditionally, friends of both of those countries. In fact, it was the influence of the United States that established each as a nation following World War I. We have always sympathized with their national aspirations, but it is no evidence of a lack of friendship to assert that further generosity in matters of immigration should not be indulged to the possible detriment of our own country.

It is obvious that as long as there is a Russia and her satellite nations there will be escapees and expellees. It is simply a process of Russia kicking people out of her countries—the expellees—and letting others know that they are not wanted and had better get out—the escapees. We therefore know the same problem as at present will continue and that there is every reason why we will have another such bill a year or two from now. There will be those in the Congress who will want to show their humanitarianism and so a new effort can be expected in each succeeding Congress to pass a more liberal immigration law, labeled, of course, a relief for somebody, probably escapees and expellees. Is Russia, in this manner, to establish our immigration policy by actually determining the exact individuals who are to make up the America of the future? That is what is happening. When Russia gets them out of her countries it is "America, here we come." That is what this bill would perpetuate.

The Congress last year took this problem out of politics. You did it notwithstanding a President who wanted to make it and keep it a political issue. The great labors of this Congress for almost 5 years should have been an assurance that the problem would stay out of politics, at least for a season or two. Yet, here we are today before the ink is dry on the McCarran-Walter Act, before the echo of that debate has died away, considering a proposal that not only

seriously changes the controlling provisions of that act to the detriment of our country, not only makes this problem a political football, not only effectively repeals the act itself for a period of 3 years, but actually sets a precedent for the whittling away of that act which will be only the first of many to follow. After all the travail of that long and hard battle, are you going to abdicate the authority of Congress to the present demand that this question should again become a political issue which, if successful now, will be raised again and again to plague succeeding Congresses, on and on? If you do, you are promoting a spirit that is alien to the interests of America. This bill means more unemployment, more public housing, more slum clearance, more crime, more social, political and economic problems. It means that jobs and houses that should be available to American boys returning from foreign service to their country will be denied them because they are filled by foreigners you admit here. I urge you not to adopt it.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, with regard to the pending legislation before this committee, H. R. 6481, providing for emergency immigration to the United States, I rise in support of this bill.

As I understand this legislation, the various classes of immigrants who would be considered under this bill include the following: Persons of German ethnic origin but born in Communist-controlled Europe who have been expelled from their homelands and are now living in free Germany or Austria; Italian nationals; Greek nationals; Dutch nationals; refugees from Communist-dominated Europe now living in free Germany or Austria; refugees residing elsewhere in Europe; people who were in a pipeline status when the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 terminated; former members of General Andre's Polish Army now living in Great Britain; European refugees from Communist China; Portuguese nationals; and certain orphans.

The bill also provides for adjustment of the status of individuals now in the United States, admitted here as temporary visitors and unable to return to their countries of origin. Such persons may be reclassified as immigrants if otherwise eligible under one of the foregoing classes.

Persons receiving visas under this legislation must have assurances from some American citizen that they will not cause a displacement in employment and that they will have adequate guaranties as to not being a public charge and as to housing.

These immigrants are to receive thorough investigations before receiving visas under this legislation. They are also required to sign a statement agreeing to abide by the terms of their employment by their sponsor or other guarantor.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that the Administration, and especially President Eisenhower, is strongly in favor of this bill. They consider its passage essential for two reasons: First, to alleviate in some slight degree the overcrowded and overpopulated conditions which exist in

certain parts of free Europe today; and, second, to encourage by our own example a freer and more liberal policy on the part of such countries as Canada, Australia, Brazil, and others toward the admission of European immigrants into their own underdeveloped and underpopulated areas.

In examining these two reasons, I accept them with different degrees of faith. The overpopulation of certain European countries is undeniable—anyone who has been there can bear witness to this fact. When I was living in Italy, I was told repeatedly that the problems of that country could be almost completely solved if the emigration of 7 million Italians a year was possible. Obviously this bill which we are considering here today will be a mere drop in the bucket so far as actual numbers are concerned but at least it is a friendly gesture, a step in the right direction.

Less than 2 years ago, I spent considerable time in Germany and Austria investigating conditions there. I talked with many personal contacts of my own, American and British officials, Germans, Austrians, and many refugees from behind the Iron Curtain. In regard to this latter category, the difficulties which they have had to surmount to reach freedom have been enormous. I know so many of them who have made the attempt to cross the mine fields, to pass through the barbed wire, to evade the guards and the police dogs and the searchlights. I know so few of them who have actually succeeded in getting through. For example, with regard to one Communist country, Hungary, I am reliably informed that on a monthly average of 200 who make the attempt, approximately 15 are successful.

And when this comparative handful does get out, what do they find in the free countries which they have risked so much to reach? They find resentment on the part of the Germans and Austrians who have the impossible task of trying to absorb these unfortunates into their own economies. They rarely find either employment or shelter unless they have friends on the outside or unless they have independent means of livelihood. I saw some of the so-called refugee camps in Germany and Austria, camps encircled with barbed wire just like the slave-labor camps of the Soviets. And I know of many cases where these refugees have become so disillusioned with the treatment they have received in the free world that they have voluntarily returned behind the curtain. They preferred the slavery that they knew to the slavery of which they were ignorant. I can scarcely imagine them being very effective propagandists for the cause of freedom and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation has been bitterly opposed by many powerful groups within our country. Only this morning I received a telegram from the commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars claiming that its passage would make a mockery of the McCarran-Walter Act and would pose a new threat to internal security. Most of the mail I have received from my district has also been based on the allegation

that it would destroy our present immigration laws.

I would, in turn, like to quote from page 9 of the report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the companion bill, S. 1917:

The committee wishes to emphasize that the proposed legislation does not alter or amend the Immigration and Nationality Act and the program which this legislation authorizes is to be carried out in conformity with our established immigration laws and regulations.

Now, the security angle. Of course, there are Communist agents among these refugees from behind the curtain. But I was in visa work with the State Department, off and on, for many years and I can assure you of the painstaking care with which our consular officers, for the most part, scrutinize applicants who might be suspected of having Communist antecedents. Even behind the Iron Curtain, our visa officials have a great deal of information available to them regarding the background of immigration applicants. Where such information was not available, the visa was not granted, and even if a person should receive his visa under false pretenses, there is still a rigorous inspection on the part of our own immigration officials at the port of entry. I must add that extending the life of this legislation to 3 years will take much of the burden off of our people and give them more time to carefully screen and process an individual application.

In this connection, I would like to say one word further. Much has been made of the risk to our security through the admission of thousands of immigrants from Europe. But if a subversive agent desires to get into the United States, does he need to get a visa and enter on a boat at New York Harbor? He does not—all he needs to do is to go to Mexico and join the thousands of "wetbacks" who slip across the border every month. The Immigration Service can testify as to the vast numbers who enter illegally this way and also as to the small proportion who are rounded up and deported. This legislation in no wise increases the threat to our national security from clandestine entry; that threat has already been in existence for a long time.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the number of visas to be granted under this bill will be reduced to a point consonant with the ability of our present consular and immigration personnel to do a thorough job of security investigation. I hope also that the period of time involved will be 3 years for the same reason. I would oppose any attempt to change our present immigration laws but this legislation, which is both of an emergency and a temporary nature, does no such thing. I support the passage of H. R. 6481.

Mr. DOLLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have an opportunity to vote in favor of the legislation before us to permit the admission of 240,000 special-quota immigrants to the United States within the next 3 years.

The necessity for such emergency immigration legislation has been under consideration for a long time; and when we realize that we represent the only hope of freedom and security to many of

the refugee victims of Communist oppression, we can only conclude that we have not acted soon enough. We have been too slow in accepting our share of the burden of caring for and giving refuge to those who gave their all in the name of freedom. We should have assumed the leadership in helping to solve the refugee-population problem, for we have grown to be a great and powerful Nation as a result of opening our doors to those who looked to us as a haven. From earliest times in our history we have admitted those who fled from religious and political persecution and tyranny in their own countries.

The refugees whom we seek to admit have suffered the greatest losses we can number—loss of country, loss of home and possessions, loss of friends and neighbors. In fleeing from oppression by the Communists and to preserve his freedom, the refugee sacrificed everything he owned in the world and all he had accomplished. At this time the refugee's life is tragic and filled with uncertainties. Many thousands are still living in refugee camps in Italy, West Berlin, in the German Federal Republic, and in Austria.

While the European nations have done their very best to help and have given the refugees protection, their own problems of reconstruction, rehabilitation, unemployment, production of food and other necessities, make it impossible for them to absorb into their population the influx of millions of refugees. These are critical times for the nations of Europe now faced with a serious refugee problem; it is most unfair that they should be required to divert so much of their resources to the care of those who are unable to maintain themselves, and that their own recovery and stabilization should be jeopardized or sacrificed entirely.

Communism and totalitarianism thrive on unemployment, lack of housing, lack of food, and discontent. The menace of Communism is a real threat to many European nations now fighting these problems. By admitting nationals of the various countries as provided in this bill, we take a constructive step in abating the Communist threat. Unemployment is a serious factor in Western Europe; a new high has been reached in Italy; Germany is reaching the end of its absorptive capacity. Greece, the Netherlands, as well as other friendly NATO countries, must be provided with increased emigration opportunities without delay.

In the name of humanity, the refugees must be given an opportunity to live in freedom, to work, to become a part of a community, to enjoy security. We cannot, in good conscience, ignore their right to a decent existence and self-respect. We have so much; this is still the land of opportunity for all who are willing to give their best efforts to earn a livelihood. Surely, we can afford to share our good fortune and our many blessings with the disinherited and dispossessed, the tragic victims of this era of wars, persecution, and oppression. We can afford to help nations friendly to us solve their population problem, which in

turn will strengthen them, insure their economic stability and their freedom.

We are making no great sacrifice in admitting the 240,000 refugees and others as provided in the measure before us; that figure could be raised considerably without endangering our own economy in any way. The least we can do is to support this legislation wholeheartedly. Let us make those helped by this bill feel welcome rather than admit them grudgingly, let us acknowledge our obligation graciously and in the true spirit of Americanism which has in the past earned for us the respect of the world.

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the rule granted by the House Rules Committee on H. R. 6481, to authorize the admission of 240,000 refugees and immigrants from Europe, including a number of Iron Curtain escapees. This is a worthy and deserving bill. By the adoption of this measure to admit to the United States these refugees and escapees from political oppression and persecution, we shall make it possible for our country to follow up its words of encouragement to these people, who seek asylum here, with specific deeds that speak louder than words.

Ever since I came to Congress in 1949, I have always favored liberal immigration laws and a liberal immigration policy. I am particularly elated to learn that the emergency immigration bill, which we now have under consideration, incorporates provisions to admit some 60,000 immigrants from Italy, in order to relieve in some small measure the overpopulation problem in that country.

Earlier this year, I introduced a bill to admit 100,000 immigrants from Italy, outside of quota restrictions, over a 2-year period. At the time, I emphasized Italy's difficulties in adjusting itself to the political and economic changes of postwar Europe, and I stated then as follows:

A prime factor in this difficult situation is its surplus of population and the need for increased emigration from Italy to other parts of the world as a solution of the problem.

I am happy that the measure now before us gives due consideration to that problem, although not in as great a degree as I had originally recommended.

Similarly, it also provides for the admission of a substantial number of refugees and Iron Curtain escapees from the Communist-dominated countries of Eastern Europe. We must give these people the necessary asylum, for in so doing we shall again set an example to the world regarding the treatment given to these people as we did several years ago when we admitted considerable numbers under the DP Act.

Our actions now, our decisions today, will be deeds of encouragement to those behind the Iron Curtain, who are becoming more restless and agitated with each passing day. We must show them we are their friends. Passage of this immigration measure would have a terrific impact on those people and would redound to our benefit and prestige.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure. It is in the spirit of the great American tradition of offering asylum to the oppressed and the persecuted. Let us keep that tradition alive.

Mr. FINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the rule which would permit full and comprehensive consideration of H. R. 6481—the emergency immigration program, so that the Members of the House can have a clear-cut understanding of its aims and what the committee seeks to attain. I supported the bill in the Judiciary Committee and I shall vote for it on final passage.

For your information, the bill proposes first, to authorize the issuance, prior to January 1, 1957 of special quota immigrant visas not to exceed 240,000 to certain categories of aliens, including 4,000 orphans under 10 years of age; second, to authorize the Attorney General to adjust the immigration status of certain classes of aliens lawfully admitted to the United States prior to July 1, 1953; third, to put the administration of the proposed law within the framework of the present Immigration and Naturalization Act, providing, at the same time, against the admission of possible security risks, and of the admission of persons likely to become public charges or a burden on the national welfare and economy; fourth, to entrust the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality with the task of conducting a study of the administration of the proposed law and its effect on the nationality security, economy and social welfare of the United States.

Request for such legislation was made by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in a letter addressed to Speaker JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., under date of April 22, 1953, and a prior request for similar legislation was made on March 24, 1952, by former President Harry S. Truman. The Department of State has stressed the need for this legislation as part of the administration's program to ameliorate the conditions of hundreds of millions of people living in Eastern Europe who have been subjected to oppression by one brand of totalitarianism after another. Population pressures aggravated by those fleeing from persecution are causing conditions endangering the objectives of our American foreign policy. Communist domination has caused terrified persons to flee to the west to seek asylum from its persecution so that now these areas are densely overpopulated causing great economic difficulties. Most of the nations of the free world have made a great effort to assist in alleviating the situation. Twenty-two governments working through the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration have tried to meet the problem. The United States is the leader in the movement which proposes to move 120,000 out of Europe in the calendar year 1953 and 140,000 in 1954.

Our allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are deeply concerned with this migration movement since surplus population—refugees and expellees—must of necessity create serious economic, social, and political strains for our Western European allies, which

encourage the growth of communism. These allies cannot manage the problem alone. Their resources are limited and only with the aid of adequate emigration opportunities can the population pressures in their areas be reduced to a point where these communistic trends are lessened.

The immigration program provided for in the bill before us seeks to solve the problem as well as to provide the safeguards necessary for our national security by providing for a careful screening process more rigorous than that which applies under normal immigration procedures. Furthermore, the proponents of the bill have made applicable the McCarran-Walter bill in order to protect the American labor market from undue overcrowding. They have also incorporated in the bill requirements assuring employment and housing provisions, further designed to protect the domestic economy and social welfare of the United States.

The bill prohibits the issuance of visas or the admission into the United States of those believed by our consuls abroad to be ineligible for admission or subject to exclusion under any provision of our immigration laws as well as of this bill.

President Eisenhower asks the enactment of this bill in the national interest. That its passage will be in the national interest is self-evident. I have pointed out that overpopulation with its consequent unemployment and economic instability and social unrest is the foremost breeding ground of the evil we seek to uproot—the greatest evil in the world today—the evil which alone seeks to prevent a free world and is a bar to world peace—the evil of communism.

The passage of this bill, in addition, will be a great humanitarian gesture—a light of hope for those who have fled the terrors of communistic frontiers to seek their freedom. For purely humanitarian reasons and to continue the traditions upon which America was founded—freedom from tyranny—and refuge for the oppressed—we should lead the way for the other members of NATO to follow so that they might be encouraged to make even greater efforts to increase their level of immigration from Europe. The world looks to America for leadership in alleviating the ills of the oppressed because America is the best equipped to do so by reason of its size and experience. America has always blueprinted the program for freedom, peace, and justice for all people everywhere. America has, in the past, breathed meaning into the sign in its harbor, "Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me." Let us give these men, women, and children who resist Communist tyranny, a new chance to live and enjoy freedom. Let us see that they do not look in vain. Let us speedily enact H. R. 6481.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remaining time to the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I was rather disturbed when I heard the gentleman from Virginia [Mr.

SMITH] talk about all the blood that was spilled in the last two world wars. The intimation was that those of foreign birth did not contribute. I want to tell the gentleman from Virginia that of all the troops that went from my district a large number were either immigrants or sons of immigrants.

The President of the United States faces a terrific responsibility. His object must be to unite all the countries outside of the Iron Curtain in a co-operative effort to stem the ever onward march of communism.

This bill is a very important part of the United States foreign policy. It could probably accomplish fully as much in creating good will as the vast sums we are expending in Europe.

Much of the unrest and uneasiness that prevail in Europe are due to the overpopulation of many of the key countries of that part of the world. Because of this unrest, communism finds a fertile soil for the success of its propaganda. Hungry and homeless peoples are an easy prey for a plea for something new.

A major aim of our foreign policy is to peacefully bring about a solution of this very acute problem. The vast areas of North and South America as well as Africa, Australia, and adjacent lands, are the opportunities for the permanent relief of these distressed people.

We in the United States must expect to make a contribution to this end before we can in good faith urge other countries to join in this very humane effort for the eradication of one of the acute causes of war.

President Eisenhower has indicated he believes 240,000 can be admitted without injury to our economy within the next 2 years. The committee has amended the request so that 240,000 will be admitted within a 3-year period. The President has no objection to the period being extended.

The Attorney General, Mr. Brownell, has advised me that those who will be admitted in accordance with this program will be carefully screened and that we need not fear the ideologic aims of the immigrants.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Reference has been made to the criminal records of people behind the Iron Curtain. Why, it is a crime behind the Iron Curtain to be a Catholic or a Protestant or a Jew, and to go to one's own church. So when they talk about crimes behind the Iron Curtain, they are talking about crimes of a vicious dictator and not crimes as we think of them in democratic United States.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Of course, behind the Iron Curtain crime is to disagree with the Soviets.

Early action is desirable so that we can secure the best of these persons who are seeking to begin a new adventure.

We are a country of 160 million people, the richest and the most powerful country in the world. We realize that

much of our great growth and great progress has been due to the fact that we were the haven for people of other lands who came here to find freedom and opportunity. They came here to work and to build. And they have contributed mightily to our great progress.

Shall we hesitate now to admit 80,000 people a year to this land of opportunity? I do not believe we would be so unwise. These new immigrants will not hurt our progress. They will actually stimulate our prosperity. They will need food, clothing, shoes, and other things; and through their increased purchasing power will accelerate the volume of business.

I know some people are opposed to increasing the inflow of new immigrants. Yet I must remind them of the past contributions immigrants and sons and daughters of immigrants have made to America.

I read the other day a historical note in a little volume of the so-called foreigner who had come to settle in North Attleboro in 1785. He was a Frenchman who had fought under Lafayette and decided to remain in America. That Frenchman laid the foundation for the American jewelry industry that gives employment to so many people in the country today.

I recall older folks telling of the Germans who came to my town in 1849. They came and contributed largely to the modern silversmith industry that has given so much employment to the people of our country.

I know within my own recollection a Portuguese immigrant who came here as a bobbin boy in a textile mill and worked his way up to organize and head the great American Woolen Co.

These are but a few incidents from one little section of how immigrants have contributed mightily in building the industrial strength of our country. Every other section of our country can recite the same story. You generally can recall their contributions to the civic and industrial life of your section.

But, you say, these refugees are different. Of course they are, and so are conditions different now here in America. Yet it is a fact they come as their countrymen came to find here a haven where they can, through work and energy, build a better life for themselves and their children. Fleeing from slavery, regimentation, and poverty, they will have a desire to work and build.

You may find individuals who will not measure up to our desires, but that is true of every group of people.

But there are thousands of brilliant scholars, painters, artisans and farmers who will become solid, patriotic American citizens. I sincerely believe we can do a generous, humane act that will remove one of the causes of war. We can also aid our country through securing men and women who want to come here and be a positive force in American life.

In this grave hour when the President merits support in his valiant efforts to bring peace and prosperity to the world we must not, we dare not, put blocks in his way. Let us uphold him and pass this

legislation which he says is no necessary.

Are you going to tell the great leader of the American people that in the hour of trial he faltered and refused to give him the chance we gave another individual to bring this country and this world back to a solid foundation? No; Mr. Speaker, I hope this rule will pass, and I hope this bill will be written into law. If it is we will have sounded a clarion call that will rally the peoples all over the world outside of the Iron Curtain, and we will find new hope for peace and prosperity.

Let us not fail the President of the United States in the request he is making of us today.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. RABAUT and Mr. SUTTON asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COLMER. What is the question before the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, we ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 250, nays 152, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 109]

YEAS—250

Adair	Corbett	Hagen, Minn.
Addonizio	Coudert	Halleck
Allen, Calif.	Cretella	Harden
Allen, Ill.	Crosser	Harrison, Nebr.
Andersen,	Crumpacker	Hart
H. Carl	Cunningham	Harvey
Angell	Curtis, Mass.	Hays, Ark.
Arends	Curtis, Mo.	Hays, Ohio
Aspinall	Curtis, Nebr.	Heller
Auchincloss	Dague	Heselton
Ayres	Davis, Wis.	Hill
Bailey	Dawson, Ill.	Hillelson
Barrett	Dawson, Utah	Hillings
Bates	Delaney	Hinshaw
Beamer	Dempsey	Hoeven
Becker	Derounian	Hoffman, Ill.
Bender	Devereux	Hollfield
Bentley	D'Ewart	Holmes
Bentsen	Dodd	Holt
Blatnik	Dollinger	Holtzman
Boland	Donohue	Hope
Bolling	Donovan	Horan
Bolton,	Dorn, N. Y.	Hosmer
Oliver P.	Doyle	Howell
Bonin	Eberharter	Hruska
Bosch	Ellsworth,	Hunter
Bowler	Engle	Hyde
Bramblett	Fallon	Jackson
Bray	Feighan	Javits
Brownson	Fenton	Jensen
Buchanan	Fernandez	Johnson
Budge	Fine	Jonas, Ill.
Burdick	Fino	Jonas, N. C.
Byrne, Pa.	Forand	Judd
Byrnes, Wis.	Ford	Karsten, Mo.
Canfield	Frelinghuysen	Kean
Cannon	Friedel	Kearney
Carnahan	Fulton	Kearns
Carrigg	Garmatz	Keating
Case	Gavin	Kelley, Pa.
Cederberg	George	Kelly, N. Y.
Celler	Goodwin	Keogh
Chenoweth	Graham	King, Calif.
Chipperfield	Granahan	Kirwan
Chudoff	Green	Klein
Church	Gubser	Kluczynski
Condon	Gwinn	Krueger
Coon	Hagen, Calif.	Laird

Lane	O'Hara, Ill.	Simpson, Pa.
Latham	O'Neill	Small
LeCompte	Osmer	Spence
Lesinski	Ostertag	Springer
Lovre	Patterson	Staggers
McCarthy	Pelly	Stauffer
McConnell	Perkins	Stringfellow
McCormack	Pfost	Sullivan
McDonough	Philbin	Taber
McIntire	Price	Talle
Machrowicz	Rabaut	Thomas
Mack, Ill.	Radwan	Thompson, Tex.
Mack, Wash.	Rains	Thornberry
Madden	Ray	Tollefson
Magnuson	Reams	Trimble
Mailliard	Reece, Tenn.	Utt
Marshall	Rees, Kans.	Van Zandt
Martin, Iowa	Rhodes, Ariz.	Vorys
Meador	Rhodes, Pa.	Vursell
Merrill	Riehlman	Wainwright
Metcalf	Robison, Ky.	Warburton
Miller, Calif.	Rodino	Welchel
Miller, Kans.	Rogers, Colo.	Westland
Miller, Nebr.	Rogers, Mass.	Wharton
Miller, N. Y.	Rooney	Widnall
Mollohan	Roosevelt	Wier
Morano	Sadlak	Wigglesworth
Morgan	St. George	Williams, N. Y.
Moss	Saylor	Wilson, Calif.
Multer	Scott	Withrow
Nelson	Scrivner	Wolverton
Nicholson	Scudder	Yates
Oakman	Seely-Brown	Yorty
O'Brien, Ill.	Sheehan	Young
O'Brien, Mich.	Shelley	Younger
O'Brien, N. Y.	Sieminski	Zablocki

NAYS—152

Abbitt	Forrester	Phillips
Abernethy	Fountain	Pilcher
Albert	Frazier	Pillion
Alexander	Gary	Poage
Andersen,	Gathings	Poff
August H.	Gentry	Polk
Andrews	Golden	Preston
Ashmore	Grant	Priest
Baker	Gregory	Reed, N. Y.
Barden	Gross	Regan
Battle	Haley	Richards
Belcher	Hardy	Riley
Bennett, Fla.	Harris	Roberts
Bennett, Mich.	Harrison, Va.	Robeson, Va.
Berry	Harrison, Wyo.	Rogers, Fla.
Betts	Herlong	Rogers, Tex.
Bishop	Hess	Scherer
Boggs	Hiestand	Secrest
Bonner	Hoffman, Mich.	Selden
Bow	Ikard	Shafer
Boykin	James	Sheppard
Brooks, La.	Jarman	Short
Brooks, Tex.	Jenkins	Shuford
Brown, Ga.	Jones, Ala.	Sikes
Brown, Ohio	Jones, Mo.	Simpson, Ill.
Broyhill	Jones, N. C.	Smith, Kans.
Burleson	Kilburn	Smith, Miss.
Busbey	King, Pa.	Smith, Va.
Bush	Knox	Smith, Wis.
Byrd	Landrum	Steed
Camp	Lantaff	Sutton
Campbell	Long	Teague
Carlyle	Lucas	Thompson, La.
Chelf	McCulloch	Thompson,
Clardy	McGregor	Mich.
Clevenger	McMillan	Tuck
Cole, Mo.	Mahon	Van Pelt
Cole, N. Y.	Mason	Velde
Colmer	Matthews	Vinson
Cooley	Miller, Md.	Walter
Cooper	Mills	Wampler
Davis, Ga.	Morrison	Wheeler
Davis, Tenn.	Moulder	Whitten
Deane	Mumma	Wickersham
Dondero	Murray	Williams, Miss.
Dorn, S. C.	Neal	Willis
Dowdy	Norblad	Wilson, Ind.
Durham	Norrell	Wilson, Tex.
Edmondson	O'Konski	Winstead
Elliot	Passman	Wolcott
Evins	Patman	
Fisher	Patten	

NOT VOTING—29

Bolton,	Gordon	Morrow
Frances P.	Hale	O'Hara, Minn.
Buckley	Hand	Powell
Chatham	Hébert	Prouty
Cotton	Kee	Rayburn
Dies	Kersten, Wis.	Reed, Ill.
Dingell	Kilday	Rivers
Dolliver	Lanham	Schenck
Fogarty	Lyle	Taylor
Gamble	McVey	Watts

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hand for, with Mr. Rivers against.
Mr. Fogarty for, with Mr. Dies against.
Mrs. Frances P. Bolton for, with Mr. Chatham against.
Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. Hébert against.
Mr. Dingell for, with Mr. Lyle against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Taylor with Mr. Buckley.
Mr. Dolliver with Mr. Powell.
Mr. Reed of Illinois with Mr. Watts.
Mr. Schenck with Mrs. Kee.
Mr. McVey with Mr. Kilday.
Mr. Prouty with Mr. Lanham.

The result of the vote was announced as recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6481) to authorize the issuance of 240,000 special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6481, with Mr. ARENDS in the chair.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM] is recognized for 1 hour and the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM].

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 8 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in presenting to the House for approval, H. R. 6481, the Special Migration Act of 1953, we wish to stress that this is not only a humanitarian proposition but one that would once more assert the leadership of the United States among the free nations of the world.

We are convinced that the passage of this legislation would greatly contribute to the attainment of the objectives of the American foreign policy.

The President has requested this legislation in a letter addressed to the Speaker of the House on April 22, 1953. Extensive hearings were held by Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary on May 21 and 22, and June 8, 9, and 10, and again on July 9 of this year. Close to 20 witnesses appeared and numerous statements were filed.

The need for this legislation has been presented to us by witnesses representing the Department of State, Department of Labor, and the Department of Agriculture as one primarily arising out of the fact that in the aftermath of the war one vicious brand of totalitarianism succeeded another in oppressing hundreds of millions of people living in Eastern Europe. Stalin and his successors are continuing the work started by Hitler, and people striving for freedom continue to flee from tyranny to the free West, hoping that they can eventually reach haven in a country

which would offer them not only full freedom and personal security but also economic opportunities. The constant stream of people fleeing to the West from the terrors of communism, has intensified population pressures which have increased tremendously since the beginning of World War II during which emigration from Europe practically ceased.

Political and social problems stemming from the existence of large numbers of unemployed or underemployed people spoken of as surplus population or excess population or overpopulation have been aggravated by the presence of a great number of refugees, particularly in those countries of Europe which we are assisting economically, primarily Italy, Western Germany, Greece, and the Netherlands.

Evidence has been presented to the committee that it is most important at the present time to reduce some of the population backlog created during the war years and aggravated by the continuous influx of escapees and refugees from countries and areas under Communist domination. Having carefully sifted the testimony presented to us and having gone very carefully over three consecutive committee prints of a proposed bill, the committee now recommends H. R. 6481 to the House and asks that the bill be passed.

The bill would admit, outside of annual quotas, 240,000 aliens, including 4,000 orphans.

One hundred and twelve thousand of these people are classified in the so-called national groups, embracing 60,000 nationals of Italy, 25,000 Greeks, 25,000 Dutchmen, and 2,000 nationals of Portugal.

One hundred and twenty-four thousand persons to be admitted under this act fall in the category of refugees and expellees, to wit: 60,000 German expellees, 50,000 refugees of different Eastern European nationalities, 8,000 old DP cases commonly known as pipeline cases, 3,000 exiled veterans of the Polish Army, and 3,000 Europeans who escaped from Communist-dominated China.

Now I issue a challenge for the purpose of assuring you and if it is not so I ask that it be answered: This bill does not propose to amend or to change one iota of the McCarran-Walter bill. I challenge the author to say it does.

Every alien to be admitted under this bill must be first eligible under the Immigration and Nationality Act and in addition to that, he must meet the more restrictive requirements of this bill.

It is proposed that the program be administered by existing agencies, namely, the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice.

The administrator of the program is given until December 31, 1956, to issue visas to people who could qualify and the operation is to remain under constant supervision of the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy established this year under the Immigration and Nationality Act, of which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] is a member.

Mr. Chairman, on the score of what effect this will have on the Nation's economy: There are 3,070 counties in the United States; clip off 70 and you have 3,000; that would mean 80 people to each county in the United States. If this is distributed over the period of 3 years it would be one-third of that each year, or 26 people. That is the degree of over-crowding it would cause in America.

There are 48 States in the Union. It would mean 5,000 to each State in 3 years, or divide that in thirds and it would be 1,666 a year.

There, once and for all is the effective answer to the charge of overcrowding and the displacement of our own people here in this country and an answer to the absolutely absurd charges that have been made against this bill.

The President of the United States has asked for this bill. For months you on my right have been yelling that you like Ike. If you like Ike give him this bill. He has honestly said that he believes that it is the greatest major act on his part to bring about a confidence in Europe. He told me only last Monday that he felt that nothing would do so much to bring peace in Europe as to have Congress pass this bill, and assure the people of Europe of our good faith, and he said, "God speed you in the work that you are doing."

Now, let us get away from this hypocrisy and deceit, that have seen around here; let us face this issue, stand up and be counted, see where we stand and what America stands for.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY].

(Mr. McCARTHY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], in speaking on the rule raised the question as to the origin of these refugees. He said that there is great confusion as to their geographic origins. I say to you that geography is not important. These people are refugees from hunger; they are refugees from oppression, from poverty; they are refugees from despair.

In debate on the question of sustaining the Presidential veto on what is known as the McCarran-Walter Act, the gentleman from Pennsylvania stated that a member of the Catholic clergy was buttonholing Members of Congress trying to influence them in an improper way. That clergyman was Monsignor O'Grady. What was this improper method Monsignor O'Grady was using to influence Members of Congress? He said that these refugees were in distress and that we as a rich and strong Nation had an obligation to feed the hungry, to give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked, to ransom the captive, and to harbor the harborless. That was the improper appeal Monsignor O'Grady made to this Congress with regard to the McCarran-Walter bill.

This is the same appeal which should be made here today. As a nation we have an obligation in justice to do some-

thing for these people who are hungry, who are thirsty, who are naked, who are harborless and captive. This is the appeal which should result in the passage of this bill.

The opponents of this bill have raised three objections. They have raised the specter of the great pressure upon employment in this country; yet these same persons supported the bill to bring Mexican agricultural workers to this country and have opposed efforts to prevent the illegal entry of Mexican workers into this country.

They have raised the specter of a flood of criminals into the United States. These are not new arguments. They are the same arguments that have been used to oppose every liberalizing immigration act that has been brought up for consideration in the history of the United States of America.

If you must vote against this bill, I hope you will do it openly. Those of you who call yourselves Lincoln Republicans consider what the approach of Lincoln would have been to a question of this kind. Those of you who pride yourselves on being Jeffersonian Democrats recall what Jefferson believed with regard to the perfectibility of his fellow men. If you will vote against it, do not call your fears—courage, do not call your timidity—bravery, do not cheer as you extend your hands to accept the chains of the captivity of your own fears, of your own apprehension.

If you succeed in defeating this bill I do hope you will take action also with regard to the Statue of Liberty, for it will have become—as it stands—a sign and symbol of contradiction. If you defeat this bill, dim the light of its torch, strike off its inscription. Let it no longer read:

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!

Replace it with a paraphrase of the inscription that Dante, the great Italian poet, placed over the gate of the inferno. Let the new inscription read, "Abandon hope all you who seek to enter here."

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FINO].

Mr. FINO. Mr. Chairman, I wish to join with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in commending President Eisenhower for his humanitarian approach to the tragic conditions presently existing among our allies.

This request for emergency legislation to permit the entry of 240,000 European immigrants into this country in the next 2½ years has been urged in the national interest. We all know that the refugee situation is one of the most serious threats to our world security and peace. It becomes more and more tragic as conditions of overpopulation and unemployment grow more acute. We also know that unemployment and overpopulation breed economic instability, political and social unrest, and spiritual collapse.

To reopen our doors to these poor victims of political, religious, and economic oppression—even for a brief period and to a limited number—will have a lasting and successful effect in relieving the difficulties and heartaches that arise from overpopulation and unemployment. This humanitarian action will provide the immediate relief which is necessary to the long-range program of economic development.

All of these affected countries, Italy, Western Germany, Austria, Greece, and the Netherlands, want and need a chance to reestablish the balance between their populations and their resources. Yes, our program of foreign aid is designed to help them boost their economies to a more stable and fruitful level, but at the same time, we must help them in their other problem—the overpopulation.

Our help, as provided in this bill, will have the effect of providing more job opportunities in Europe—it will help to create a renewed hope and vigor for the thousands of European workers and their families.

By opening our gates and welcoming to our shores a few European refugees we will have kept the light of hope burning for many of those God-fearing, self-respecting human beings that remain behind. The opponents of this bill say that Commies will come in. Well, not if the McCarran-Walter Act is as good as they say it is.

We have assumed a position as leaders in the free world. We must maintain that position if we are to promote world peace and security. By passing this type of legislation, we are taking a step toward stabilizing European economies and governments. We hope by enacting this bill into law that we will inspire other nations to join in a cooperative effort to promote world peace and freedom.

We must do our part in this serious immigration situation if we are to overcome the many obstacles and difficulties along the road to peaceful, everlasting security.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and four Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, it is estimated that we have from 3½ million to 5 million illegal aliens in this country at this time. The Immigration authorities' records show that there are some 3,500 illegal seamen who jump foreign ships in American ports each year. There are at present some 600 German quota visas unused which could be used by these same people if it is sought by this bill to bring in. This to my mind would indicate that the German ethnic people and the German people by not using these 600 vacant quota numbers certainly are not too eager to come to this country.

As I stated a moment ago when we were talking on the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] and I

and 2 or 3 others members of the Subcommittee on Immigration covered some 45 or 50 expellee camps in Western Germany, in the French, British, and American zones. We talked to literally hundreds of people who were refugees, and there are some 9 million of them in the Western Zone of Germany, whose forebears, some of them, for as far back as 300 years have been Germans but had left Germany and had adopted Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Sudeten land, Poland, and several other of those countries as their homelands.

After the Yalta and Potsdam agreements the Communists, especially the Communists who were their neighbors and who had turned Communist in those countries at the point of a bayonet, ran them out of their homes. Sometimes in towns as large as 35,000 they took the able-bodied men back behind the Iron Curtain to the Ural Mountains and the concentration camps, and turned the old men and the women and the children on the highways, many times in their pajamas. Those people do not want to come to this country. They want to go back to reclaim their land, that they had bought and paid for and worked for and sweated for.

Many of the German people told us they did not want us to come over and pick the cream of those folks and bring them to this country.

The Congressional Library in some records I asked them to prepare for me showed, as I stated in the debate on the rule, that there were some 8 million Italians who voted Communist in the last Italian election.

There are very many fine Italian people. I have been there and I have talked to them. The Italian people we would want, and who would be a credit to this country, as a general rule, do not want to come to this country. Statistics show—not only the election statistics—that some 40 percent of Italians have embraced the Communist political philosophy. What type of people do you think we will get from this overpopulated area? I ask you what effect taking 60,000 Italians out of Italy would have on an overpopulation in Italy of some five to ten million.

There are some 60 million overpopulation in Europe alone. What effect will it have on this problem to draw off 240,000 in 3 years, and at the same time take a chance on admitting subversives and criminals?

Now is not the time to pass this bill. It is dangerous to our security.

(Mr. WILSON of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WAINWRIGHT].

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and two Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the courtesy of my colleague and friend from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER]

in wanting to have so many people listen to my remarks. On the other hand, I do not think anything that will be said here today will change votes. I am sure the great majority have made up our minds how we will vote. I hope to add a few thoughts, however, for your consideration.

In the passage of this bill, Mr. Chairman, I see our America proclaiming to the world, free and enslaved, that the lamp is still alight, that the golden door has not been shut.

I see these people, the men, women and children who would be admitted under this bill, as worthy to stand beside those early forefathers of ours. I see them bringing to America a new wealth of spirit, a new store of promise and of hope. "Homeless, tempest tossed," they are the same material upon which this Nation of ours was built.

We have been told, and I know it to be a fact, that many of these people risked life itself to escape from totalitarian slavery. They had the spirit that refuses to submit to chains. And they had the will and strength to throw those chains aside.

My good friend, former Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, now the United States Representative to the United Nations, recently gave a few illustrations of the sort of people of whom we will be taking in. I would like to borrow those little stories from Ambassador Lodge and use them here. For example, three Czechs climbed a 200-meter airshaft to escape from a coal mine near Kladna and fled to west Germany on June 21, 1950. They had been condemned to forced labor for anti-Communist activities before the Czech coup d'etat.

Another Czech escapee, after being wounded by an exploding mine when climbing a barbed wire entanglement, swam the Morava River under Communist fire and arrived safely on the Austrian side on December 14, 1952.

A Hungarian couple hid for 4 days in an empty wine vat in a sealed boxcar from Budapest to Switzerland on March 19, 1952.

A Hungarian farmer, his wife, and three small children swam a river and fled across Hungary to reach Austria October 29, 1952.

A university student and his fiancée were rescued by a West German border patrol just as they were about to be taken by the Communist border guards.

A young foundry worker and his wife and small child crossed the Hungarian-Austrian border February 8, 1953, after evading dog patrols, passing over mined areas, and cutting through barbed wire barriers.

These people had courage. They had determination. They had, above all, the love of freedom which we, as Americans, most respect and admire.

These were the qualities upon which America was built. These were the qualities that inspired the early settlers of our country as well as the immigrants of the past century. These were the qualities that inspired our forefathers to establish this country as a free nation.

Some of these immigrants, perhaps, may be seeking economic freedom.

That, too, has been a factor in immigration to our land. It was, indeed, a principal factor with the newcomers of the 19th century. They have made good citizens.

Mr. Chairman, I reject vehemently the intimation, or outright charge, that the persons to be admitted under this bill are unworthy of the opportunities America offers them. How dare we, children of immigrants that we are, make such a charge? It is a reflection upon our very blood.

This bill carries safeguards against mistakes in selecting the persons to be admitted. It is, in fact, highly selective. Some of us think it too selective, but no doubt these restrictions are necessary at this time. I am not arguing that point.

My own interest in this bill is not entirely impersonal. I have been overseas. I have visited the locations where many of these people are now being given temporary shelter. These conditions under which they are living are not ideal. They are filthy, horrible, and disgraceful. They would endure those conditions indefinitely rather than return to the horrors from which they had fled.

I have talked to these people in the past. I have shared with them, briefly, the dreams they hope to bring to America. It is an illuminating experience.

The bill does nothing more than open that golden door, of which I have spoken, a crack. It will take care of but a few of these unfortunate peoples. The crack is important. It will aid certain of our friends and allies in their ability to play a part in our mutual defense of the free world. These countries, our NATO partners, occupy key positions in the common defense effort. They have taken in these people. They are struggling to absorb them. The saturation point, however, has been reached, and they need our help.

I have been told personally by persons very high in authority whose judgment I respect that the passage of this bill will have a political effect far out of proportion to the number of persons involved. The Under Secretary of State, General Smith, so stated in his testimony before the Committee on the Judiciary during the hearings.

At the time the President sent his message on this bill, a representative of the Mutual Security Agency was in Geneva attending a conference of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

Testifying on the bill, she told of the effect news of this message had on the conference. She said:

They saw in this message proof that the United States understood the problems of Europe's surplus population * * * not just in terms of money but of human beings in need of new opportunities * * * immediately it gave a ray of hope and light to the delegates of the 22 member governments represented there.

This official made a point I would like to restate here. These people, she said, should be admitted because "it behooves the United States to take special count of the brave men and women who at the risk of death to themselves and their

families have escaped from behind the Iron Curtain".

As this official saw it, the democratic free world owes these people an opportunity to experience freedom.

I, too, see this as an obligation. But it is not an obligation to these people. It is an obligation to ourselves, to the principles for which we, as a Nation, stand. In passing this bill we reaffirm our faith in democracy and in humanity.

President Eisenhower sees the rescue of these people as an "obligation of the free world."

He does not suggest, nor do I, that the United States carry the full burden of the millions of refugees now in Western Europe. The truth is, we have not been asked to do that. Australia and New Zealand have been very generous in taking in these people. Canada and a number of South American countries have done likewise.

Some of the opponents of this bill argue that certain of the people already accepted, settled in their districts, have not been happy. They have not become adjusted. They speak poor English.

Mr. Chairman, I remember as a youngster reading in my history books that certain of our early settlers were not entirely happy during their first years in the New World. It took a little time then. It will take time now. But our American pioneers did not return to the country from whence they came. Their complaints did not prevent other persecuted and unfortunate peoples following them. In time, the experiment worked out. Had it not, none of us would be here today. Indians would be roaming the forests and plains of America.

I have just as much confidence in the newcomers of today. They will be a success. Even the mal-contents of whom my colleagues have complained will settle down and learn how to be good American citizens.

Mr. Chairman, we cannot turn our backs on these people. We have an obligation that goes beyond even that which I have mentioned. In the words of the good poet:

I was a beggar with bruised feet.
I was the woman you gave to eat.
I was the child on the homeless street.

We are a Christian Nation. The beggar, the hungry woman, the homeless child, are at our door. We cannot turn them away. The eyes of the world are upon us.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 110]

Adair	Cotton	Gordon
Battle	Curtis, Mo.	Hale
Bentsen	Davis, Wis.	Hand
Bolton	Dawson, Ill.	Hart
Frances P.	Dies	Hébert
Buckley	Dingell	Hinshaw
Burdick	Dolliver	Hoffman, Ill.
Byrnes, Wis.	Dondero	Hoffman, Mich.
Chatham	Fogarty	Hollfield

Johnson
Jones, Mo.
Kilburn
Kilday
Lantaff
Lovre
Lyle
McConnell
McVey

Merrill
Metcalf
Moulder, Mo.
Nelson
Moulder
Powell
Prouty
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.

Rivers
Robison, Ky.
Rooney
Schenck
Taylor
Thomas
Watts

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ARENDS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 6481, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 367 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 6481, with Mr. ARENDS in the chair.

(Mr. WAINWRIGHT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 13 minutes.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. As I said earlier, Mr. Chairman, it is our plan to finish this bill this evening. I might suggest to the membership, or to those who would like to see the measure passed and would like to see the consideration expedited, if they will remain on the floor there will be no question about our getting on.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I was happy to associate myself with former President Truman to relieve the distress of refugees. I am now happy to associate myself with President Eisenhower, who now likewise seeks to hold out a helping hand to the displaced and the dispossessed. But I am happy to disassociate myself from the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] because he has spoken so unfairly and so improvidently about his former Chief, President Truman.

He asks that a further study be made of this very important question. We have been studying this question for years. There are two hefty volumes of testimony concerning refugees, escapees, and displaced persons. I do not see what would be gained by postponement. Delay will onlyacerbate, make more bitter the dreadful conditions that now obtain because of overpopulation and the presence of so many refugees, particularly in the NATO countries and the other western democracies in Europe.

Most serious economic problems have arisen because of this great number of refugees that have sought refuge in West Germany, West Berlin, Vienna, and other parts of Europe.

If a man has two shirts, it is said he is not likely to be a Communist. It is only the cold back and empty belly that usually breeds communism. What we seek to do here is to help those who have cold backs and who have empty bellies,

so that to that degree we can assuage and lessen the suffering and distress obtaining in those countries mentioned and thus remove the causes of communism. By reducing the number of surplus people in these lands and by taking them into our country, we reduce the amount of economic assistance those lands may require from the outside.

President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Dulles, Under Secretary of State General Bedell Smith, Secretary of the Department of Labor Mr. Durkin, Secretary of Agriculture Mr. Benson—through his assistant, the Under Secretary, True D. Morse—all have advocated the passage of this bill. Do they want to bedevil the country with Communists and with subversives? They are aware of the terms of this legislation. They know the results of this legislation. They recognize the results will be good, not baneful. They advocate passage of this bill because they are certain that the results will be highly beneficial to this country, not evil producing. I am sure they must know and are aware that there is no danger whatsoever to our security if we pass this bill.

One would think that they are either fools or knaves, this array of splendid gentlemen that I have named. They would indeed be fools if they would advocate a bill full of dangers conjured up in most ridiculous manner by this bill's opponents. They would be knaves if they deliberately sought to have this bill passed with knowledge that these subversives and treasonable characters would enter this country if this bill were passed. They are neither fools nor knaves. They are public officials who seek that which is for the best welfare of our Nation in sponsoring this bill.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference, the National Council of Churches of Christ in America, the National Lutheran Council, the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, the leaders of the CIO, all of these people, through their representatives, appeared before our committee and advocated the passage of this bill. Their word must carry weight. Do they want to bring into this country Communists and subversives and those who would upset our form of Government by force and violence? You know the answer to that; it is "No." They are reasonable and reasoning creatures, as patriotic as anyone in this House. They would not seek a bill's passage unless it would help, not hurt our Nation. It is just so much eye-wash, so much balderdash, to say that these people, these honorable God-fearing people who advocated this bill before our committee did so with knowledge that bad people would be coming into this country.

Let me read what the President said:

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: We are all aware of the tragic developments of the past several years which have left countless thousands of individuals, homeless refugees in the heart of Europe. In recent months, the number of refugees has been increased by the steady flow of escapees who have braved death to escape from behind the Iron Curtain. These refugees and escapees searching desperately for freedom look to the free world for haven.

In addition, the problem of population

pressures continues to be a source of urgent concern in several countries in Europe.

It is imperative that we join with the other nations in helping to find a solution to these grave questions. These refugees, escapees, and distressed peoples now constitute an economic and political threat of constantly growing magnitude. They look to traditional American humanitarian concern for the oppressed. International political considerations are also factors which are involved. We should take reasonable steps to help these people to the extent that we share the obligation of the free world.

Therefore, after consideration of all the points of view which have been presented, I recommend, within the framework of the immigration laws, the enactment of emergency legislation for the special admission of 120,000 immigrants per year for the next 2 years.

In order to help resolve this current immigration and refugee problem in the tradition of our American policy, I urge that the Congress give this recommendation its earliest consideration.

By passing this bill as the President indicated we would give leadership to many of the nations friendly to us, the democracies of Europe and the Western Hemisphere. They would be induced to follow our lead and receive refugees. Many of these nations indeed have already rendered yeoman service in that regard to relieve distress, to relieve the distress in Europe by siphoning off many of the peoples of Europe. Take Canada, a country with a total population of only 14 million people, since the end of the war Canada took 775,000 immigrants. Australia, a country with a total population of 8 million, has since the war taken 620,000 immigrants. Argentina since the war has taken 600,000 immigrants from Europe. France has taken in 300,000 Italians; Belgium has taken in 30,000 Italians.

What about refugees? and I am reading figures which were given to me by Mr. George L. Warren, of the State Department, adviser to the refugee and displaced persons staff of the State Department. The IRO report covering July 1, 1947, to December 31, 1951, states:

Australia took 182,159 refugees.
Canada took 123,479 refugees.
Israel took 132,109 refugees.
United Kingdom took 86,346 refugees.
Argentina took 32,712 refugees.
Brazil took 28,848 refugees.
Venezuela took 17,277 refugees.
Chile took 5,108 refugees.
New Zealand took 4,837 refugees.
Paraguay took 5,887 refugees.
Sweden took 4,330 refugees.

After IRO folded, the migration committee took over in 1952, and the following countries took in this number of refugees in the calendar year of 1952:

Australia, 15,486.
New Zealand, 397.
Canada, 8,853.
Brazil, 9,797.
Other Latin American countries, 4,991.

The United States has taken in around 400,000 refugees since the end of World War II.

The IRO took care of the movement of 1,038,750 refugees in the years of its existence. The United States took in 328,851 of this number—a little less than one-third. The rest—a little more than

two-thirds—were taken in by other countries.

These nations would do more for refugees, if we pass the instant bill. Our action would encourage them to even greater efforts.

The passage of this bill, now, would involve excellent timing. "Now" is the most propitious time. We read in the paper of the great good, psychologically, that has been done by the gift food that is now being distributed to the denizens of East Berlin who crossed the line into West Germany. Our ships have landed in Hamburg with a lot of this gift food. As a result of our generosity we are gaining great psychological advantage. I cannot tell you with too great a degree of emphasis the discontent that this bill will create in Russia and in the satellite nations because of our holding out the hand of comfort, the hand of generosity, the hand of kindness, to the people of those countries who are over-burdened with despair. I am told that some 120,000 East Germans swarmed across the border to West Berlin for gift food. They went over in defiance of their Communist rulers. Similarly, the passage of this bill will further fan the fuels of discontent—discontent of Germans with their Communist dictators.

I was in West Berlin in December; I was in East Berlin also in December. I saw these refugees streaming in across the line into West Berlin. Over 1,000 came each day. I have pictures here which show you the type of refugees that are coming in from East Germany, coming in from Czechoslovakia, from Poland, and from other subjugated countries. You will see from these photographs that these people who are seeking refuge in West Berlin are decent, fine-looking, homey, industrious people. They are people who will make good citizens if we take them into this country. I spoke to many of them. I was there for several days. They understand the meaning of liberty, they understand how they have been downtrodden, how liberty has been denied to them. I asked pointed questions of them and I found they would be only too happy to come here and understand, know, appreciate all the more, freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of religion.

I would like to have these pictures passed around among you so that you may see what type of refugees and displaced persons are now coming in from the East Zone of Germany and the satellite countries, into the West Zone of Berlin. Those are the type of people I want to help.

Much has been said about the fact that we will not satisfy adequately security provisions. I said in support of this rule that everyone of the security provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act are applicable to the operations under this bill before us today. If that is so, what are we worried about?

Let me speak a bit more on the security provisions:

First. All applicable provisions relating to immigration embodied in the Internal Act of 1950 are carried forward

in this legislation—section 12 (a) and (b).

Second. All the security provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 are included in this act—section 12 (a) and (b).

Third. Over and above normal immigration requirements and procedures, this act requires that—

No alien shall be issued a visa under this act, or be admitted into the United States, unless there shall have been first a thorough investigation and written report made and prepared by the Administrator, or by officers of the United States designated by the Administrator, regarding such person's character, history, and eligibility under this act (sec. 10 (a)).

This means that special investigations over and above that carried on in the normal immigration program will apply to the administration of this act. A thorough investigation must be made on every person applying under this act. This investigation will go into every facet of the life of the individual applicant. A written report of the results of this investigation must be prepared and submitted to the consular officer who will review it to determine whether the applicant is eligible and admissible. This is not done under normal immigration procedure. It is obvious, therefore, that the consuls are going to know more about the individuals applying under this act than they do about people applying under the normal immigration law and will thus be in a far better position to protect American security.

Fourth. Here are some of the other special features in the bill that relate directly to protecting the security of the United States:

(a) All applicants are required to have affidavits executed by a citizen or citizens of the United States certifying that such applicants will be suitably employed without displacing some other person from employment; will have housing without displacing some other person from housing, and that they will not become public charges.

This means that they must have an American sponsor. Checks will be made on these sponsors to determine their reliability just as was done in the administration of the displaced persons program and unless the Administrator is satisfied that the sponsor is reliable, the affidavit will not be accepted. Therefore, the initial step of the investigating process begins right here in the United States and provides good grounds to believe that the immigrants will be in good hands once they arrive in the United States.

Each alien 18 years of age or older who receives a visa under this act must upon arrival at the port of entry into the United States, take or subscribe to an oath or affirmation that he is not and never has been a voluntary member of an organization or movement hostile to the interests of the Government of the United States.

Fifth. How the security procedures will be applied in the administration of this act:

Take the example of the manner in which the Displaced Persons Commission carried out the security investiga-

tions under that program. The results obtained from those methods are worthy of mention and commendation at this point. The record established under that program shows that to date not one person who entered the United States under that program has been deported for security reasons. I am aware that claims to the contrary have been made by opponents of this bill but I deem it wise that we be guided by the official records on this question rather than the biased claims of the opposition.

The Displaced Persons Commission was fortunate to have had the full cooperation of the following United States Government security and intelligence services: the FBI, the CIA, the Counter Intelligence Corps. In addition, the intelligence resources of other friendly governments, such as Great Britain, France, Italy, and Greece were fully utilized. Over and above this, the Displaced Persons Commission employed security officers whose sole responsibility was to secure every piece of available information on each and every individual seeking admission into the United States under that program. It is not appropriate in public discussion to describe all the novel security techniques and procedures that were developed under that program, but those of us who had the opportunity to make detailed studies of those operations know that our regular security agencies are highly competent in their fields and that we can count upon them to do the same careful job in this program that was accomplished in the displaced persons program.

Mr. CRETELLA. Mr. Speaker, I endorse H. R. 6481, with all of the enthusiasm within me. This problem has been foremost in my mind since the passage of the McCarran-Walter Act. I disagreed in principle with that act because I believed it was fundamentally unfair and unjust, that it made second-class citizens out of people who theretofore had been our friends, our allies and our main support for generations before the passage of that act.

I represent a district which is composed of many people of foreign extraction and in one of the schools in my district the entire population thereof with not a single exception are children of those of foreign extraction. There is ample room in the United States to absorb immigrants. This is evident from the complaints made by farmers engaged in truck farming of their inability to get proper help to work on these farms, with the result that many of them are being abandoned and neglected. The fact that there is a constant importation of Puerto Rican and Jamaican workers to do this work is evidence of this shortage. It is these individuals who have helped build the America of today. As one goes back to history at the turn of the century and years thereafter, it was these people who did the laborious manual hard work, and many edifices and construction jobs now standing are monuments to their activities and endeavors.

The claim is made and is continued to be made that many of these people have Communistic tendencies and therefore we should not let down the barriers for

them, but to negate that position, these people are so carefully screened by the various agencies and departments of Government that the probability and possibility of such person entering our shores is extremely remote.

To show you how carefully this screening is done—in my own office we have the case of an American citizen who went abroad and married. He then petitioned for admission of his wife and a visa was refused her because when she was a youngster she was apprehended for stealing wood and though this offense took place when she was a child, with no criminal proceedings held against her the fact still remains that she has been labeled an undesirable because of an offense involving moral turpitude.

With that type of screening and vigilance on the part of our State Department, it is obvious that the claim that we will be burdened with undesirables does not, in my opinion, hold water. The purpose of this particular act, however, is not to let down the barriers and destroy the standards established by the present immigration law, but in fact to give relief to people who have been strangled by oppression and to give relief to those in overpopulated sections of the world where an opportunity for well being and existence is a difficult undertaking.

Today Italy is a democratic nation of free enterprise, holding back the tide of communism. We recognize that country as a democratic country, our friend and our ally, as was indicated only yesterday by the passage of a bill in this House giving to Italy two of our American-built submarines. We certainly cannot consider them friends and allies yesterday and the reverse of that today.

Italy is a country populated by 47 million human beings, in a territory smaller than that of California. It is lacking in coal, iron, copper, fuel oil, and cotton, all of which are important and necessary in modern living. It is confronted with the problem of overpopulation and unemployment with 45 percent of its working force in agriculture as compared with 15 percent in this country.

Under the present law, we permit about 5,600 Italian immigrants a year, of which approximately one-half only are able to enter due to restrictive clauses in the law. Just as long as Italy carries on her back a burden of her surplus manpower, her economic and military usefulness to herself and to us is seriously impaired. It has been said that the introduction of foreign born into this country would lower our American standard of living, but facts do not support this statement.

The State of New York is said to have a foreign-born population of 21.2 percent, which has a per capita income of \$863, compared with \$315 in Georgia, where the foreign born number is but 4 percent. Massachusetts has a foreign-born population of 19.7 percent and has a per capita income of \$766, compared with \$201 in Mississippi, where there are but 3 percent immigrants. Rhode Island, with 19.3 percent foreign born, has a per capita income of \$715, compared

with Tennessee, whose income per person is only \$317, with a 4-percent foreign-born population.

These comparisons do not apply solely to the industrial States of the Northeast but are just as applicable to other States. Michigan, for instance, has a 13-percent foreign-born population with a per capita income of \$509. These figures, to me, are indicative of the fact that the per capita income of the population of many States in America has increased in proportion to the number of foreign born residing there. Let us look at the contribution of Italian immigrants to our way of life and the creation of our high standard of living. Many men and women born of immigrant parents have certainly achieved a success in life comparable in many cases and surpassing in others to those of native born. The contribution of these people to our war effort and to our services make them stand out as people to be admired and respected rather than to be relegated to the classification of second-class citizens.

We have in the past contributed substantial sums of money to the well-being and improvement of many foreign nations and the purpose of this has been to raise the standard of living of those nations and to befriend the people thereof in a constant and vigilant attempt to hold back the threat of communism. Why not then permit these people from these overcrowded areas to come to our shores with the same amount of enthusiasm which they now have in allying themselves with our cause?

When President Eisenhower stated that he was in favor of admitting 240,000 aliens as an emergency measure, I can assure you that that utterance by him made many friends for the America which we love and the America which we hold so dear.

I trust that the opponents of this measure will see the wisdom of acting favorably on this bill and to remove from their hearts and their minds any antagonism, hatred, or venom which they may have today.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, as the Members will recall, in the 80th Congress I was chairman of a special subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee for displaced persons which made an intensive study of displaced persons' camps and refugee problems in Europe. I had with me various Members of Congress, including one from the Judiciary Committee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CHELF], also the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS], and Dr. Pfeiffer, of New York, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, also that fine administrative assistant of the Judiciary Committee, immigration and naturalization subcommittee, Mr. Walter Besterman. We went to more than 150 displaced persons' camps and made a thorough study of the problem.

This year I again went to Europe with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT] and the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. NORBLAD]. I spent almost 5 weeks, much of that time in checking

the refugee camps in West Berlin and Western Germany, so that I have seen personally the fine kind of people in the camps in March and April of this year. I have also seen the screening that is being done to make sure that these are not Communists that are coming over. We Americans do have a responsibility if we wish to aid many freedom-loving people escaping from oppression. For example, I talked to two young refugees from Prague, who were in their late teens. They were former normal school or high school students and they had been out one day on a picnic, when down came a large balloon with pamphlets on it sent out by Radio Free Europe. These high school students thought the messages were fine; they told them of the benefits of freedom. They said government of oppression was soon falling. So they took the pamphlets back and distributed them to their other high school students. Their parents heard they had been reported to the police and advised them as they left saying, "Flee for your lives; the police are after you." Now, the United States does have a real responsibility to these young men as our citizens have supported, willingly, Radio Free Europe. For example, there were two young men from Yugoslavia, and they had joined an anti-Communist society, really a pro-American school society. Then the police caught up with them. One of the young boys' mother met them on the way home from school and said, "Here is your coat. Here is all I could get for you. Flee to the West. They are after you." Of course, America has a responsibility. What is my responsibility, when I, as a United States Congressman, saw them in a small camp outside of Nuremberg saying, "There is no place for us. Where can we go." There is not a place for them unless this bill is passed.

Another man I saw in Valka Lager Camp has parents living in Chicago. He is a fine young man. He came under the former Displaced Persons Act but because of necessary proof and redtape, he could not get cleared in time, and he is one of those stranded. His old father and mother are over here now. They need him; they have a successful business, but he cannot get in under the usual quotas.

You may say, "Well, whom did you talk to particularly?" Let us take one German city. I visited the city of Bremen and consulted with the mayor at length in his office in the rathaus; that is the Bremen city hall. I talked to him for quite some time and found him a fine citizen. I said to him that we in the West must prove we can handle this particular problem. He said this to me: "This is a crucial weapon in the cold war. The question is whether we can integrate these people into our democratic institutions and demonstrate we can make our democratic community work." I agree with the mayor of Bremen and say that we can because we have the obligation of freedom and the leadership of the West.

What has the city of Bremen done, when we ask the United States to do something? Bremen has now 40,000

houses less than they had in 1949. They have 60,000 families on the waiting list for housing. They have 30,000 more people in the city. They still have 30,000 unemployed, and yet Bremen is taking a share of the new refugees now coming in through East Berlin. In 1952 Bremen sent 60,000 packages to the Eastern Zone of Germany and East Berlin. In addition to that they sent, at city expense, 1,000 barrels of their herring catch to help feed these poor unfortunate people in Eastern Germany who are being oppressed by the Communist regime. Of course, our United States policy is based strongly on the correct premise that the Germans are going to be united. We should by this bill help take the refugee burden from the West German and the West Berlin economy so that they can have an adequate economy, and they can help more people when they do come in. The West Berlin government, the West German Government, and the Government of Austria are doing an excellent job in handling the refugees and are to be complimented on their efficient and warm-hearted administration.

You say, "Well, how many Communists are there in Bremen?" I asked about the recent election they held on April 10, just before I talked to the mayor. On the election that the harbor workers held, in which 15,000 participated in Bremen on April 10, not a single Communist was elected to represent them on their steering council of the harbor workers' union.

You say then "what is the screening? What screening do the refugees get when they come in to West Berlin from East Berlin?" I spent quite a bit of time checking that. There are now 90 temporary camps in Germany where they move to. They first come into a registration station and there they are given a questionnaire and asked questions at a desk by West Berlin officials who interview them. They are asked about the way they live, what their political beliefs are, and what their background is preliminary to another checkup. They receive in this first registration a physical examination. Then the refugees are taken by buses to a second checkup point. That second registration place is a big warehouse which is divided into booths and tables. That screening is under the government of the city of Berlin. The government agency is called the Refugees Service of the Senatorial Department for Social Affairs. The refugees are thoroughly screened there and interviewed by a whole new set of people who are trained personnel.

Then the refugees are sent for registration with the German police, at a reporting station on the West Berlin fair grounds. They are photographed, their Eastern identification cards are checked, their background is checked again, because West Berlin is going to be sure that they do not get Communists. The refugees are issued a temporary pass for 4 weeks, to be used prior to their being flown out from West Berlin to West Germany.

In addition, they have a fourth registration they must go through, and this

applies to every refugee. The fourth registration is with the bund of the West German Republic, for assignment to the particular lands or states, according to quota. The government checks them thoroughly by questioning to see whom they are going to transport to the various permanent camps in the lands, where efforts are made permanently to resettle them. So that you have a 4-way screening by the Berlin city officials and the West German Government when the refugees come over from East Berlin, which process for each refugee takes a period of 2 weeks, before the refugee appears for plane transportation at Tempelhof airport in Berlin. Out of that whole group of refugees that has come in here, I am informed that we have not received more than two subversives under our former Displaced Persons Act. I am advised that there have been only 3 proceedings for deportation of any of the 337,000 refugees that were admitted to the United States under the previous Displaced Persons Act. So I recommend strongly that this bill be passed as an aid to Germany, Italy, Greece, Portugal, and our other friendly allies, as well as for these fine refugees, and for our own United States security.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CARRIGG].

Mr. CARRIGG. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill H. R. 6481. I do so with no qualms of conscience, because last year I supported wholeheartedly the McCarran-Walter bill. When I campaigned in my district I had a tough time explaining to many of the people who are my constituents why I upheld this legislation. Fortunately, I was able to convince them that this was good legislation. As I defended myself I also defended my good colleague, for whom I have the greatest admiration and respect, who was the coauthor of this bill. But I did tell the people of my district that no bill is perfect, and that from time to time we realized that perhaps there were certain inequities which would arise in that legislation. For that reason I thought it was only necessary that perhaps the time would come when we could do something to help these people who need our help so badly.

Many arguments have been given here this afternoon and will be given by speakers who will follow me as to why this bill should not be passed, but so far not one of them, to my mind, has made a convincing argument, because not one of them so far has shown me and I am sure has not shown you that H. R. 6481 in any way amends or destroys the McCarran-Walter bill.

We have heard it said here this afternoon that if we permit these people to come into the United States we will have a serious unemployment problem, but to those people who think that way I want to say this: Read the bill and see what it says about those who are seeking admission to the United States, because if in any one instance one of these expellees or refugees seeks admission here and it can be shown that he will replace someone who is now working, he is not eligible for admission under this act.

The same thing is true about the housing situation. Just the other day when we had before us for our consideration that bill someone arose to say that he would support this measure if we could show where we would put those 240,000 people who are coming into the country, if H. R. 6481 passes. If you will read the bill further, you will see if any one of these people who ask admission displaces anyone who is now in a residence or a home of any kind, they are not eligible for admission. This bill, and the passage of this bill, which I urge with all my heart and soul will not hurt America. We have also heard it said by people who are willing to drape the flag around their shoulders that America should be kept for Americans. I have a confession to make, and I make it rather proudly. That is the fact that my grandparents were foreigners, the same people you have heard referred to so derisively on the floor this afternoon. Here two generations after they came to America, after they were extended a helping hand, not of charity but of justice, one of their descendants finds himself on the floor of the greatest deliberative body in America pleading the cause of these people who cannot help themselves, these people who were called foreigners in days gone by.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARRIGG. I yield.

Mr. MORANO. I compliment the distinguished and able gentleman from Pennsylvania on his very fine statement. He most ably represents and I hope his constituents will recognize his ability and continue to return him to office. I associate myself with his statement, and want to say, too, that I am a first-generation American whose ancestors also came from Europe seeking liberty and opportunity. I, too, find myself in this great land of freedom here as a Member of the House of Representatives, the highest legislative body in the land.

Mr. CARRIGG. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say one thing further. In the 10th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which I represent, we have a Medal of Honor winner whose name is Gino Mereli, an Italian boy whose parents still speak broken English, but who are citizens just as good as anyone here listening to me in this Chamber this afternoon. In this bill I find the answer to the age-old question: Am I my brother's keeper? I answer in asking you to vote this measure into a law that we are our brother's keeper.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, now that we have heard all these nice speeches, I think we ought to look at the bill. I ask you to bear in mind this fact—that I had much to do with the enactment of the displaced persons law, and I have been given a great deal of credit for having the amendments, which corrected the inequalities in that law, adopted. I am not one of those who believes that the American people are any better than anybody else. I do contend

seriously that we are different, and it may well be that that difference accounts for the reason that everybody in the world is looking to us for help instead of us turning our eyes to other places for help for ourselves.

Let us forget all of this emotional appeal. We have heard nothing else but that. The gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] said he did not hear anybody ever raise the question about wetbacks. If you will look at the Immigration and Nationality Code, you will find provisions that will make it possible adequately to deal with that situation.

But I ask you to look at the law. My distinguished neighbor, who just spoke—and incidentally whose district has more people on relief than any other district in the State of Pennsylvania through unemployment—says that this law in no wise affects the basic Immigration and Nationality Code. Just turn to page 2, section (b), "German expellee." Right there, the very first section of the bill, destroys the national-origins system, which is our concept. It starts out to do that.

I repeat what I said when we were considering the rule. We ought not to act hastily. Much time has passed since the Truman proposal was first made. Many months have passed since this whole idea was first suggested. No harm can come if we have an opportunity to find out who these people are. I have asked that question of every person who testified before our committee. Who are these people? What are they? What are their records? Nobody has answered that question.

I, too, have witnessed screening, Mr. WILSON and I witnessed this procedure abroad at a place that was mentioned by our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON], and watched these people go through on an assembly line, 25 an hour. That is the thorough, careful screening as we saw it, standing there as we did for over an hour. It consisted of asking the question, "What is your name?"

There will be some amendments offered. No amendment can cure the thing that is basically wrong with this law. The thing that is wrong with it is that it is impossible, utterly impossible, to write the kind of language that will give to America the security that the American Legion just today said that we need.

Let us look at section 7, "Affidavits." It says:

Affidavits shall be executed by a citizen or citizens of the United States and submitted to the Administrator in accordance with regulations—

And so on; that these people will have a job and that their housing will not displace an American.

For how long is that affidavit good? How can anybody tell whether it is given in good faith? Who is going to execute it? Anybody can execute it. Anybody can execute an affidavit and then change his mind. What is to be done about it? These people are then in the United States.

Of course, it can be argued that there is a section of this bill that will make it possible—this good faith section—to

deport the people, but that just simply will not happen.

Under the provisions of the basic Immigration and Nationality Act, it is necessary to furnish proof that the person will not become a public charge.

Just recently I talked to people in the State Department concerning this matter and they are being very cautious in determining whether or not people will become a public charge. But here is this affidavit. If that does not mean something, what is it doing here? The proponents of this bill say that all of the provisions of the basic law are applicable. If they are applicable then why substitute existing law by this affidavit? I say it is put in here for the purpose of enabling people to come to the United States who could not otherwise come in.

You have to bear in mind this one very basic fact; namely, the people who will seek admission to the United States are the people who see no chance wherever they are, the people who are expellees and refugees who come into the American and British zones with their humble little possessions in a bag—that is all they have in this world, they have no friends, no relatives. If these people were Germans they would have come in under the German quotas—600 unused numbers last year, 600. I do not think these people are the kind of people our ancestors were.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. In just a minute. I will make a deal with the gentleman; I will yield to him if he will give me 5 minutes.

Mr. GRAHAM. I will do that.

Mr. WALTER. Then I am very happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GRAHAM. In the cases which we have had before us in recent times there have been many men and women graduates of colleges and universities, professors, teachers, opera singers; does the gentleman mean to stand here and tell us they are undesirable citizens?

Mr. WALTER. Now, I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM] let us get off the sporting pages, the art pages, and get on to the front pages of the newspapers; then you will find another story.

Now, let us look at this other security provision, section 10 (a):

No alien shall be issued a visa under this act or be admitted into the United States unless there shall have been first a thorough investigation and written report made and prepared by the Administrator or by officers of the United States—

And so on. That means just this: That the alien who was an active Communist Party worker—and do not forget that there have been 4 purges from the territory that these people come from; at some time or other their crowd was running the show—now that person goes to the Administrator or the officer of the United States designated by the Administrator and he says: "I am a man of good moral character; I have never been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude." In that connection I would like to say that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] did not re-

fer to an excludable cause under our Immigration and Nationality Act when he said it was a crime to be a Catholic behind the Iron Curtain. What we mean in connection with immigration is that the crime must involve moral turpitude according to the United States laws.

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. No, I cannot yield.

Returning again to the Communist Party worker—he goes to the Administrator and makes self-serving representations. Unlike the Displaced Persons Act, where we knew every one of these people and all about them—from the time of their birth up to the time they applied to come to the United States—these people we do not know at all. Then the burden of proof shifts to the Administrator when he has accepted the "affirmative evidence adduced."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. WALTER. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield me a little time?

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. I thank my colleague.

Then it is incumbent upon the United States officials to disprove the representations made by this prospective immigrant. Can we afford to take that chance?

Somebody in testifying before the Senate committee stated that if the screening were correct 99.44 percent of the time, still over 1,500 undesirables would come into the United States each year.

Mr. Chairman, I ask you in all sincerity to defer taking action on this bill. It is my hope that the acting chairman of our committee, our beloved friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM] will appoint a subcommittee in the event this bill is not passed, consisting of people who will look carefully into this question so that we can determine first whether or not the bill is in the best interests of the United States. In its present form the bill will do positive injury.

Let me read to you what our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] had to say about this measure. He is a man who knows as much about this problem as anybody within the hearing of my voice. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] said:

But we ought not to pass legislation which does us positive harm. And I will say this flatly, that for the Congress of the United States to pick this moment to pass this legislation in its present form is to do just as much good to the enemies of everything you and I believe in as if it had been written in the Kremlin itself.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. The key phrase in that, and I stand by every word of it, is "in its present form."

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. JUDD. To pass it in its present form would be a repetition of the Japa-

nese Exclusion Act of 1924 which led to a war, and I do not want to pass any more legislation that will exclude half the people of the world who are not of the Caucasian race and thereby make more likely another war.

Mr. WALTER. It was because of representations that people made that I offered amendments in the committee. In the subcommittee they were adopted. When they got to the full committee they were rejected.

Mr. JUDD. The gentleman will have a chance to vote for similar amendments this afternoon. If those amendments are adopted, as I hope will be the case, I intend to support this bill. I am for it as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough.

Mr. WALTER. You must bear in mind the fact that the fighting in Korea is over. I hope it means something permanent. The prayers of everybody are to that end. But with that what happens?

The Secretary of Labor in testifying before our committee as to this legislation said that it was needed because the farm boys were being siphoned into the armed services. Now, that is a fine argument. The flower of our youth moves out to fight communism, then we open the doors and give their jobs to people who may or may not be Communists. Your guess is as good as mine.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] mentioned the CIO endorsement of this proposed law. Let me call your attention to a statement made by the head of that organization, Walter Reuther, at a press conference:

The United States must find 2 million new jobs each year through 1956 for its workers, increase its national output by \$64 billion—

And so on. He also states:

Reuther pointed out the population growth is bringing a net increase of 700,000 workers into the labor market each year. "Productivity increases are cutting out millions of jobs," he said. Decline in defense spending will end many additional jobs.

I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that that argument of his appeals to me. Why he should out of one side of his mouth endorse a measure that will bring to the labor market of this Nation 240,000 additional workers and from the other side talk about unemployment, I cannot understand.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to point out inaccuracies in the statement made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]. He made the statement that the German quota was not filled. I took the trouble to call Mr. L'Heureux, supervisory consul general, at Bonn, Germany. He tells me that the German quotas that could be issued up to the time ending June 30, 1953, were all in process; not only that, but the German quota for the next 3 months has been entirely exhausted.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I have only a few minutes.

Mr. WALTER. The gentleman has questioned my honesty.

Mr. CELLER. I only said he was inaccurate. I did not question his honesty. I am repeating what Mr. L'Heureux told me, counteracting what the gentleman has said.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? He mentioned my name.

Mr. CELLER. Just a moment. I herewith offer a letter from the State Department on this important matter. The letter follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 28, 1953.

The Honorable EMANUEL CELLER,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CELLER: In connection with your telephone inquiry, you are informed that at the end of May 1953 demands for German-quota numbers were about 600 short of the annual quota. Nevertheless before the close of the quota year, the German quota was entirely allocated to consular offices for issuance during the year ended June 30, 1953. However, since reports of actual issuances during June last have not yet been received from many offices, the Department is not at this time in a position to state definitely that all German-quota numbers were actually used.

While the quota is considered presently current, the qualified demand is such that the entire 10-percent monthly limitation for July and August has been allocated.

As of possible further interest to you, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, 10,878 German-quota visas were issued under the Immigration Act of 1924; 11,516 under the Immigration and Nationality Act; 3,253 under the Displaced Persons Act, as amended, and 239 numbers utilized for section 19 (c) and private law reductions.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD S. MANEY,
Director, Visa Office.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, this is the testimony adduced at the hearing. Mr. L'Heureux was asked about the German refugees petitioning the government not to encourage their leaving Germany. Here is the question:

Could that be the reason why there was 600 unused German quotas at the end of the fiscal year?

Mr. L'HEUREUX. I do not think so. The only reason why you have a surplus of quota numbers in Germany now is because the consul has not received sufficient assurances of support for the applicants, or they have been unable to qualify under the security provisions of the immigration law.

(Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, on many occasions I have recommended to the Congress opening our shores to the distressed peoples of Europe. The bill which is now before us for consideration, H. R. 6481, is a bipartisan bill. Inasmuch as emergency legislation for admission of more than 200,000 Europeans was recommended by former President Truman as well as President Eisenhower, there can be no doubt as to the necessity and advisability of speedy approval of this measure.

While I am in complete concurrence with all of the provisions of H. R. 6481, I want to express my especial gratifica-

tion with section 4 (b) and 4 (c). I was pleased to note that the House Judiciary Committee did not qualify these provisions by including the word "refugee" as contained in the Senate companion bill, S. 1917. It seems to me that considerable difficulty would be encountered in defining Italian and Greek refugees who are still in their home countries and perhaps consequently the allotment of 60,000 immigrant visas for Italy and 25,000 for Greece could not be utilized within the time limit specified in this measure.

Permitting 60,000 Italians to enter the United States will be a contribution toward alleviating the prevailing poverty conditions resulting from the dense population of Italy. This would also be in response to the plea made by Premier Alcide de Gasperi before the 82d Congress that we open our doors to more of his people. Hundreds of my own constituents have been contemplating the arrival of their friends and relatives from Italy; they are eager to share their homes and luxuries with these less fortunate persons.

The Italian people excel in several trades that seem to be on the decline in the United States, such as masonry, tailoring, handicrafts, and so forth. By admitting persons with special skills we can revitalize certain industries.

We have a definite obligation to include this provision in any legislation which grants nonquota status to other masses from Europe: Italy lost a total of 39,789 unused quotas during World War II, Italian nationals were not included in previous displaced-persons legislation, Italian patriots fought for the cause of the Allies, and Italy is now a member of NATO and has joined in every possible way in the struggle against aggressor nations and for the cause of world peace.

As a further indication of the strong desire of thousands of Italian nationals to come to the United States and an equal number of American citizens who are trying to aid their relatives in emigrating to the United States, I would like to mention here that the Visa Office of the State Department now has a backlog of 25,000 petitions for fourth-preference immigrant visas for Italy. With the meager quota allowed for Italy under Public Law 414, 82d Congress, and the few remaining by the time fourth-preference applicants are reached, one can readily see the protracted waiting period that will be encountered by these persons who have immediate relatives in the United States.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of H. R. 6481 as presented to the House today, and I hope that this bill will become the Special Migration Act of 1953.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, my good friend and colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] cannot have it both ways. He cannot argue that the displaced persons program was good but different from this program and is therefore not a precedent and at the same time argue that it is the same

as this program and that therefore this program is bad, unfortunately history is against this latter argument. The displaced persons program was good. The record is excellent. There were very few, amazingly few bad apples in the whole barrel—out of over 390,000 admitted to the United States as DP's only a few charged with subversive activities and only about 30 under deportation charges for any reason. The DP's were absorbed into the country satisfactorily in terms of housing and employment. The history of the DP's is against the argument that they did not settle well and effectively into the United States.

The argument that we just heard about not knowing who these people are or where they come from or much about them was exactly the same argument made with respect to the displaced persons program; the same things were said almost exactly. Those arguments failed then, they were not proved up in fact, and they will not be proved up in fact now. The screening procedures are very tight now even tighter than when the DP law first passed and many claim they are too cumbersome now.

What is the nubbin of the whole argument against this bill? We are back again to where we generally are. There are a certain number of people in this country and in this House who feel we ought to go it alone. That is all the argument of those who oppose this bill, comes down to, that we ought to go it alone. What has been said here time and again is that it is the foreign policy of the President we are trying to sustain. What is that foreign policy? Is it only to give money for foreign aid? No. Is it only to resist Communist-armed aggression in Korea? No. For it also includes dealing with other major world problems in the cold war, and that is what we are talking about here today. Dealing with the problem of Iron Curtain refugees and migration problems in free Europe. All of it is part of the same effort, foreign aid, use of troops abroad to repel Communist aggression, our own defense appropriations and, this very bill which is before the House today.

So many of those who are against this bill, use rationalizations and give lots of reasons why they are against it, but when you get down to it they are exactly the same people who want us to go it alone in every respect and who believe that fortress United States can survive in a Communist world.

I think the great majority of the Congress and the great majority of the American people believe that this conclusion is false and that to go it alone is a path which will lead us to destruction; and they will not take this course. If you will not take it, you should vote for this bill, just as you have voted for the other bills to sustain this policy. I think that is the whole nubbin of this argument.

Whom are we trying to receive into the United States under this bill? We are trying to break the Russian power by encouraging useful people to escape from behind the Iron Curtain. People are escaping from behind the Iron Cur-

tain, and we think that is a terrific help to the free peoples because it demonstrates that behind the Iron Curtain is not that paradise which the Russians are trying to sell to all the people of the world, and many of these very men who oppose this bill say with remarkable success, but that it is really a dreadful dungeon. In order to try to attract these people to the escape route, do we want them cooped up in camps in Berlin, which I and so many others in this Congress have seen, which is a complete frustration of life, or do we want to give them a ray of light in this and many other countries?

Considering the grave problems of free Europe being dealt with by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration so vital to free Europe's future again if we take a fair share that agency can make measurable progress in resettling the surplus workers of free Europe. We saw in the displaced persons program that if we do not take our fair share other countries do not take their share. A million DP's were resettled because we took our fair share. If we take our share of the refugees and escapees we will settle the refugees from behind the Iron Curtain, help free Europe with a major problem and the United States will have taken relatively a very small number considering our population.

With respect to housing and employment the DP's have been found to be very useful, they have been well integrated in our country according to the well-nigh universal opinion and those to be admitted under this bill will do as well.

If we are going to wage effectively this fight for freedom that we all like to talk about and are so deeply in, we have to support this bill.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN].

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, in connection with my work as a member of the Judiciary Committee, I have considered it my duty to keep well informed on the problems of escapees from communism, the refugees of World War II, the German expellees, and the distressed nationals of certain of our European allies. I have considered this a duty because of my strong personal conviction that the greatest asset of the free world is its people. That is a consideration basic to the philosophy of our civilization and, indeed, is the paramount issue in the struggle between Communist tyranny and the cause of freedom.

The escapees, expellees, refugees, and distressed nationals of certain of our allies are more than anything else human beings. They are a most precious treasure. It therefore follows that the manner in which the people of the free world meet and resolve these problems caused by Communist aggression will, in large measure, determine the results of the struggles for the minds of men in which we are now engaged.

It is for these reasons that I support President Eisenhower's proposal to admit into the United States 240,000 such immigrants during the next 3 years.

The escapees from communism present an extraordinary challenge to the ability of the free world to provide a healthy, productive, and independent way of life for all its people. The escapees know first-hand the terrible tyranny of communism, how it degrades man, and the slavery techniques it must employ in order to keep its tyrants in power. They are the brave ones who, at the risk of their lives and suffering the penalty of being separated from many of their loved ones, have found their way into the religious and political asylum of the free world. They represent a symbol. That symbol has great meaning to the people still behind the Iron Curtain because each escapee can be counted upon to plead the cause of those still enslaved. They also stand as a symbol of the free will of man—to be free of all forms of tyranny and the never-ending pursuit of man seeking to enjoy his God-given rights.

The escapees are a great asset to the free world. Their skills and talents and ambitions and hopes, and indeed their knowledge of what communism really means to the ordinary man, makes of them a special object of our concern. The history of our beloved America clearly demonstrates that we can do nothing but benefit and bring honor to our Nation by helping these people to reestablish themselves in the free world. On three occasions I studied this problem while in Europe.

I was a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary which made the last investigation of this problem in Europe, so I feel I can speak from firsthand experience about the need for our taking constructive action as soon as possible. During that visit I saw firsthand the people who were escaping from communism. They were no different than the very people who have come to our shores and have helped us to build the great Nation that we are today. Among them were Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Armenians, Russians, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Rumanians, Croats, Serbs, Slovenes, and East Germans.

I have also visited all the nations of Western Europe which are today opening their doors to these victims of Red tyranny. My conclusion is that these countries cannot meet this problem alone and they must be assisted by all the other free nations.

During my last trip to Europe I also made an intensive and personal survey of the situation in Italy. A report of my findings has been made to the House of Representatives on January 15, 1952. During that visit I could not help but be impressed with the tremendous effort being made by Premier de Gasperi and his government to improve the lot of the Italian people. Likewise, I was impressed with the tremendous progress that had been made since the ending of the war in rehabilitating and reconstructing Italy. Here was a nation which had been occupied by a totalitarian dictator which had suffered all the ravages of war and famine, and yet, a nation of people who were trying desperately to

bring a truly democratic government and way of life out of this chaos. But with all this, I was distressed to find that the democratic leadership of Italy would not be able to resolve their internal problems without the sympathy, understanding, and help of all the nations of the free world. If Italy is to attain its goal, a goal which is clearly in the best security interests of the United States, she must find immigration outlets for a considerable number of her people. There is not now, and there will not be in the foreseeable future, employment opportunities in Italy sufficient to give reasonable employment and a way of life to all of its population. If we and the other nations of the free world step in and provide these immigration outlets for Italy at this time, we will have provided her with the most significant means of keeping a strong democratic government.

During my last trip I also visited the Netherlands and had the pleasure of meeting Queen Juliana and high members of her government. From them I learned that they too must find immigration outlets for a considerable number of their people during the immediate years ahead. The Netherlands has always been a staunch friend and ally of the United States. Like Italy, she is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization but also, like Italy, she must have assistance in finding new homelands for a reasonable number of her people.

I have had the privilege of visiting Greece. I have made a careful study of that small but vigorously free nation. Her problems are very much like the Netherlands and Italy. She too must find new homelands for some of her people in the immediate years ahead.

I have long been an admirer of the statesmanship and democratic leadership of Chancellor Adenauer. On visiting Germany in the autumn of 1951, I saw firsthand the results of his leadership. I was most encouraged by the manner in which the young German Federal Republic was remaining firm to the basic philosophy of democratic civilization. Already overpopulated, she has kept her door of asylum open to those who are escaping from Communist tyranny in the East. Germany has done everything within its limited ability to provide for the care of these escapees but she cannot resolve these problems alone. If Germany is to continue to play its rightful part in the family of free nations, she must be assisted in finding immigration outlets for escapees, German expellees, and other elements of her population.

The United States is presented a rare opportunity in the recommendation to admit to the United States 240,000 of the classes of immigrants I have just described, during the next 3 years. More than anything else, I see this as a call to leadership. What we do in this matter will inevitably affect the thinking and actions of all the other governments of the free world. If we assume the moral leadership we cannot fail to cause all the other nations of the free world to respond and cooperate in bringing about a solution to these grave, human problems. We hear a great deal these days

about the quality of leadership needed in the free world if the free world itself is going to survive. Leadership, in my opinion, is a never-ending responsibility. Leadership is the quality which guides men in making decisions on questions which involve everything that is dear to man. Leadership is dissipated or lost when decisions on critical matters are not taken at the right time and in the right manner. I, therefore, strongly urge that we again demonstrate our moral leadership by enacting emergency legislation which will admit 240,000 immigrants during the next 3 years, and that we make this decision before the Congress adjourns, and in such a manner as to raise the hopes of all mankind that freedom's cause must inevitably triumph.

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, H. R. 6481, the so-called emergency immigration bill or the so-called displaced-persons bill, has as its purpose the admission of 240,000 additional persons into the United States under special quota immigrant visas. Again we are being asked to disregard our established immigration quotas and open our doors to a large number of people from many parts of the world. We are told that this is an emergency matter and that action must be taken without delay. We have heard this argument many times before and it now appears that we shall continue to hear it many times in the future.

The proponents of this measure by their arguments here and by the arguments in the press and on the radio and television are attempting to sell this measure to the American people on a humanitarian basis. We are told that a serious condition exists relative to refugees in many countries of Europe and that it is our solemn duty and obligation to relieve the pressure of this problem. I am well aware of the existence of such a problem, but desire to point out that the passage of this bill will do very little toward the elimination of that serious matter. We are also told that a serious overpopulation problem exists in many countries of the world, and that we likewise have a solemn duty and responsibility to solve that situation. I recognize the problem but point out again that this bill will not be a drop in the bucket toward the solution of this historic and serious condition. We are told that this measure will further implement our foreign policy, and that we must set an example for other nations of the world to follow in opening their doors to these people so that the refugee and the overpopulation proposition can be solved.

These arguments have become threadbare, but many are misled into believing that this bill will relieve the suffering and distress in Europe. Yes, the refugee question and the question of overpopulation are indeed serious world problems which we all recognize and feel concerned about. But let me say to you

that should we here in our great country open our doors wide and allow millions upon top of millions of refugees and surplus people from these overpopulated countries to enter, we could not make a dent in the solution of this age-old problem. These conditions have existed throughout Europe and Asia for centuries and will continue to exist for many, many years to come. We must then look upon this problem in the cold light of what is best for America. With this in mind, let us review the measure at hand.

Mr. Chairman, make no mistake about it, this bill is designed to by-pass the quota system setup in the McCarran-Walter Act enacted by the 82d Congress. The Walter-McCarran Act was the product of many long and hard years of study and was enacted by this Congress by an overwhelming majority and became the law of the land despite Presidential veto. This measure took into account all factors in this great problem and arrived at quotas based upon the number of immigrants which could be absorbed and assimilated in our country. It was the handiwork of some of the best minds in our Nation. It stands as a legislative monument to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] who, in my opinion, knows more about immigration matters than any other American. We are now asked to disregard that quota system and issue 240,000 additional quotas.

Who are these people and from whence do they come? The bill is being presented to the American people as a displaced-persons bill, a bill to give a haven to the escapees from behind the Iron Curtain and refugees in general from communism. But, when we scrutinize the bill closely, Mr. Chairman, we find that the refugee problem is merely used in an effort to build up public sentiment for the passage of this measure. If it is a refugee bill, then why must we admit so many thousands of people from countries where no refugee problem exists? Sixty thousand are to come from Italy, where there is no question of escapees or refugees from communism. Many thousand more are to be admitted from other countries which know nothing of an escapee or refugee problem. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I say again that this is an effort to bypass our quota system and to open our doors wider to those who wish to come to our shores.

The question which we, as representatives of the American people, must in all fairness resolve in this House today is whether or not this measure is in the best interest of our great Nation. Let us take a look at some of the facts which cannot be denied. First, our population is growing by leaps and bounds. The present rate is 2,700,000 per year and our total population has soared to over 159 million. Our larger cities are crowded and we today have more than 1,500,000 walking the streets unemployed. This is true despite the fact that we have been experiencing the greatest total employment and the greatest period of prosperity in the history of our Nation. There is a great hue and cry from the large cities of our country for more low-

cost public housing, claiming that an acute shortage of housing exists and calling upon the Federal Government to solve that problem. And yet, Mr. Chairman, the strongest pressure being exerted for the passage of this measure comes from these cities. Statistics show beyond a doubt that the bulk of these people will settle in the large and congested centers of population in our Nation.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I desire to recite some figures which are indeed most interesting. During the years from 1947 through 1951, we find that the overwhelming majority of the immigrants coming to our country wound up in the large cities of our Nation. The annual report for 1951 of the Immigration and Naturalization Service shows that in 1947, 147,292 immigrants came to this country and that 122,060 of them settled in the urban or city areas, leaving only 24,141 settling in the small towns and rural sections. In 1951, this report discloses that 205,717 immigrants came to our shores, and that 176,588 settled in the urban and city areas, leaving only 27,674 to settle in the small towns and rural sections of our land.

This same report discloses that in 1947, 47,353 immigrants were allocated to the State of New York and that 33,847 of these settled in New York City. In 1951, 60,113 immigrants were allotted to the State of New York and 45,650 of these settled in New York City. This report reveals that during the year 1951, 96,515 displaced persons entered our country, and of this number 59,417 are now residing in the large cities. Of this number 24,215 are residing in urban areas and only 12,865 reside in the rural areas of our country. This shows, Mr. Chairman, that the displaced persons and all other immigrants entering our Nation flock to the congested areas of population and remain there.

During the debate on the first displaced persons bill, it was strongly argued that we needed these people to help operate the farms of our Nation. The same report referred to above discloses some most interesting figures relative to the farm laborers among the groups entering our country from 1947 through 1951. In 1947 a total of 147,292 immigrants came to our shores and of this number only 442 could be listed as farm laborers or foremen. In 1951, out of the 205,717 entering our country only 4,972 could be classified as farm laborers or foremen. Can we expect any better record under this new bill?

Mr. Chairman, perhaps the most serious phase of this problem is the question of subversives. There is no way for our Government officials to check the record of the bulk of the refugees involved in this bill. Under the first displaced-persons bill, we were fortunate enough to have the public records compiled by the Germans so that each person could be checked as to his or her past record. Under the conditions existing in Europe today our officials will be compelled to accept the word of the individual refugee without having available any verification that he is not a Communist and does not have a crim-

inal record. We must bear in mind that people are coming from countries behind the Iron Curtain where we have no access to their past records. In a country like Italy where 35 percent or more of the total population is Communist, can we be naive enough to believe that we will receive no Communists in the 60,000 admitted from that country? Can we expect the present Government of Italy to send us their best citizens when they are struggling at every election to defeat the Communists at the polls? Regardless of how good a job our officials may do in screening these persons, we are bound to receive a large number of persons with serious criminal records as well as a large number of persons who are firm Communists.

Another feature of this bill which has received very little attention is the question of the cost to the American taxpayer. We have been advised that this overall program will cost the American people more than \$21 million. We are to pay the full bill of transporting these persons on private passenger liners to the United States and feed them while they are in transit. Section 14 of the bill provides for loans not to exceed \$5 million to be made payable to public or private agencies for the purpose of financing the reception and transportation of these aliens after they reach our shores. These loans are to be made under rules and regulations approved by the President and shall mature not later than June 30, 1963. There is to be no collateral and it is seriously questioned as to whether or not the loans will ever be repaid. I asked the question in the Judiciary Committee why we could not lend the immigrants money for passage to America and let them repay it to our Government after they have become financially able to do so. The answer which I received was that this would be serfdom or peonage. We have, indeed, reached a sad plight in the American Congress when it can be charged that to make a loan to an immigrant for his passage to America and expect him to repay that loan is classified as serfdom or peonage. We are told that these people are financially unable to pay now and we, therefore, must request the taxpayers of America to foot the bill to the tune of more than \$27 million plus \$5 million of loans to private and public agencies to care for them after they reach our shores. It seems to me that great concern is expressed and shared in this Congress for everybody in the world except the American taxpayer.

Mr. Chairman, I am constrained to believe that political expediency is the driving force behind this measure. This bill should be defeated.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the purposes and objectives of this bill.

In a world as dislocated and torn as our world is, our country, if it wants to be free and secure, must find and use measures that will help to heal the wounds and pull people together in all ways we properly can in proper con-

sideration of our other obligations and needs.

I am for the stated purposes of this bill, but I am disappointed in it, because of its limitation to Europe. It does not do what it purports to do. It purports to take care of escapees and refugees from Communist tyranny, yet it ignores completely the largest and the neediest group of refugees from Communist tyranny anywhere under the sun, the million and a quarter or more Chinese cooped up on the little island of Hong Kong. Most of them tried to get along with the Communists in their home land. They had said, "We are Chinese. The Reds are also Chinese. They have conquered our country. We have to make the best of a bad situation and continue as best we can to live under them." But they found they could not live under the Communist rule. It was intolerable for a free spirit. One by one, family by family, they have sneaked through the lines and got down to Hong Kong, sometimes partly in response to the appeal of the Voice of America encouraging them to resist their oppressors. And when they got out into freedom, they found the free world did not seem to care whether they live or die. They are starving physically, intellectually, and spiritually. Some commit suicide, some give up and go back to the Communist mainland. Most continue to hang on, hoping for at least a gesture now and then from the free peoples. Surely we want to do something to help in that situation.

The bill purports also to be without discrimination. Yet it ignores all refugees who are not of the white race. I cannot think of a more brazen act of unadulterated racial discrimination than to pass a bill providing generously for those who are white and giving no crumb whatsoever for those who have different colored pigment in their skin, but who are also human beings and children of God.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. If suitable amendments are accepted, will the gentleman approve the bill?

Mr. JUDD. Certainly I am for the bill and intend to support it if this grave defect is corrected. But in its present form I am convinced the great harm it would do to our overall situation in the world far outweighs the good it would do to 240,000 or so extremely unfortunate people in Europe, important and needy as they are. Surely we ought not to pass a bill in a form that does us positive harm.

There are two main grounds for the bill. Yet it does not qualify on either. One is human sympathy. We do care about people who are in need, yet this bill does nothing about those who are in the most extreme need.

The second is concern for the well-being and security of our own country; but to ignore and exclude all refugees in Asia where we are suffering our heaviest setback and defeats, where our position is steadily deteriorating and where the most violent explosions are taking place,

seems to me to endanger still further our national interests and to be closing our eyes to the greatest threat today to our well-being and security.

To pass this bill in its present form will create more ill will among more people than anything we have done since 1924.

Sometimes we can learn something from our enemies. In 1928, when the Communist Party had its World Congress in Moscow, it adopted a major shift in strategy. It was set forth in a document called "Theses on the Revolutionary Movement in the Colonies and Semi-colonies." This represents a drastic change in Soviet strategy and tactics. You recall the Marxian theses that the capitalist machines of the West would enable slave-driving factory owners to produce more goods than the workers would be able to buy. Then the machines would be idle, the factories would close down, the people would be out of work and there would be a socialist revolution. It did not work out. Apparently Marx miscalculated. The proletarian revolution has not come in a single industrialized country. So Stalin, with his usual practical realism, modified Marx and shifted the major emphasis and effort to getting a revolution in the non-industrialized countries, the backward areas of Asia, which we have ignored heretofore, and still ignore in this bill. It was in 1928—just 25 years ago—that they adopted their "Theses on the Revolution in the Colonies and Semi-Colonies." The target was still Europe and America, but the way to get it was to work first in Asia where they could more easily subvert the weak governments there as the people struggled to overthrow colonial control by the West, or to develop real independence.

The Communists could not subvert the Government of the United States; they could not subvert the Government of Sweden; they could not subvert the Government of England; but maybe they could subvert the governments of these Asiatic countries newly emerged from centuries of colonialism. Just look at the success the Kremlin has had since it turned its attention to Asia, I repeat, as the way to get Europe and America. I do not need to elaborate; everybody knows the difficulties we are in there.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. JUDD. My point is this: We have just had to accept with chagrin military failure in Asia because we were not willing to do what was necessary to win a military victory. We had the power, but since April 1951, not the will. Now we do not have the power there so we turn to political means in the hope we can perhaps do better.

It is in Asia that we have suffered also severe diplomatic and political defeats ever since the last war, with one exception, the Japanese Peace Treaty.

To pass this bill in its present form without amendments to correct this incredible neglect of the areas where we have already sustained such losses is to invite also moral defeat, psychological

defeat, and propaganda defeat in that part of the world. When the bill is read for amendment I hope it will be improved in this respect. I shall offer amendments on page 5 to provide a quota of 2,000 visas to the Chinese refugees on the island of Hong Kong, who also have escaped from Communist tyranny; to cut down to 2,000 the quota of 3,000 for a handful of white Russians and other Europeans who have fled from the Communist tyranny in China; and also amendments to provide 2,000 visas for nationals of Japan and a similar number for refugees in the Near East.

They are token quotas, to be sure, as are most of those for European countries, but they will give clear evidence of America's recognition and sympathy and concern for people whoever and wherever they may be who are in this unfortunate situation.

I hope all will vote for these amendments and then vote for the bill as amended.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO].

(Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Chairman, I am quite confident that no one will question the earnest and sincere desire of President Eisenhower to keep undesirables and Communists from our shores so that the greatness and integrity of our Nation will not be violated. For that reason I am very happy to follow the President's leadership and help to set in motion a large-scale enterprise of mercy.

The record clearly demonstrates this to be a bipartisan measure growing out of the national interest in the view of two of our Presidents: one a Democrat and the other a Republican. The need for emergency action was outlined by Mr. Truman and established in the hearings held in the 82d Congress. President Eisenhower, for substantially the same reasons, has sent us a strong appeal for prompt enactment of a similar measure. Recent hearings before committees of both Houses reestablished the need for haste on this vital legislation.

Let us recognize, Mr. Chairman, that we are here identified with broad national policy that transcends party lines to a unity of purpose for all Americans.

From the point of view of our national interests, there are many reasons why we should enact President Eisenhower's recommendations.

First, it will aid in our battle against communism and this, too, is a matter of bipartisan concern. There are three important facets to the fight which we have made thus far for the survival of freedom everywhere. They are the military, economic and psychological defense of the free world. The bill which we have before us today will strengthen all three aspects of our collective defense efforts.

It will pave the way for a stronger military defense by relieving the intense, internal problems of poverty, misery, and want which have plagued our NATO allies. Funds which have been diverted from military expenditures, for relief

measures, can gradually be redirected to build and maintain strong military defenses.

Soviet aggressive strategy is, however, two-edged. Communism can seize a country by armed attack, and it can also seize a country by boring from within.

The legislation which we act on today will strengthen our economic defense by relieving the political pressures and financial burdens of European economies. Unemployment and economic distress are the fertile soil for the spread of communism. There is no point in barring the front door to the Soviets by building strong armies if at the same time we allow them to sneak in through the back door, left open by economic and political collapse.

Reinforcing both our military and economic defense, is our psychological defense. Our propaganda programs will be greatly strengthened by keeping faith with those whom we have encouraged to escape to freedom in the West. At the same time, the gesture of good will to our allies will be a demonstration of the humanitarian philosophy which underlies our democracy.

It is well to remind ourselves occasionally that the roots of our humanitarianism lie deeply bedded in a past rich with the experiences of the disinherited and the dispossessed. Today, Europe is a continent of the disinherited and dispossessed. Taken as a group these people adrift are like Wordsworth's character who stood: "homeless near a thousand homes—and near a thousand tables pined and wanted food." Fear and persecution drove these people from communism. Can we, in good conscience, leave them to languish in fear of the future because we, ourselves, have not the confidence and freedom from fear to act with leadership?

Finally, we are concerned here not only with the tragic and dramatic problems of people adrift in Europe today. We are concerned also with the less dramatic but equally tragic problems of surplus populations in Western Europe.

It is of the utmost importance to us to provide a safety valve for the pressures created by the existence of surplus populations intensified, as they are, by the continued influx of refugees. In the case of Italy, overpopulation still rates as the No. 1 problem despite great strides made in economic expansion since the end of World War II. Not only are wages low, but unemployment is high. These factors add up to an explosive situation in Italy of critical economic poverty and serious political unrest. A sound and politically stable Italian economy is vitally important to our own national interest. The emigration of just a few thousand physically fit and freedom-loving Italians to this country will begin, almost at once, to cut into the large mass of Italian unemployment. It will, at the same time, give courage to Italians who must remain behind.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I wish to emphasize that the passage of the legislation which President Eisenhower has recommended will deepen the faith of people everywhere in the functioning of our free society. It will vitally affect

not only our prestige and influence as the leader of the free world, but also our best interests and welfare here at home.

In the President's own words:

It is imperative that we join with the other nations in helping to find a solution to these grave questions. These refugees, escapees, and distressed peoples now constitute an economic and political threat of constantly growing magnitude. They look to traditional American humanitarian concern for the oppressed. * * * We should take reasonable steps to help these people to the extent that we share the obligation of a free world.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA].

[Mr. O'HARA of Illinois addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HERLONG].

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Chairman, during the last session we passed the McCarran-Walter bill. There was loud opposition to it, but not so many votes; at least, there were not enough votes to prevent the overriding of the Presidential veto. I believe that one could freely assume from that that what we wanted was an immigration bill at least along the lines of the McCarran-Walter bill. Now an effort is being made to override the provisions of that bill with this so-called emergency legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of admitting to this country, as they can be assimilated, a reasonable number of aliens who have been carefully screened and who have been found not to be subversive or to have a background of communism or a fellow traveler. My information is, and from what I have learned on this floor today, that no such precautionary measures have been or can possibly be taken in this case. There may be, and there no doubt are, some desirable aliens who will be kept out of the United States at least temporarily if this bill is not passed, but to relax our laws and to let all these subversives in just for the sake of a few who may be desirable, is comparable to repealing all of our criminal statutes simply because we think the speed limit is too low. How many of you who plan to vote for this bill took the trouble during the time the Rosenberg appeal was heard in the Supreme Court to look out into the corridors of this very building and see all of those characters drifting about out there spoiling for trouble? How many of you who plan to vote for this bill had to order these alleged Rosenberg agitators and supporters from your offices? How many of you who plan to vote for this bill had to actually ask these people to unhand you when they grabbed hold of you and would not let go? How many of you had to duck out of the back doors of your offices in order to avoid those people? Do we want 247,000 more of those people in the United States? I do not. Who is going to feed these people? With unemployment rising, and admittedly it is rising, where are they going to work? Which of your constitu-

ents' jobs are they going to take, or are they just all going on relief?

Mr. Chairman, I respect and appreciate the position of Members who have always supported legislation of this type and who continue to support it. They are representing their constituents, and if that is what their people want, then certainly they should continue to vote in that manner. But, I am extremely disappointed to see so many people who supported the McCarran-Walter bill now openly supporting this bill. Where is the consistency? I cannot believe that your people have changed. Mine certainly have not. I seem to recall during the time we were debating the McCarran-Walter bill, and the successful attempt to override the Presidential veto, a great deal of talk coming from the Republican side urging us to vote for what was best for the country, before we voted for what our parties wanted us to vote for, and I have every reason to believe that the gentlemen who made those requests were sincere in the statements that they made. Now, today it will be interesting to watch the roll call on this bill. I want to check the votes on this bill of those who voted to override the Presidential veto of the McCarran-Walter bill and see if you practice what you preach.

(Mr. HERLONG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER].

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, as I have said before from the well of this House, I find myself very often without any answers and very often with a great many questions to ask.

It is my understanding that under the existing immigration act, the so-called McCarran-Walter Act, there can be and are being brought into this country approximately 200,000 people each year. It is my further understanding that this particular act is based upon the premise that we bring these people into this country only so fast as we can assimilate them.

In that regard I would like to remind you that only last week you proposed that this Congress pass the so-called Simpson bill, and you gave as your strongest argument in support of that measure the contention that there were thousands of American people without employment. In having raised that question, some have said to me that the passage of the act which we are today considering would not affect the employment problem since very few of these so-called refugees will ever be caught performing manual labor. Is that the answer you have for me today?

I have asked you in the last 10 days repeatedly whether you proposed to provide sufficient public housing to give these people shelter.

I have one other question. We voted out of my committee yesterday S. 2249, which proposes to give to the President virtually unlimited authority to reach into surplus commodity stocks in this country and feed people over there somewhere. What are you going to do?

Are you going to feed them there or wait until you get them here to feed them? This bill to which I have just referred has a rather lengthy and cumbersome title. I suggested yesterday in the committee that the title be shortened, that it be shortened to read, "Commodity Relief Administration Program." If you would shorten it to that degree, then you could follow the New Deal-Fair Deal policy in that regard, insofar as alphabetizing these programs, just as you are following this program in every other regard.

Mr. Chairman, I supported the McCarran-Walter Act in the sincere conviction that people from other lands should not be precluded from coming to this country but with just as sincere conviction that they should be allowed to come only as fast as we can assimilate them into our economy. This position was assumed without regard for suggestion to the effect that people of certain racial backgrounds should be excluded for I realize that people of all racial backgrounds have contributed to that which we know as the American way of life.

From the complexion of most of the legislation that has been proposed by the present administration, I am constrained to believe that Mr. Truman must have left a proxy at the White House when he left there. The bill we have under consideration today is just another proposed extension of the New Deal-Fair Deal program that you Republicans have been cursing so heartily for the past 20 years. It is a matter of common knowledge that the White House has exerted tremendous pressure for passage of this bill. In this connection I would suggest that no bill should pass this Congress that cannot pass on its own merit without pressure from the Executive.

(Mr. WHEELER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, the Government and the people of the United States have been called upon to assume a unique leadership role in a sorely troubled world. This is not a role of our own free choice, but one that is compelled by the struggle of a civilization to preserve itself against an aggressive tyranny which seeks to return all mankind to an era blacker than the Dark Ages. This leadership role has been accepted by the American people. They have made great sacrifices in support of that role because they are aware that the basic issues at stake in this struggle are war or peace with justice; human freedom or the degrading slavery of atheistic communism.

The issue of leadership is involved in the emergency immigration bill now before us. To make this point crystal clear, I would like to analyze the logic upon which it is based and to underscore the compelling reason for its prompt passage by a substantial majority.

First. The emergency bill is directed at further strengthening our allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Congress has been aware for several years that Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands have been subjected to dangerous economic, political, and social pressures as a result of overpopulation. By assisting the leaders of these countries, we are performing an act in the highest national interest. Strong and stable allies are the best kind of allies.

Second. The emergency bill provides hope for the escapees from communism who at the risk of their lives have found asylum in the Western European countries. I favor consideration for the Chinese and others similarly situated. These escapees come from all the captive nations of the Soviet Empire. Among them are Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Rumanians, Ukrainians, Armenians, Bulgarians, Russians, and East Germans. These people know what it means to live under the tyranny of communism. Their quest for freedom and their hatred of communism and its evil system makes them natural allies of the free world.

The countries of Western Europe which have been affording asylum to these escapees are themselves already overpopulated. They are not able to assimilate them and the other nations of the free world must step into help them if the doors of asylum are to be kept open. Above all, we must leave no doubts that the escapees from communism are welcomed by the free world and in doing this we brighten the hopes of the captive nations and peoples who look forward to regaining their freedom and independence.

Third. The German expellees, many of whom lived in the Eastern European nations now under the yoke of communism for as long as 400 years, are reminded again that the Government and the people of the United States will never lose interest in them. The brutal mass expulsion of these people by the Communists will always remain one of the darkest chapters in the history of mankind. One out of every five persons in the German Federal Republic is an expellee. The Government of the German Federal Republic has done everything in its power to provide a new start in life for these people. The never-ending stream of refugees from East Germany entering free Germany places an addition burden on the Government. As many as 30,000 refugees from East Germany seek asylum in free Germany every month. We can strengthen the cause of stable, democratic government in free Germany by providing a new homeland for some of the escapees, refugees, and German expellees who have been afforded asylum in that country.

Fourth. The emergency bill also pays another well deserved tribute to the Polish veterans residing in the British Isles. Many of these men have close relatives in the United States who are anxious to afford them a new start in life. The cause of human freedom will never forget the heroic efforts of the Free Polish Army and the tremendous

sacrifices they made during World War II.

Fifth. The bill also provides relief for displaced persons who are sponsored by relatives and friends in the United States but whose cases could not be completed because the visas authorized under the displaced persons program were exhausted. In the last session of Congress the House passed a bill introduced by Congressman WALTER to remedy this situation. It makes good sense to write the final chapter to the displaced persons program and to close the book with a postscript "A job well done."

Sixth. The human problems created by escapees from communism, refugees, German expellees, and distressed nationals of free countries suffering from overpopulation can be solved only by the united action of all the countries of the free world. One of the tasks of real leadership is to bring this united action about. Our experience of the past 4 years tells us that this goal can be accomplished if we take the lead. In 1948 the free world was confronted with the problem of 1,250,000 displaced persons who refused to return to their former homelands because of persecution or fear of persecution because of race, religion, or political opinion. To some, this appeared to be an insoluble problem but the record shows this challenge was met and the problem was resolved. The passage of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 provided the stimulus which encouraged 47 other nations of the free world to open their doors to the displaced person. By the united efforts of the free world it was possible in the course of 4 years to resolve a problem which many thought was insoluble. Today we are faced with a very similar type of problem. I am confident that the other nations of the free world will follow the good example set by the Government of the United States to the passage of this legislation and that it will result in a united effort by the nations of the free world.

At the last session of Congress President Truman in an emergency message called our attention to the grave human problems created by persons fleeing from the tyranny of communism and the dangerous implications to American security caused by the pressures of overpopulation in the countries of some of our European allies. He urged that emergency legislation be enacted in order that we as a nation might provide the necessary leadership required to harness the capabilities of the free world to meet these problems. Regretfully, this legislation did not pass. The passage of time has not resolved these problems but in many respects it has made them more intense and thus more dangerous to the national interest. President Eisenhower is keenly aware of this situation. He has been able to observe it at first hand and as a consequence he, too, has recommended the passage of emergency immigration legislation. The bill which is now before us advances the recommendations made in the last session by former President Truman and by President Eisenhower in his letter of April 22, 1953. There should remain no doubt in our

minds that enactment of this legislation is in the national interest.

I recall the manner in which enactment of the displaced-persons program in 1948 was brought about. Members on both sides of the aisle stood in support of this legislation. To the very end it remained a classic example of what bipartisan cooperation can do in serving the national interest. The legislation now before us requires the same type of support. I should also like to take this occasion to point out that the national Democratic platform of 1952 called for the enactment of emergency legislation to meet the very problems the new administration faces. The foresight and leadership of the Democratic Party was represented in that platform; those were the pledges we made to the American people. Those pledges still stand because the national Democratic platform has as much validity today as it did when it was approved at the national convention.

This legislation has also been endorsed by the Department of State, Department of Justice, Department of Labor, and the Department of Agriculture. In public testimony these departments of Government removed any doubts as to the relationship this legislation bears to our national security. The Department of Labor and the Department of Agriculture have established the fact that we can readily assimilate 240,000 additional immigrants during the next 3 years. Moreover, they have provided evidence which shows that these immigrants can make a substantial contribution through manpower requirements in various areas of the country. Various provisions of the bill guaranty that these immigrants will not displace any American from employment or housing.

Emergency immigration legislation of the type now before us has been endorsed by the National Catholic Welfare Council, National Council of Churches, the National Lutheran Council, and a great number of Jewish religious and welfare organizations. The religious leaders of our Nation are very well aware of the trying human problems which beset mankind in many countries of the globe. In their worldwide efforts to relieve suffering humanity, they are brought into day-by-day contact with the victims of Communist tyranny and the distressed nations of countries suffering from the burden of overpopulation. They made a tremendous contribution to the success of the displaced-persons program and I am confident they will give their wholehearted support in making this new program an equal success.

Emergency immigration legislation of the type now before us is also endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

It is for these reasons I endorse H. R. 6481 and urge my colleagues in the House to take favorable action on it at the earliest possible moment.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SIEMINSKI].

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Chairman, Andre Maurois in *Philosophers and Kings* said, "Show me a good soup and I will show you a good chef. Show me a good army and I will show you a good general." He might well have said, "Show me a good nation and I will show you good leadership," plus, of course, geography, climate, institutions, and friends.

So little, it seems to me, has been said here today about America and what it has stood for, for over 175 years, we seem more afraid of 240,000 screened people than we are confident of our great institutions, institutions which our brave people have been forced to defend, with blood, on the average, once every generation since 1776. Would the admission of these 240,000 quicken our cycle, make any less vigilant our watch over the ramparts we guard, make any less dear the freedoms we cherish?

We call ourselves Christians, people who follow the Judean-Christian philosophies. How much room are we allowing for the working of God in the breasts of these 240,000 men, women, and children? The arguments in opposition to the spirit of this bill seem so lacking in charity, so filled with blanket categorizing, so prone to lump souls as we would a pair of shoes, by size and cut.

Why is there seemingly so little confidence in the institutions of America? Is there an institution, can you name one that has vanished without the consent of our people? Or one that they will allow to disappear without their consent? Though some seem in fear of our institutions, surely no one dares challenge the readiness of Americans to die fighting, if need be, to preserve our freedoms at home or abroad.

Fear? Today it is of communism, of conspiracy. In 360 A. D. there began jingoism; Empress Jingo, of Japan, casting eyes abroad, plunged her people in a foreign adventure to cover up home difficulties—then there was Napoleon Bonapartism, and before him, Rousseau, followed by Robespierre, with his bloody shirt. Every active effort of organized man has been fought and resisted though it professedly directed its energy toward the alleviation of unbearable conditions. Religions have been persecuted and banned. One wonders how God has had the patience in man that he has. Conspiracies? Has not organized man ever conspired against organized man for some reason?

Is not faith in doing the will of God good enough for us? What is there to fear?

The blows in this debate against the measure have been struck at the faces and the hearts of these 240,000 people. Nothing has been said about their children, yet unborn, whom America might yet in gratitude, call to the colors, God forbid, in 20 or 30 years. Oh, if we were talking about 240,000 mines, oil wells, or plantations scattered around the world, our talk would quicken in discussing our ability, our great engineering, farming, and management ability to make those mines work, those oil wells gush, and those plantations bloom in abundance, and yet, presumably because we deal with people, not one word on

the floor do we hear today about the kids to be born of those who may come to this country. Kids who will answer the call to the colors, as they have so valiantly, once every generation since 1776. Shame, I say—shame for this blanket castigation, for this blanket indictment of our fellowmen. Shame for this lack of courage in America, and what America stands for—shame for the lack of faith in God to speak in the hearts of these unfortunate people.

Later, in debate, under unanimous consent, under the 5-minute rule, I intend to insert a name by name rollcall of those of our boys, buried at Incheon Cemetery in October of 1950. How the world applauded them. Whence came their parents, and their parents before them? Were they always free, though their boys died for freedom?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of the time to the gentleman from California [Mr. HILLINGS] a member of our committee who has contributed so much to the success of this bill. He has labored incessantly in season and out, and given of his time, effort and wisdom to make it a good bill. I gladly yield to the gentleman the balance of the time remaining.

(Mr. HILLINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank my distinguished colleague, the acting chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM] for his very kind remarks. It has been a privilege to serve on the subcommittee of which he is the chairman, and also on the full committee of which he is acting chairman so ably in the absence of our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED] who is ill at the present time.

Mr. Chairman, earlier a question was asked as to where the definition of escapee originated. It was alleged at that time that the definition contained in the legislation now before us was a fraud. I would like to answer the question and point to the fact that the definition contained in this legislation comes from the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, section 12. The authors of that particular section were the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] and the distinguished Senator from Ohio in the other body, Senator ROBERT TAFT. The language is almost identical in the present bill as that contained in the 1948 Displaced Persons Act.

Previous speakers also said that this bill would undermine and destroy the McCarran-Walter Act. We have denied that repeatedly, those of us who support this bill, and in closing the debate on the side of those of us who favor the enactment of this legislation, I would like to deny it once again. I am a supporter of the McCarran-Walter Act. I supported it in opposition to President Truman's veto, as did the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM]. I believe it is a good act. I believe that act will work.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. HILLINGS. I yield briefly to the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the point should be stressed that the McCarran-Walter Act is permanent legislation dealing with immigration, and this is emergency legislation.

Mr. HILLINGS. The gentleman from Massachusetts is correct. By the very nature of this bill, and by its very title, it is an emergency immigration act. Let me say that never before have we had any displaced persons legislation before this Congress which has all the protections contained in the McCarran-Walter Act because you will recall the McCarran-Walter Act did not actually become a law until last December. So in no way is this emergency legislation designed to destroy, impede, or interfere with the McCarran-Walter Act. In fact, it draws on it for much of its protection. A comment was also made by a previous speaker on page 10, line 11, of the legislation before us, that there is language there which would shift the burden of proof from the immigrant who wishes to take advantage of this legislation to the Government. In other words, if the immigrant established a very meager case, the inference drawn from the remark was that the burden would then shift to the Government to try to disprove what the immigrant had said. At no point in this legislation does the burden of proof shift from the immigrant who wants to take advantage of this act to the Government. At no point does it so affect the McCarran-Walter Act. If you have had an opportunity to read the McCarran-Walter Act, section 291, with reference to the burden of proof, you would note that it says:

Whenever any person makes application for a visa or any other document required for entry, or makes application for admission or otherwise attempts to enter the United States, the burden of proof shall be upon such person to establish that he is eligible to receive such visa.

That is exactly the same provision which is contained in this act. The burden is on the individual to prove and to establish that he is worthy, that he can meet all the requirements of the bill. It does not shift to the Government.

I hope that we will not be misled by any misunderstanding or misinterpretation on this question.

With reference to the question of burden of proof, and with particular reference to the allegation that was made in the course of the debate many times, that we cannot establish a proper screening process under this act, I should like to read a portion of a communication that I have received from Mr. Scott McLeod, to which reference was made earlier. I received permission earlier in the House to make this letter a part of my remarks at this time.

The letter referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 28, 1953.

HON. PATRICK J. HILLINGS,
Joint Committee on Immigration and
Nationality Policy,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. HILLINGS: I refer to your telephone conversations with my office and

Mr. L'Heureux concerning the extent of the security investigation which would be conducted by the Department of State under the proposed emergency immigration bill.

Although it has never been considered desirable to outline, specifically, the various steps which are followed in the investigation of an applicant for a visa, as such outline could be used by the applicant in concealing information and avoiding or evading appropriate investigation, it may be stated that every possible source of intelligence, political, and criminal information will be checked before preparing the written report required under the act in the case of each applicant for a visa. The administrative authorities have assiduously avoided making public the investigative procedures and methods under the normal immigration laws; and there is even more reason why such publication should be avoided with reference to this act.

The investigative functions are operated in a generally satisfactory manner under the Immigration and Nationality Act and should be even more effective under this act, which contains a provision enabling the consular officer to withhold the issuance of a visa in the case of an alien concerning whom he does not have sufficient information to form a clear judgment of eligibility. An applicant's self-serving declaration, regarding the facts in his case, will be of no avail under this act in the absence of corroborative, substantive, and supporting evidence such as affidavits from persons who know the applicant and are able to testify regarding his antecedents. If the applicant is unable to submit corroborating evidence to the consul, an investigation will not, necessarily, be undertaken in his case, thereby reducing the number of overall investigations.

In other words, an applicant under this act is required to meet all of the very stringent security requirements of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Moreover, he is required to produce affirmative evidence which will satisfy entirely the consular officer and the immigration inspector. Under the Immigration and Nationality Act the consul may withhold the visa only if he knows or has reason to believe that the applicant is inadmissible under one or more excluding provisions of the act. Under the provisions of the act now being considered, the consul may withhold the visa on the mere basis that sufficient information is not available to determine, reasonably, the applicant's eligibility and admissibility. The security provisions under the proposed act are stronger than under any present or former immigration laws. Any doubt that may exist will be resolved against the applicant and in favor of the United States.

In the event that the consular officer is reasonably satisfied upon the basis of his examination of the applicant and in the light of affirmative evidence adduced by the applicant, that he may qualify for a visa, he defers final judgment of the case until appropriate investigative agencies of the United States Government have made a thorough investigation and prepared a written report. The nature of the investigation and its scope will vary according to the agency charged with this responsibility and the available sources of this information. But one thing is certain, the investigation will be thorough and every available source of information will be checked. The consul and the immigration inspector will thereafter independently make their final determination regarding the alien's eligibility and admissibility.

It has been determined that the Department of State, Office of Security, will undertake investigations of applicants under the proposed act in all areas except the United States zones of Germany, Berlin, and Austria. Since this is a new function of the Office of Security there is no experience on which to base any results of the investigative procedures. However, it is contemplated

that each consular establishment authorized to issue visas under this act will have assigned to it a group of security investigators who will be responsible for conducting thorough investigations on each applicant. The investigation will cover as much as possible information pertaining to the applicant's character and reputation, medical history, etc. It is anticipated that competent investigators will be assigned this task and that these investigators will develop local sources of information including city government officials, local police, businessmen and social leaders. Every effort will be made to check police in each locality in which the applicant may have resided in addition to actually making neighborhood checks, employment checks, etc. It is hoped that clear channels of communication will be set up between these investigative teams and headquarters of the Office of Security presently overseas so that all United States Government agency files will be checked. In most cases, this will include a check of Central Intelligence Agency files overseas.

It is also hoped that this information fulfills your request on the subject.

Sincerely yours,

SCOTT MCLEOD,
Administrator, Bureau of Security
and Consular Affairs.

In the course of the letter, Mr. McLeod, who will be in charge of the screening process to make sure that we do not bring Communist agents and Communist sympathizers into our country under this legislation, says this—and I am quoting directly from his letter:

The investigative functions are operated in a generally satisfactory manner under the Immigration and Nationality Act—

That is the McCarran-Walter Act—and should be even more effective under this act, which contains a provision enabling the consular officer to withhold the issuance of a visa in the case of an alien concerning whom he does not have sufficient information to form a clear judgment of eligibility.

What does that mean? It means that if at any time the consular official feels, regardless of what documents or materials may be submitted to him, that he does not have sufficient information to properly judge them, he may refuse to grant permission to the alien in question to take advantage of this act. Mr. McLeod says:

An applicant's self-serving declaration, regarding the facts in his case, will be of no avail under this act in the absence of corroborative, substantive and supporting evidence such as affidavits from persons who know the applicant and are able to testify regarding his antecedents. If the applicant is unable to submit corroborative evidence to the consul, an investigation will not, necessarily, be undertaken in his case, thereby reducing the number of overall investigations.

In other words, an applicant under this act is required to meet all of the very stringent security requirements of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Moreover, he is required to produce affirmative evidence which will satisfy entirely the consular officer and the immigration inspector.

Mr. McLeod, in his letter, goes on to further establish the procedure that is going to be followed.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILLINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Many times we hear reports around the floor that do not turn out to be accurate. I heard a suggestion or two that there might be an immediate move to strike out the enacting clause of this bill when we start to read.

I want to suggest to our Members, as I suggested earlier, that the acting chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM] has certain amendments that deal with the numbers involved in this bill, in an attempt to bring it in line with what we understand is the proposed action in the other body.

Also, our colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd], has an amendment or two that he proposes to offer to meet certain objections.

The point that I am making is that we should proceed in the orderly way to the consideration of this measure by amendment, and not be misled by any immediate action that would affect that sort of consideration.

Mr. HILLINGS. I would like to read a couple more sentences from the letter of Mr. McLeod, because this is the basis of the new screening process that is going to be employed under this legislation.

Mr. McLeod says further:

The security provisions under the proposed act are stronger than under any present or former immigration laws. Any doubt that may exist will be resolved against the applicant and in favor of the United States.

Then he says further:

But one thing is certain, the investigation will be thorough and every available source of information will be checked. The consul and the immigration inspector will thereafter independently make their final determination regarding the alien's eligibility and admissibility.

Mr. Chairman, I have great confidence in President Eisenhower and in Mr. McLeod and the other individuals in this new administration who are going to conduct the screening process under this legislation. I am convinced that through their efforts we will reduce to the very minimum any security risks who may desire to come into the country under such legislation.

Then I would like to raise a point on which not too much has been said this afternoon, and that is that under this bill we are concerned more with quality than with quantity. The McCarran-Walter Act has a special section, known as section 203, which provides special preferences among immigrants to those who possess special skills which, in the opinion of the Attorney General, would be helpful to this country in its defense program. Those provisions providing preference to skilled individuals will apply. Preference will be given to individuals who have children who are citizens of the United States; that would also apply to this emergency immigration bill. The objective we are considering at the present time is to place the emphasis on quality rather than on quantity. There might very well be, in the final analysis, a decision not to use all the new emergency quotas which will be made available under this act. We

may decide not to take the entire 240,000, or whatever the total amount may be, in the bill when we conclude its consideration. But I see no reason why we should fear that. Because of the screening and the efforts made to get quality, the bill will not do any harm to this country.

Then I would like to reiterate what has been said various times during the debate, particularly during the debate on the rule, that the reason for stressing this legislation at the present time is the fact that in the last few weeks we have seen these uprisings behind the Iron Curtain. It is imperative that we take advantage of them to help us win the great battle in the psychological war now going on. We have a chance here to stimulate these people by holding out a helping hand and reward for their fight against communism, not to all of them by any means, but to some, sanctuary, because of the courage they have shown.

No better words could be used to sum up the debate here today on behalf of the bill than a paragraph from the letter sent by the President of the United States, Dwight Eisenhower, to the Speaker of this House a few weeks ago. In that letter from the President is this paragraph:

It is imperative that we join with the other nations in helping to find a solution to these grave questions. These refugees, escapees, and distressed peoples now constitute an economic and political threat of constantly growing magnitude. They look to traditional American humanitarian concern for the oppressed. International political considerations are also factors which are involved. We should take reasonable steps to help these people to the extent that we share the obligation of the free world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired; under the rule all time for debate has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Special Migration Act of 1953."

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WALTER moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I shall not use the 5 minutes.

The distinguished majority leader just suggested that this was not the proper way to legislate. If my memory serves me right, 2 days ago this is the very motion that he made, and the motion prevailed. I am sure those of you who are interested in a sound immigration bill for the United States will be willing to wait for the few months necessary in order to put together such a bill. I hope this motion prevails.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to distinguish this situation

from that of the other day to which the gentleman from Pennsylvania has just referred. On that occasion the proponents of the bill had asked for a closed rule and had expected to get a closed rule. Instead of getting it they got something of a semiopen rule. But at the same time, as the consideration of the measure progressed, the proponents of the legislation as well as the opponents indicated that they did not want to move into the consideration of the amendments.

That was a clear statement, as I say again, by the proponents of the legislation. Under these circumstances, the action that was taken gave the proponents exactly what they would have had under a closed rule. But there was never a request for a closed rule on this bill. It was for a straight, open rule and that is the way we are proceeding.

Now, I want to address myself particularly to those on my side of the aisle, because this is a request that comes from our administration. I think it is a perfectly reasonable request. I know many of my friends over here are going to vote against this motion to strike the enacting clause and I know they will permit me to say in light of some things that were said on the rule, that 151 Republicans voted for the rule, 52 against; on the Democratic side 98 voted for the rule, 100 against, which followed pretty much the prediction of what would happen over there.

There are amendments, as I said before, which will be offered which to those who oppose this measure will make it a far more reasonable bill. Some of these amendments will be offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania to bring the number in line with what we understand has been agreed upon in the other body. Likewise, there has been concern as to cutting out all of the people who at one time were in the bill in the Far East. That is to be taken care of by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd].

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GRAHAM. It is our purpose to offer 4 amendments to reduce the number by 20,000, which brings it in close conformity to the number in the other body.

Mr. HALLECK. And, of course, the bill as reported extends it over 2 years instead of 3.

We all know there are pressures in many places in the world. Our Government is seeking to relieve those pressures. We are asking other governments to help us. We are not in a very good position to suggest to other countries that they help relieve those pressures unless we are ready to do a little bit of it ourselves.

Reference has been made to foreign policy. Progress has been made. I do not know how long the truce will last in Korea. I hope it will lead to lasting peace. That is my hope. We know that progress has been made by the new leadership under which we find ourselves. Judging by the disturbances that have taken place back of the Iron Curtain I think everything points to a measure of

success in what we have been trying to do. That being true, why not, then, proceed with this matter. Large numbers are not involved. I would not defend anyone on my right over here by any reference to the folks coming over the Rio Grande, but there are a great many coming over. Many of them stay here, probably in far greater number than would be admitted by the passage of this legislation. We would permit some 200,000 people to come in, carefully screened, challenged by all the protections of the McCarran-Walter Act. They are entitled to come in and those 200,000 scattered over 3 years cannot do any harm. Rather, I think they will prove beneficial to our great land of 160 million people.

That being the situation, I trust this preferential motion will be voted down so that we can then go to the perfection of this bill by amendment, send it on its way in the legislative process to the other body, where I am quite confident the action taken here will be followed by similar action there.

I cannot see all of the ghosts that some have sought to raise here by the passage of this legislation. I think it will be good for us, I think it will be good for our foreign policy which, may I say, under our present leadership is a foreign policy that looks first to the self-interest and the best interest of the people of the United States of America. If we then approach it in that way, as I think it ought to be approached, it is legislation that should be put on the books.

It is a part of our program. It is a part of a sound, fair, reasonable program. Again, may I say, I trust that this motion will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WALTER) there were—ayes 77, noes 114.

So the motion was rejected.

(Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in emphatic support of H. R. 6481, the bill introduced by the distinguished acting chairman of our committee. This bill is admittedly a humanitarian measure. That feature has been dealt with in debate. Beyond any question it would also immeasurably strengthen America's position in world affairs. But I want to deal briefly with other features and attempt to shed additional light on some of the arguments advanced against this legislation.

H. R. 6481 is a purely temporary measure and it is drawn up so that it in no way weakens the overall framework for immigration policy provided by the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, the so-called McCarran-Walter Act.

The immigrants who would be brought into our country over a 3-year period under this bill will be screened by the same security provisions which are now in force. These people will impose no burden upon our full-employment economy. In fact, they will help to meet a

vital need for technical and agricultural skills.

A point worth noting, though often missed, is that admission of these immigrants does not necessarily mean admitting some 220,000 more people than are legally permitted to enter the country under existing law.

At present, a total of 152,000 immigrants may enter every year. In actual practice, only about half that number do enter. In admitting these refugees and others under H. R. 6481 we would actually be bringing in a number about equivalent to the total of unused quotas over a 3-year period under the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952.

Some concern has been expressed, here and elsewhere, over the possibility that H. R. 6481 would spread the welcome mat for all sorts of subversives and criminals. No one who really believed that could support this bill for 1 minute. Right at this point, let me ascribe the same patriotic sincerity to those who oppose this bill as to those who support it. We are all speaking here as good Americans. I have already pointed out, however, that existing screening and investigation procedures would continue to apply insofar as these people were concerned.

But let us look at some additional facts.

In the first place, the screening of those people seeking admission under this bill would be carefully coordinated. All decisions will be made by competent and experienced United States officials on the scene with access to all available information on each applicant. All of the intelligence services of the Nation—civilian and military—are and will be available to investigate carefully those who apply for visas.

The charge has been made that our experience in handling the admission of displaced persons in the past demonstrates our inability to meet the subversive problem under a program of this nature. The fact is that it demonstrates just the opposite.

Up to June 1952, the United States had admitted 393,542 displaced persons. In that time, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has issued warrants for only 33 of these people on grounds of criminality or subversive intent.

And only 2 of those 33 were persons suspected of subversive intentions—only 2 out of a total of 393,542 persons who have entered this country as displaced persons.

The percentage is so microscopic that it is not worth figuring.

Will the approximately 200,000 people we would admit under H. R. 6481 be a threat to stable employment levels here? Will they crowd Americans out of jobs?

I do not think so. Here again, the facts and figures will back up this conclusion.

Personally, I would have enough faith in the ability of our American free-enterprise system to absorb that many people with no difficulty even if I could not quote chapter and verse to support that faith.

Testifying before the House Judiciary Committee late in May—May 22, Secretary of Labor Durkin made it clear that

these people would strengthen—not weaken—our economy. And Mr. Durkin ought to know if anybody does.

Secretary Durkin said:

Suppose the Congress authorizes the admission of a special quota of 240,000 Europeans over a period of 2 years, under the safeguards provided in this program. Would this prejudice the job security of American citizens in the factory or on the farm? The answer on both counts is an emphatic "no."

Mr. Durkin has ample reason for his statement.

A special quota of about 75,000 a year—as provided under this bill—would mean an estimated addition of between 35,000 and 40,000 persons to our total current labor force. This smaller figure is due to the fact that at least half of those who will come in will be wives or minor dependents of the wage-earners. Probably more than half would fall in that category.

Today, our labor force totals more than 66 million people. We have the lowest unemployment figure in our history.

Should we be concerned by a trickle of immigration which is actually less than one-tenth of 1 percent of those who now man our industries and our farms?

I doubt it!

The major labor organizations are certainly not overly concerned. Both the CIO and the A. F. of L. have come out in support of special programs of the type envisaged by H. R. 6481. If there were an employment threat implicit in the bill, certainly the labor unions and the wage-earners would be the first to react to it unfavorably.

The fact is that there will be no dangerous competition for jobs as the result of this program.

America today needs certain types of agricultural and industrial specialists and needs them badly.

H. R. 6481 gives priority to such specialists even as does the basic immigration act of 1952.

That is as it should be.

I am told by the Department of Labor that America today urgently needs more than 6,000 machine operators, 4,000 professional engineers, 2,000 machinists and an equal number of tool and die specialists.

I am also told that we will need an estimated 200,000 agricultural workers of various types during the next year or so.

And these are but some of the types of specialists we need.

Those who enter this country under the provisions of this bill will not be selected by any hit-or-miss process. All will be screened to determine whether or not their occupation is such as to be beneficial to our national economy. The program gives preference to those whose skills we need and is designed to see to it that those applying for admission do, indeed, have the skills they claim to have.

Plans currently being worked out will make it possible for American officials who know the employment picture here to interview those seeking admission in advance. These officials will, of course, work in the countries from which the applicant would be coming.

In summary, let me reiterate that enactment of H. R. 6481 is important to our national security and essential to our position of leadership in world affairs. The humanitarian aspects of this legislation speak for themselves. The political and economic benefits that would accrue to us are equally clear.

We have nothing to fear from this legislation on security grounds. Its provisions are fully consistent on this score with the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952.

And we certainly need not fear that our employment situation will be threatened. Those who will be admitted will be coming to help—not hurt—what is today a booming economy.

In my judgment President Eisenhower is entitled to our support in the commendable leadership he has assumed in urging enactment of this bill.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this will probably be a futile effort. It looks as though this legislation will probably pass. The pressure is on. I know I am as tolerant as any man in this House can be of any person who has a sincere conviction on any matter. I ask the same tolerance of me when I have a conviction, and if there be any in this House who for other reasons—political expediency, leadership pressure or anything else other than convictions—are voting for this measure, I extend to them my heartfelt sympathy. I would not speak the whole truth if I did not say I have a deep and abiding resentment for this legislation. The basis for my feeling is that I do not think it is good for my country. I can stand a defeat on just a bill—I can take being voted down on any kind of economic measure, be it on the question of waste and extravagance or otherwise, but I cannot take lying down something that I think is bad and I repeat, bad, and dangerous for my country. I happen to be one who has offered my life at one time in the defense of my country, my only son has done likewise on two occasions. Why should I not at least offer my voice in its protection now? I do not know what Washington had in mind on April 30, 1777, when he gave utterance to this statement and put it in writing, "Put none but Americans on guard to-night." But I think he meant that even 1 percent of divided loyalty was too dangerous during hours when the future of his country was at stake. I am deeply appreciative of the many contributions that have been made to this Nation by people who were not born here, and the peoples of foreign lands should at least begin to appreciate what we have done for them. But let me say to you if everything or even a small part of what has been said on this floor in the last several months is true, America is in serious danger and we have been in

danger for some time. I think it is time for us to give consideration to the fact that in cool and calm deliberation, this body, the Congress of the United States, adopted an immigration law and established an immigration policy. Now amidst emotion and possibly some potential political advantages that may be involved, the Administration comes in with this bill that may be shaking the very foundations upon which the basic principles of this Government rest, for if this bill is good the next one for a half million will be good and the next one for a million will be better and so on and on. I love my country and I think my country should come first. There has never been a time in the history of this country when money and life was so cheap and liberty and freedom so expensive.

There are only a few precious things on this earth that I or any other average man is willing to offer his life for, among these priceless things is my family, my home, my convictions, and my country. With any of these I am unwilling to take a chance or do anything that may unnecessarily jeopardize the lives of young men to come who will also be unwilling to place a price tag on some things. No one can deny that there is danger in this bill, why take that chance in these dangerous days? Remember, only a few were involved in actually giving the atomic secrets to Russia, but what a cloud it has caused over the free world. I wish the majority leadership would listen to the voices of those who have died on the battlefields of the world as expressed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, who in effect say, do not pass this bill, our country's safety is at stake, let's not take a chance, we may not have but one.

For the last 6 months, boys have been dying in Korea, and what was the one thing that was holding up the armistice? It was that we would not agree to turning back the prisoners, the Red Communist prisoners, who said they wanted to stay down in South Korea. In my book, they came down there as my enemy and our enemy to kill the sons of my friends and neighbors, and they are my enemies now. If they embrace our philosophy, let them declare their position when they return from whence they came. This in my book was placing a mighty low value on the other fellow's life. Now mind you this was being done in absolute disregard of the Constitution which provides that Congress and only Congress can declare and carry on a war. But a war has been going on, and under the Geneva Conference, to which we are a party, prisoners were to be returned upon cessation of hostilities. And then after they return home if the place to fight communism is available to them, they should fight it. That is, if they are true patriots. This Nation has never pinned medals on people who run away from those who would destroy their homes, their people, and their nation. We have always honored those who would hold their ground and fight it out and die if need be in defense of their homeland.

They are the ones I am willing to honor and pay tribute to. But God for-

bid that it ever becomes honorable or the right thing to do that if trouble arises in our own Nation we should run out on our own Nation and leave it to wolves and tyrants who might gain temporary possession. I say stay there and fight for the right and defend those things that are dearer than life itself. I feel this very strongly and I pray God this bill will be defeated, and that the future will show it is better for this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I was amazed to pick up a copy of the hearings before Subcommittee No. 1 of the Judiciary Committee on this particular bill and to read from the testimony of Secretary of Labor Durkin the following—this is on Friday, May 22, 1953:

So far as agriculture is concerned, there are simply not enough farmhands available to meet our needs. This is the situation in spite of the accelerated tempo of recruiting activities by the United States Employment Service. To mention one factor, industry and the Armed Forces continue to siphon off substantial numbers of male farm laborers. Several agricultural sections of the country suffered labor shortages last year and this is expected again.

Here is the present Secretary of Labor advocating the importation of foreigners to solve the shortage in farm labor.

In the first place not many of these foreigners know how to handle a tractor or a combine; the mechanized equipment used on the farms of this country today. All too often experience teaches that they destroy or damage expensive farm equipment learning how to operate it, but the main point I want to make is that it is unbelievable any Secretary of Labor would plead that foreigners be imported to this country to take up a deficiency in farm labor, while the farm boys of this Nation, including Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, are drafted and shipped overseas to fight and die for these same foreigners. How callous can you get? How callous can a Cabinet Member or any other official of this United States Government get in advocating such a proposition?

Perhaps there are some people in this Congress, from Illinois, Indiana, and other places in the Midwest, who can sell that sordid deal to the farmers of their States. I am not going to sell it to the farmers of Iowa. For this and other reasons, this is a bad bill and I am opposed to it.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, a few years ago we had a joint committee on the budget, made up of members of the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate, the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. That com-

mittee was made up of 104 members, of which I had the privilege of being 1. I offered a motion in that committee providing that 5 percent of the national income be set aside each year for application on the principal on the national debt. I received the votes of all of the Republican members of that committee. They were in the minority at the time, unfortunately, and therefore, did not have enough votes and we lost that motion.

In the 80th Congress when the Republicans came into control and when they were in the majority on that committee and since in the preceding Congress they had had the moral courage to vote to save the financial structure of this country by making regular payments on the national debt, I felt sure that when I offered my motion again with such a fine backing I was sure to win. Imagine my surprise when I lost the vote of every single Republican on that committee, including those who voted for it the year before. They were in the majority now and I lost again. The answer—politics. Today we see the same thing. Our Republican friends in control now are going directly contrary to their sound actions of last year. I certainly make no attack upon the fine people in our country of foreign parentage or background. All of us trace back to foreparents who came from foreign lands; but I say at this time, with our national and international problems, when we have spent \$90 billion trying to rehabilitate or to enable the people of foreign countries to rehabilitate themselves in those countries; at this time when day after day we are having to investigate communism in our own country largely because of our laxity in times past in letting people in here without knowing who they are or what they did—certainly it is no time to bring in another 240,000 people over and above the quotas provided in the McCarran-Walter law. We are bound to get some people who will prove harmful to our Nation. Certainly Communists abroad will be busy seeing to it that their agents are in the list. My Republican friends, it is time you gentlemen showed the moral courage that you showed when you were in the minority, when you voted your convictions and when politics did not enter into it. Then you voted against such measures as this.

I say that if there is a job to be done in foreign lands to the extent that we must draft American youth, when we must borrow \$90 billion and spend it in foreign countries—if that job is so necessary over there and these people are able-bodied why do they not stay there and help them do the job where the job needs to be done? If these people are healthy and able-bodied why do we not help them to stay there where the major job is to be done? Certainly there is much to be done in Europe. If they are against communism, could there be any riper field for them to work against communism than where they are? If they will work do you know of any place their work is more needed than in central Europe and these other countries? Now if they are not of the caliber to stay there and help in their own areas in this

time of great need, what would they contribute to our welfare?

We have spent billions of dollars trying to enable these countries to recover. Let us help them a little more by leaving at least these able-bodied people over there to help them do the job where the job is to be done.

In my area down in Mississippi last fall and before I found fault with many things in the Democratic administration, just as I have here in Congress. Then I tried to show to my folks that you gentlemen of the Republican Party on my left offered us no cure for what we opposed in the Democratic Party. I say today you are proving everything I said to be true. You are going back on your sound record when you were in the minority. In this Congress not one time have you failed to carry on the very things that the American people found fault with in the Democratic administration, and the only answer in view of your past record when you did not vote like that and did not act like that can be summed up in one word, "politics." Not only that but it is apparent politics. Apparent politics is poor politics. It has proved so in the past—I believe it will again. Since you show so much more courage when in the minority, after this demonstration and others, I truly believe the people will help you return to a minority where you will be able to vote your convictions.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I renew my request that the bill be considered as read, to be open to amendment at any point.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I am just a freshman Member, but I have been waiting for an opportunity to speak on this bill for 6 hours.

Mr. GRAHAM. The gentleman will get his time.

Mr. MATTHEWS. If I can be assured somewhere of having 5 minutes I shall not object.

Mr. GRAHAM. The gentleman will get his 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The remainder of the bill reads as follows:

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. When used in this act, the term—

(a) "Administrator" means the administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs established in the Department of State pursuant to subsection (b) of section 104 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 174);

(b) "German expellee" means any person of German ethnic origin who was born in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, or areas under the administration or control or domination of any such countries, except those parts of Germany under military occupation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

(c) "Refugee" means any person who because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinions, fled after May 8, 1945, from any Communist, Communist-dominated, or Communist-occupied area of Europe, including those parts of Germany under military occu-

pation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and who has not been firmly resettled.

SPECIAL QUOTA VISAS; NUMBERS

SEC. 3. Not to exceed 236,000 special quota immigrant visas may be issued as provided by section 4 of this act to aliens seeking to enter the United States as immigrants and to their spouses and their unmarried children under 21 years of age, including children adopted prior to the date of the enactment of this act, and stepchildren, if accompanying or following to join them: *Provided*, That sections 201 and 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 175-178), shall not be held to be applicable to any alien to whom an immigrant visa shall be granted under this act: *And provided further*, That no alien shall be granted a visa under this act and admitted into the United States unless he is eligible under the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163), except as specifically provided in this act.

CLASSES OF IMMIGRANTS

SEC. 4. Special quota immigrant visas authorized to be issued under section 3 of this act shall be allotted as follows:

(a) Not to exceed 60,000 visas to German expellees residing on the date of enactment of this act in the area of the German Federal Republic, or in the western sectors of Berlin, or in the western zones of Austria, or in the western sectors of Vienna;

(b) Not to exceed 60,000 visas to nationals of Italy residing on the date of enactment of this act in Italy or in the Free Territory of Trieste;

(c) Not to exceed 25,000 thousand visas to nationals of Greece residing on the date of enactment of this act in Greece;

(d) Not to exceed 25,000 visas to nationals of the Netherlands residing on the date of enactment of this act in metropolitan Netherlands;

(e) Not to exceed 50,000 visas allotted as follows:

(1) not to exceed 35,000 visas to refugees residing on the date of the enactment of this act in the area of the German Federal Republic, or in the western sectors of Berlin, or in the western zones of Austria, or in the western sectors of Vienna; and

(2) not to exceed 15,000 visas to refugees residing on the date of the enactment of this act within the European continental limits of countries which are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or in Turkey, Sweden, Iran, or in the Free Territory of Trieste;

(f) Not to exceed 8,000 visas to aliens residing on the date of the enactment of this act in the area of the German Federal Republic, or in the western sectors of Berlin, or in the western zones of Austria, or in the western sectors of Vienna, whose applications for immigrant visas under section 2 (c) of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, were in process on December 31, 1951;

(g) Not to exceed 3,000 visas to aliens who (1) during World War II, were members of the armed forces of the Republic of Poland, (2) were honorably discharged from such forces, (3) reside on the date of the enactment of this act in the British Isles, and (4) have not acquired British citizenship;

(h) Not to exceed 3,000 visas to aliens of European origin who, because of persecution or fear of persecution, fled from Communist-dominated China after June 16, 1950, and who apply for such visas in Hong Kong;

(i) Not to exceed 2,000 visas to nationals of Portugal residing on the date of enactment of this act in metropolitan Portugal.

(j) Visas authorized to be issued under this section except subsection (h), shall not be issued in areas other than those in which the alien, specified in this section,

shall have resided on the date of the enactment of this act.

ORPHANS

SEC. 5. Not to exceed 4,000 special quota immigrant visas may be issued to children under 10 years of age at the time application for a visa is made: *Provided*, That (1) such child is an orphan because of the death or disappearance of both parents, or because of abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from, both parents, or has only one parent due to the death or disappearance of, abandonment, or desertion by, or separation or loss from the other parent, and the remaining parent is incapable of providing care for such orphan and agrees to release such orphan for emigration and adoption or guardianship; and (2) has assurances submitted in his or her behalf for admission to the United States for permanent residence with a father or mother by adoption, or for permanent residence with a relative or with a person who is a citizen of the United States or an alien admitted to the United States for permanent residence, or is seeking to enter the United States to come to a public or private agency approved by the Administrator, and such relative, person or agency gives assurances satisfactory to the Administrator that adoption or guardianship proceedings will be initiated with respect to such child and that such child, if admitted into the United States, will be cared for properly.

ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

SEC. 6. (a) Any alien who (1) was lawfully admitted to the United States prior to July 1, 1953, as a bona fide nonimmigrant and (2) is physically present in the United States on the date of the enactment of this act, and (3) is eligible for the issuance of a special quota immigrant visa under subsection (a), (e), or (h) of section 4 of this act, except for the residence requirements specified therein, may have his status adjusted by the Attorney General to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, if he is otherwise admissible into the United States under the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163).

(b) Application for adjustment of status under this section may be made within 1 year next following the date of the enactment of this act, under regulations promulgated by the Attorney General.

(c) Upon the adjustment of the status of any alien as specified in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary of State shall reduce by one the number of special-quota immigrant visas authorized to be issued under the applicable subsection of section 4 of this act.

AFFIDAVITS

SEC. 7. Affidavits shall be executed by a citizen or citizens of the United States and submitted to the Administrator in accordance with regulations promulgated jointly by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General that persons who qualify under section 4 of this act (but not their dependents), if admitted into the United States will be suitably employed without displacing some other person from employment, and that any such person and the members of his family who propose to live with him shall not become public charges and will have housing without displacing some other person from such housing: *Provided*, That this section shall have no applicability to the person eligible for preference under paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of section 203 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 178-179), who provides satisfactory evidence that he will not become a public charge.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS

SEC. 8. The Secretary of State may, for the purposes of this act, make such arrangements with foreign governments and with the Intergovernmental Committee for European

Migration as are necessary and appropriate for the purpose of financing and insuring the voluntary movement of migrants, such arrangements to be mutually beneficial to the economies of the United States and the countries concerned, as well as to the individual migrants and their families. Such arrangements, where appropriate, may seek to enable immigrants under this act to transfer into dollar currency personal assets necessary for defraying the cost of transportation and for use in the United States. Arrangements between the United States and the other governments concerned and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration should also provide for such cooperation and assistance as may be required in the administration of the program authorized under this act in the territory of the intending immigrant's residence.

SELECTION WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION; EXEMPTION FROM VISA FEE

SEC. 9. The selection of persons admitted into the United States under this act shall be made without discrimination in favor of or against race, religion, or national origin of such persons; and such persons shall be exempt from paying the fees prescribed in paragraph (1) and (2) of section 281 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 230-237).

INVESTIGATION AND REPORT; EFFECT OF MISREPRESENTATION

SEC. 10. (a) No alien shall be issued a visa under this act, or be admitted into the United States, unless there shall have been first a thorough investigation and written report made and prepared by the Administrator, or by officers of the United States designated by the Administrator, regarding such person's character, history, and eligibility under this act. Any person who shall willfully make a material misrepresentation to any agency of the Government entrusted with the administration, investigation, enforcement, or any other function relating to the implementation of this act, for the purpose of gaining admission into the United States as an alien eligible hereunder, shall be ineligible to receive a visa and shall be excluded from admission into the United States under section 212 (a) (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 183); and no person shall be issued an immigrant visa or be admitted into the United States under this act, if the Administrator or the consular officer or immigrant inspector knows or has reason to believe that the alien is ineligible to receive a visa and is subject to exclusion from the United States under any provision of the immigration laws or is not eligible under the terms of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall remove the right of review and appeal available to aliens under the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163).

(b) No person shall be issued a visa or be admitted into the United States under this act unless the consular officer and the immigrant inspector are entirely satisfied upon the basis of affirmative evidence adduced by the applicant that the applicant has established his eligibility for a visa and his admissibility into the United States under this act and under the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163).

GOOD FAITH OATH

SEC. 11. No visa shall be issued to any alien whose admission under this act is to be based on the submission of an affidavit made under section 7 of this act, unless he shall first execute a signed statement under oath or affirmation that he accepts and agrees in good faith to abide by the terms of employment provided for such person in the affidavit upon which his application for a visa under this act is based. The Administrator is hereby authorized and em-

powered to administer such oath or take such affirmation for this purpose and to designate officers of the United States who shall have power to administer such oath or affirmation: *Provided*, That upon a finding by the Attorney General that such statement was falsely made it shall be deemed to be a misrepresentation for the purpose of gaining admission into the United States as provided for in section 10 of this act: *Provided further*, That in determining whether or not the person accepted and agreed in good faith to abide by the said terms of employment the Attorney General shall consider the manner, conditions, extent, and duration of the person's employment after admission into the United States. Such alien and any alien found to have been inadmissible under the provisions of this act at the time of entry shall, irrespective of the date of his entry, be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided by sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214).

PERSONS EXCLUDED; OATH ON ADMISSION;
PENALTIES

SEC. 12. (a) No visa shall be issued under this act to any person who advocated or assisted in the persecution of any person because of race, religion, or national origin.

(b) Upon arrival at the port of entry in the United States, every alien 18 years of age or older, authorized to be admitted under this act, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that he is not and never has been a person specified in paragraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), or (H), of section 212 (a) (28) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 184-186), except as provided by paragraph (I) of such section, and shall be liable to prosecution for perjury if such oath or affirmation is willfully false. If any alien not entitled to be issued a visa under this act and not entitled to be admitted into the United States shall nevertheless gain admission, such alien shall, regardless of the date of his entry, be deported in the manner provided in section 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214).

(c) Any person or persons who knowingly violate or conspire to violate any provision of this act shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000 or shall be imprisoned not less than 2 or more than 10 years, or both.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 13. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

LOANS

SEC. 14. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, in consultation with the Administrator, to make loans not to exceed \$5 million in the aggregate, to public or private agencies for the purpose of financing the reception and transportation of aliens defined in subsection (b) and (c) of section 2 and of aliens specified in subsection (f), (g), and (h) of section 4 of this act, from ports of entry within the United States to the places of their resettlement. Such loans which shall mature not later than June 30, 1963, shall be made under rules and regulations approved by the President.

TERMINATION OF VISA ISSUANCE

SEC. 15. No immigrant visa shall be issued under this act after December 31, 1956.

SUPERVISION

SEC. 16. The Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy established pursuant to section 401 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 274-275) shall make a continuous study of the administration of this act, and its effect on the national security, the economy, and the social welfare of the United States.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, I first of all want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania for being so gracious and helpful. I do not want to seem impertinent, but I have what others have expressed, a deep conviction about this bill. I want to say at the outset that I have followed the great President of the United States in most of his efforts in maintaining for us a strong foreign policy, but I am unalterably opposed to this bill this afternoon.

This is a bill which does not ask, Are you for a strong immigration policy or not? But a bill which asks the question, Are you for an extra type of immigration policy superimposed upon the policy which has been established by this Congress?

I believe as others have expressed, that we should always look at our foreign-policy program from one viewpoint alone, and that viewpoint is, What is for the best interest of the United States of America?

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the best hope of a free world is in an America militarily strong, economically sound, practicing and believing in those spiritual values which have made this Nation great.

The question was asked this afternoon: Do we want to go it alone? May I ask, after spending \$45 billion in foreign aid, after winning two World Wars without ever gaining 1 inch of extra territory, after sacrificing 25,000 precious American lives on the bloody fields of Korea, can anyone suggest that we are going it alone?

In the name of Almighty God, how much more do we have to do to win friends and influence people?

So often we hear, as we talk about a foreign-policy program: Well, we must do it because so and so wants us to do it; it will be helpful to us; the Europeans will think more of us.

I read the other day a very interesting article by Mr. Joseph C. Harsch appearing in the Christian Science Monitor of July 20, 1953, in which he said of our waning popularity in Europe that the average European was disillusioned:

He expected America to bring him the political liberalism of Thomas Jefferson, the creative humanitarianism of Abraham Lincoln, and the industrial rebirth of Henry Ford.

Mr. Chairman, just how much can be expected of us? Can we solve the population problems of the world? Some mention has been made of the population of that great country of Italy. I do not maintain to be a student of foreign policy but I would suggest that the chief problem that confronts Italy, rather than its population, is the problem of Trieste. What are you going to do about that problem? The solution to that problem is the thing, I believe, that warries Italy most at the present time.

Mr. Chairman, this bill will bring unskilled laborers and agricultural workers to compete with our domestic laborers

and farmers, many of whom we hope will be released from the Korean war effort. In my district, a great agricultural area, I have been saddened as many of you have at the thought that our farm boys have had to leave and go fight this war. I suggest that if we put these escapees of proven security risks into special battalions, and give them the responsibility of representing us on the Korean front, we would then have a greater opportunity to expect of them that they accept their responsibilities if they come to this country as full-fledged American citizens. Surely that opportunity of service would give some of our boys over there who have already sacrificed so much, a chance to come back home and be with us.

Mr. Chairman, this bill will result in more housing difficulties. It will add to the 700,000 new workers who come into American industry each year. It will impose new problems of security there is no doubt about that.

Mr. Chairman, this is a bad bill and I hope it will be defeated.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, if we could extract salt from the ocean and use this fresh water to help irrigate Africa, Europe could feed itself, and we would, no doubt, have little or no immigration problem.

But until that is done, it seems to me, two things must be said: First, when the history of these current 200 years is written, I do not think there will be a part of any continent in the world that will get the salute of mankind more than the Southland of the United States for having to do what it did after the Civil War. No nation in modern times, I believe, no people in current history, have had to pull themselves up by their bootstraps, as did the people of our great Southland. You cannot deny this.

However, the people of the South will say, I am sure, that when the roll was called, the sons of those "immigrant-citizens," responded with the same valor and heroism and rallied to the same flag with the other sons of the South, East, North and West. You cannot deny this.

Earlier in this debate, I referred to those some seven or eight hundred boys buried at Inchon Cemetery in Korea, in the fall of 1950. I would like to put faces on each one of them again.

Here is a book, listing their names, serial numbers, service connection, grave and plot designations, from A to F. Under unanimous consent, each is listed.

We pay tribute to our Unknown Soldier. That is well. Let these hundreds be remembered. Let their valor and sacrifice live in the hearts of the Nation they died to keep free.

Bingaman, W. L., 1056126, USMC.
Clowers, A., 611720, USMC.
Lopez, B., 049344, USMC.
Gonzales, R. V., 597266, USMC.
Scott, B. E., Jr., 558-26-98, USN.
Philpot, L. A., 1095710, USMC.
Desimone, L. J., 629651, USMC.
Kirkpatrick, E. L., 275602, USMC.
Dufrene, R. E., 631842, USMC.
Kuester, M. D., 1114195, USMC.
Pena, A. S., 1083682, USMC.
Blanton, H. H., 990-95-48, USN.
Rader, L. D., 552343, USMC.
Emanuel, F., 660293, USMC.

Murphy, R. J., 1112661, USMC.
 Barnes, A. P., 571667, USMC.
 Carpenter, J. A., 596444, USMC.
 McKenna, H. M., 1091534, USMC.
 Callison, T. L., 322525, USMC.
 Miles, H. R., 1048213, USMC.
 Mathony, R. C., 482366, USMC.
 Griffin, J. F., 660303, USMC.
 Hersom, R. A., 663827, USMC.
 Parrish, B. E., 032768, USMC.
 Holder, C. H., 668467, USMC.
 Young, R. L., Jr., 666450, USMC.
 Edwards, G. N., 1056066, USMC.
 Scott, C. L., 663269, USMC.
 Treloar, G. T., 666704, USMC.
 Simpson, W. F., Jr., 026126, USMC.
 Kikta, R. J., 290994, USMC.
 House, R. J., 563100, USMC.
 Morrow, R. L., 969218, USMC.
 DeArmon, C. R., Jr., 636162, USMC.
 Bellefeur, E. L., 1072377, USMC.
 Mandt, J. D., 902299, USMC.
 O'Melveny, J. M., 490477, USMC.
 Meyer, F. R., RA46013661.
 Perkins, T. A., 276-52-10, USN.
 Haigwood, D. L., 573152, USMC.
 Ricklefs, C. E., 323-50-91, USN.
 Peters, L. M., 1087547, USMC.
 Woods, H. E., 1090147, USMC.
 Shreve, C. E., 656010, USMC.
 Carroll, C. P., Jr., 669082, USMC.
 Lambert, J. N., 1091746, USMC.
 Robertson, C. B., 1054040, USMC.
 Nickerson, D. W., 668589, USMC.
 Abernathy, D. H., 1114742, USMC.
 Bowers, R. L., Jr., 1029442, USMC.
 Russo, A. L., 663077, USMC.
 Frazier, G. E., 1123025, USMC.
 Ripley, L. T., 666478, USMC.
 Lubobanski, T. A., 1094192, USMC.
 Drennan, R. E., 1073776, USMC.
 Monegan, W. C., Jr., 658171, USMC.
 Baker, E. J., 670247, USMC.
 Salazar, E. M., 662432, USMC.
 Love, W. M., 633342, USMC.
 Dalton, L., RA15422646.
 Isbester, R. C., 638357, USMC.
 Parker, M. B., 643534, USMC.
 Lacavera, R., 557491, USMC.
 Chancey, H. H., 1078694, USMC.
 Prince, M. E., 574083, USMC.
 Sullivan, L. G., 651005, USMC.
 Cordova, J. H., 638399, USMC.
 Ambrosino, D. M., 1089050, USMC.
 Brown, G. E., 1079715, USMC.
 Langdale, C. A., 643449, USMC.
 Broome, L. B., 658579, USMC.
 Nielson, P. H., RA17268995.
 Bonino, J. C., 459672, USMC.
 Brandfass, B. L., 663328, USMC.
 Hoy, J. A., 1097566, USMC.
 Powell, W. N., 1077861, USMC.
 Amann, R. J., 1101604, USMC.
 Linnekkamp, J. R., 050116, USMC.
 Kenney, R., 630118, USMC.
 Devilliers, R. E., 1054651, USMC.
 Shiverree, W. A., 1073739, USMC.
 Kilner, R. H., 1087990, USMC.
 Cruikshank, C. P., 615945, USMC.
 Vaughn, J. D., 1087575, USMC.
 Coghill, P. L., 1088864, USMC.
 Stanton, D. W., 605675, USMC.
 James, J. E., 1093717, USMC.
 Burgess, T. C., 962004, USMC.
 Guild, J. N., 049817, USMC.
 LaVoie, L. C., 582183, USMC.
 Maly, J. A., RA16287721.
 Patin, R. J., 1072025, USMC.
 Meshaw, D. E., 653523, USMC.
 Oliver, R. N., 1082766, USMC.
 Kipp, R. P., 1082251, USMC.
 Helton, Jr., H. E., 649303, USMC.
 Shannon, R. J., 630194, USMC.
 Hampton, H. J., O-30073.
 James, A. D., 643503, USMC.
 Carr, M. D., 650749, USMC.
 Bowen, M. N., 229-04-59, USN.
 Beavers, H. R., O-1011362.
 Roberts, R. E., 207616, USMC.
 Whitford, J. W., 578938, USMC.
 Feinstein, G., 1101688, USMC.
 Bruno, G. A., 1116258, USMC.
 Trader, J. D., 1045932, USMC.
 Roman, E. T., RA15279542.
 Collins, A. H., 1046188, USMC.
 Born, Jr., F. W., 1080256, USMC.
 Jakusz, A. R., 1084616, USMC.
 Domingue, J. P., 665826, USMC.
 Jensen, H. D., 668800, USMC.
 Osterberg, G. A., 890789, USMC.
 Leech, J. R., 1046120, USMC.
 Christofferson, W. R., RA19347443.
 Fisher, D. L., RA15261271.
 Martin, J. R., RA42146292.
 Vanwey, C. R., RA15271312.
 Hammett, R. R., 1084323, USMC.
 Smith, G. K., 1102204, USMC.
 Haber, O. R., 307913, USMC.
 Braman, R. Q., 1094977, USMC.
 Draper, G. R., 1073155, USMC.
 Mann, Jr., N. F., 039194, USMC.
 Wolf, D. E., 316585, USMC.
 Bohatch, T., 1094793, USMC.
 Boucher, J. H., 1094740, USMC.
 Duhaime, L. S., 718-21-40, USN.
 Auten, R. E., 1084711, USMC.
 Maedke, S. W., 1123927, USMC.
 Winslow, Jr., K. N., 668643, USMC.
 Watson, L. J., 1059256, USMC.
 Hamon, L. W., 655609, USMC.
 Shramek, J. H., 915701, USMC.
 Teel, B. C., 1056838, USMC.
 Jarnagin, S. H., 049956, USMC.
 Jannusch, O. C., 501843, USMC.
 Hadley, D. F., 661253, USMC.
 Crist, E. L., 1041585, USMC.
 McGauley, H. R., RA14352799.
 Bellamy, H. D., 1086888, USMC.
 Jarrell, L. R., 1074735, USMC.
 Shaw, W. H., 257-303, USN.
 Brazill, W. C., 1002334, USMC.
 Morris, G. F., 1113309, USMC.
 Ralston, J. D., 655440, USMC.
 Genre, V. J., 1083090, USMC.
 Moss, Jr., W. T., 279548, USMC.
 Hart, P. C., O-1688736.
 Ramirez, E. A., 1054059, USMC.
 Snelling, N. H., 544147, USMC.
 Wedworth, C., 1076734, USMC.
 Morgan, A., RA16326954.
 Matson, E., RA33480318.
 Halstead, B. J., RA14338108.
 Moore, W. L., RA17003569.
 North, N. P., 1101024, USMC.
 Nicholson, J. A., 633168, USMC.
 Smith, A. W., 1094460, USMC.
 Reagan, J. K., 1097169, USMC.
 Franklin, A. E., 1071081, USMC.
 Holbrooks, J. J., RA20443424.
 Allen, R. C., 1088780, USMC.
 Martinez, S. M., 582-69-67, USN.
 Dehm, T. E., RA12284750.
 Dill, C., RA18311960.
 Hayworth, L. E., 545656, USMC.
 Dennis, S. R., 978696, USMC.
 Taylor, A. C., 1112809, USMC.
 Cushman, D. A., 1078958, USMC.
 Lakin, E. C., 1047151, USMC.
 Gahm, C., 1074088, USMC.
 Connolly, P. M., 608172, USMC.
 Legg, J. W., 634421, USMC.
 McDonald, B. D., RA14338769.
 Weir, J. P., RA32134731.
 Johnson, M. E., RA37467125.
 Zakrzewski, R. V., RA16252684.
 Chojnowski, Jr., F., RA13297514.
 Hibbs, D. R., RA18253866.
 Thomas, P. R., 668684, USMC.
 Dominick, Jr., R. H., 608786, USMC.
 Krigbaum, F. T., 669715, USMC.
 Slasor, R. E., 656169, USMC.
 Dress, A. S., RA15410058.
 Binaxas, W., 537147, USMC.
 Doucette, L. J., 752-77-79, USN.
 Donham, J. C., 1027692, USMC.
 Thornton, J. R., 1071869, USMC.
 Stockstill, D., 434145, USMC.
 Gullledge, C. H., 1091231, USMC.
 Harris, J. M., 1086908, USMC.
 Hargis, J. W., 273666, USMC.
 Skinner, L., 1095654, USMC.
 Barnett, C. R., 639011, USMC.
 Gold, M., 328651, USMC.
 Due, C. L., 1118231, USMC.
 Roessner, E., 245359, USMC.
 Grise, C. E., 1074377, USMC.
 Carey, W., 661844, USMC.
 Grigsby, Jr., W. J., 050374, USMC.
 Wood, R. W., 1073044, USMC.
 Smith, K. L., 669950, USMC.
 Harris, W. D., 658852, USMC.
 Youse, B. R., 1082569, USMC.
 Weston, D. E., 600337, USMC.
 Lucas, D. G., 1087996, USMC.
 Lilly, G. F., 995189, USMC.
 Mahoney, M. J., 640108, USMC.
 Carrasco, J. R., 1052561, USMC.
 Honza, H. A., 668281, USMC.
 Lemmons, R. F., 1070897, USMC.
 Rocha, R. D., 661023, USMC.
 Hubbard, R. C., 1054058, USMC.
 Myers, R. D., RA17260816.
 Bergeron, C. F., 1072243, USMC.
 Vargo, J. J., 1112401, USMC.
 Keese, R. T., 665541, USMC.
 Garza, R. C., 1083630, USMC.
 Maffeo, P. J., 1078373, USMC.
 Robertson, W. L., 1083573, USMC.
 Robinson, B. J., RA18254903.
 Johnson, E. N., RA16317591.
 Moreland, W. J., RA17274942.
 Shambaugh, R. F., RA13277131.
 Sandoval, A., RA17238506.
 Daniels, I. J., RA16306979.
 McCamie, K. E., 1096613, USMC.
 Casanova, A., 633121, USMC.
 Lapp, E., 632687, USMC.
 Clark, A. L., 649592, USMC.
 Harrison, J. R., 662978, USMC.
 Smith, W. B., Jr., 1090315, USMC.
 Dill, M. W., Jr., 1082389, USMC.
 Grady, J. B., 1070171, USMC.
 Unruh, R. D., 638130, USMC.
 Bevins, P. M., 1078196, USMC.
 Pagano, F. A., 577217, USMC.
 Atwood, R. D., 1123277, USMC.
 Patton, J. R., 1083964, USMC.
 Nickey, D. J., 623700, USMC.
 Harris, F., 1072077, USMC.
 Tryon, L. A., 1071562, USMC.
 O'Toole, J. W., 566207, USMC.
 Bower, A. J., Jr., 630135, USMC.
 Svec, G., 656924, USMC.
 Savery, P. L., 638237, USMC.
 Smith, R. W., 321955, USMC.
 Hall, R. G., 1070060, USMC.
 Pride, H. C., 595131, USMC.
 Ogletree, J. L., 583507, USMC.
 Hermansen, W., 669651, USMC.
 Graham, R. B., 1093487, USMC.
 Crouse, J. C., 641371, USMC.
 Delafield, C. K., 1115319, USMC.
 Allen, D. F., 1072362, USMC.
 Bowman, R. M., 1095736, USMC.
 Kiene, D. A., 431144, USMC.
 Alton, J. S., 1074106, USMC.
 Smith, H. J., 040623, USMC.
 Schneider, M. L., 651112, USMC.
 Johnson, E. Jr., 1071746, USMC.
 Sypniewski, R. R., 664090, USMC.
 Voermans, J. N., 632720, USMC.
 Gries, R. H., 1084544, USMC.
 Hewitt, W. G., 314923, USMC.
 Egresitz, J. J., 990-62-57, USN.
 Kelsch, D. L., 423248, USMC.
 Wilson, R. C., 667303, USMC.
 Quintana, A., Jr., 638489, USMC.
 Lewis, W. G., Jr., 648165, USMC.
 White, D. W., 1084723, USMC.
 Clapper, F. I., RA37814728.
 Hironimus, G. M., RA12286559.
 York, B. G., RA15414656.
 Ballard, H. L., RA18254932.
 Johnson, J., RA19357385.
 Shebloski, W. L., 645499, USMC.
 Davis, C. J., 261358, USMC.
 Cossett, W. B., 1073192, USMC.
 Baker, P. T., 619279, USMC.
 Shore, G. A., 668601, USMC.
 Johnston, J. C., 616330, USMC.
 Frenchman, J. E., 1088028, USMC.
 Essig, R. L., 549481, USMC.
 Rohwer, G. F., 516324, USMC.

Hayes, R. V., 670504, USMC.
 Henderson, J. F., 661549, USMC.
 Kinney, J. R., 667652, USMC.
 Mandrean, J. L., 662300, USMC.
 Catimon, A. F., 1030170, USMC.
 Kuhn, R. C., 1074746, USMC.
 Whittaker, E. H., 321249, USMC.
 Sampson, A. R., 1072369, USMC.
 Raynor, W. D., 651285, USMC.
 McKeever, D. F., 1088138, USMC.
 Zinner, L. J., 1087733, USMC.
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 Brady, K. E., 441089, USMC.
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 Chandler, C. G., RA13268993.
 Trevino, A., Jr., RA38762193.
 Kennedy, J. N., O50425.
 Buckley, G. J., Jr., O58132.
 Lunsford, L. B., RA17252099.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 7, line 22, strike out "them" and insert "him."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 8, line 2, after "section 203", strike out "(a)" and insert "(A)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRAHAM: On page 3, line 21, after the word "exceed", strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRAHAM: On page 4, line 1, after the word "exceed", strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twenty."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mrs. CHURCH. I object, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRAHAM: On page 4, line 4, after the word "exceed", strike out "fifty" and insert "forty."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. FULTON. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRAHAM: On page 4, line 6, after the word "exceed", strike out "thirty-five" and insert "twenty-five."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 2, line 11, after the word "fled", strike out "after May 8, 1945."

Mr. GRAHAM. If the gentleman will yield, we will accept the amendment, if the gentleman will agree to something I will put up to him.

Mr. WALTER. I think what the gentleman has in mind is striking out subsection (f), so that all of the refugees can be considered no matter when they came into Germany?

Mr. GRAHAM. That is correct.

Mr. WALTER. Of course, Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to take care of those people for whom assurance have been obtained under the Displaced Persons Act and who cannot be moved because of the time element. This just makes all refugees eligible instead of those that came after the end of the war.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. About how far back would this go in practice?

Mr. WALTER. It would certainly go to the time when the people were being driven back into Germany by the Communist Army.

Mr. GRAHAM. We strike out on page 4, lines 16 to 22, subsection (f), for these 8,000 persons are already taken care of?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 4, lines 16 to 22, strike out subsection (f) and renumber the following subsections.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I do this to ask for an explanation. I think the amendment should be explained briefly, so that the members of the committee may know just what the purpose of the amendment is.

Mr. WALTER. The amendment is in conformity with the amendment that was adopted where the date was stricken, so that all of the refugees can be considered without regard to when they came in. A part of them are considered in this amendment, on page 4, striking subsection (f), relating to 8,000 numbers. This just removes the limitation as to the numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last paragraph.

(Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, I am an immigrant myself. If anyone has sympathy for immigrants, I have. I was superintendent of schools for 30 years where we had 17 different nationalities in our geography classes. My educational thesis was written on the subject, The Americanization Work of the Oglesby public schools. There is not a person in this House that has greater sympathy or greater respect for immigrants than I have. This country has given me, an immigrant, the opportunity that no other country would give.

With that as a basis, may I say that I supported the displaced persons bill. In fact, I helped to initiate it. Our experience with the DP's has not been as good as some of us hoped and expected. I feel that in addition to the regular quotas that are coming into this country under the quota law, under the McCarran-Walter Act, we have taken our share of the refugees from Europe.

Therefore, I am opposing this bill and opposing taking any more of these refugees or DP's. Our experience has been bad with the ones that we have taken in. I know that from personal contact and observation with several of them. I think it is time the House of Representatives considered what they did when they voted for the McCarran-Walter Act to establish the provisions and the policies in that act, and even went so far as to override the President's veto in establishing that act. Now you are practically repudiating that act and saying that it does not cover the situation and we must have this, which partially at least repudiates the act that we passed.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MASON. I yield.

Mr. WIER. Among your statements, you made this statement that we have a sad experience with the DP's. Representing a constituency in the State of Minnesota that had a number of them—

Mr. MASON. Well, come on let us hear your statement.

Mr. WIER. What is your charge. We have had a splendid relationship in the State of Minnesota with the DP's.

Mr. MASON. Then you have been in an unusual situation because the general experience has not been good.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: In section 3, page 3, line 4, strike out the colon following the word "act", substitute a comma and add the following: "except that the number of special quota immigrant visas available to each quota nationality within subsections (a), (e), (f) and (h) of section 4 of this act shall be proportionate within such category to the annual quota which is available to each such quota nationality under the provisions of section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

Mr. GRAHAM. We will not accept that amendment.

Mr. WALTER. Will the gentleman let me explain it.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is designed to preserve the quota ratio between all of the nations and is necessary because of the language on page 2 defining the German expellee. The definition means any person of German ethnic origin. It makes no difference when their ancestors came from Germany—if they can be traced back to Germany then they are called Germans. And it applies to Albanians, Bulgarians, Czechoslovakians, Estonians, Hungarians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Roumanians, Russians, and Yugoslavs. Conceivably somebody would want to favor one or the other of these racial groups, and so that one group cannot get the kind of advantage that a certain group got in the displaced persons program, it seems to me that this safeguard is absolutely necessary. It means nothing as far as the numbers are concerned. It merely means that the same ratio to the entire number of quotas shall be maintained in these groups as is the case under section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment because it would tend to destroy the major purpose we have in the legislation now before us. The quotas that we have, the number of distressed persons we desire to bring into the country under this particular legislation is a very special group, a selective group. By admitting this group we hope to implement our American foreign policy. They are people who are suffering as distressed peoples because of overcrowded conditions, excess population, and so on as the aftermath of World War II or as refugees. The second category, of course, as we said previously in debate is comprised of refugees and escapees from behind the Iron Curtain itself who came into some of the areas immediately outside the curtain. We are not dealing in this legislation with the entire world. We are only dealing with certain selected areas to implement our American foreign policy. We have set out in the bill, beginning with page 3, the specific numbers of individuals in those various categories. To abandon that, to throw it out, as the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] would require us to do, would mean that we would lose completely the entire effect that we are trying to create by bringing in these people in the special categories enumerated in the bill.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILLINGS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. This being an emergency measure, it was in pursuance of the President's recommendation that we look upon it as an emergency measure, and that we were to take care of these people regardless of quotas, so that if this amendment were to carry, it would throttle and hamstring the operation of this act. We must have, must we not, confidence in the administrator of the

act, in the State Department, and in the Department of Justice that they will not, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] indicated, grant preferences to one group as against another group?

Mr. HILLINGS. The gentleman from New York is absolutely correct. To accept this amendment would be to destroy the very thing the President is hoping to do with the legislation that he requested from the Congress.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILLINGS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. It is very clear that the Committee cannot possibly take any such amendment that the distinguished gentleman has offered for this reason: The purpose of the bill is to enable the United States, in cooperation with many other nations, to deal with this problem. This will absolutely tie our hands so that we cannot cooperate with anybody. In West Berlin alone, as refugees from behind the Iron Curtain, 149,000 came in in the first 4 months of this year. The surplus population of Europe is 3½ million. If we tie our hands, as is proposed in this amendment, then the bill becomes useless in any way in having the United States show that it is taking its fair share in resettling the balance.

Mr. HILLINGS. The gentleman is correct. If we accept this amendment, we will only be aiding a comparative handful of refugees.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILLINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GRAHAM. I agree with everything that has been said by the gentleman from California. To accept this amendment would defeat the whole purpose of the bill.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the amendment. In my opinion the main effect of this amendment, if adopted, would be to prevent the handpicking of these people by certain individuals in the administrative branch. This amendment would in no way, as I can see it, affect the operation, except to prevent them from handpicking certain groups and taking more of them than any of the others. I think the amendment is a good one and should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The question was taken; and, the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 108, noes 106.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. WALTER and Mr. GRAHAM.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 123, noes 132.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: Page 3, line 20, after "Trieste" strike out the semicolon, substitute a comma and add the following: "of which 45,000 visas shall be available to such nationals who were forced to return or displaced from their places of residence in Istria, Venezia, Giulio or the former Italian colonies, and 15,000 shall be available to such nationals who qualify under any of the preferences defined in section 203 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, it is our understanding this same amendment has been adopted by the other body and we accept it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 3, line 23, after the word "Greece", strike the semicolon, substitute a comma, and add the following: "of which 10,000 visas shall be available to such nationals who were forced to flee from their homes in Greece as a result of military operations on or after January 1, 1940; and 10,000 visas shall be available to such nationals who qualify for any of the preferences defined in section 203 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, we accept that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 9, strike out lines 3, 4, and 5, and in line 6 the words "such persons" and substitute the following: "persons admitted into the United States under this act."

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, under the language of the act it is provided that the selection shall be made without discrimination in favor of or against race, religion, or national origin of such person. Now that carries with it the very clear implications that there have been discriminations. I just do not think it is a good thing for our country to let the world believe that people are discriminated against because of race, religion, or national origin, so that I move to strike out that language "selection of persons admitted into the United States" and substitute "persons admitted into the United States under this act."

(Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. The purpose of this amendment is to strike out the following words from section 9:

The selection of persons admitted into the United States under this act shall be made without discrimination in favor of or against race, religion, or national origin of such persons.

Those words are stricken out on the theory, perhaps, that we do not ever dis-

criminate. Whether or not that fact is true, Mr. Chairman, I submit that those words are useful in this law. They are useful in order to tell the world that in admitting these people we are doing it without discrimination. We have all had letters, Mr. Chairman, complaining of certain allegedly discriminatory features of our immigration laws. My point is that whether people holding those views are right or wrong, it is a good thing to continue these words in the act.

Mr. Chairman, these words cannot do any harm, and they certainly may do a lot of good.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. Is it not true that those very words that are now sought to be stricken are the very words found in the McCarran-Walter Act, namely, that in the operation of the McCarran-Walter Act, as would be the case in the operation of this act, there shall be no discrimination whatsoever on the ground of race or religion or national origin? Furthermore, if we now take these words out, after having been in, it might be an indication that we want to discriminate, and that is exactly what we do not wish to do.

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. The gentleman is right, and it is hard to understand any sound reason for eliminating these words.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. The gentleman has stated that this is the language in the basic code. That is correct. If in the basic code it is applicable, then why restate it?

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. We are also restating language in section 203 of the basic code by two amendments offered by the gentleman who has just taken his seat.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. It seems to me on all of the facts that I can discover that this amendment should not prevail. This language should be left in there because to take it out, I am afraid, might be very much misunderstood.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 10, lines 8, 9, and 10, after the word "act", strike out the proviso and substitute a period for the colon after the word "Act" on line 8.

Mr. GRAHAM. We will accept that. That does not hurt anybody.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has great significance. After all, this section applies to people who are applicants for visas to the United

States. Under the bill as reported by the Committee on the Judiciary those people, no matter where they were, would have access to the United States courts, so that if a consul in Europe would refuse a visa that person who was an applicant for a visa could come to the United States and have that decision reviewed in the courts. I do not think a person before he has ever even set foot on our soil should have access to our courts. So it is an important amendment, and I hope it is adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 13, lines 15 and 16, strike out section 15 and insert the following: "Termination of this act or any section or subsection thereof may be effected at any time upon the enactment of a concurrent resolution specifying such termination date."

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, as written, this law will expire automatically on December 31, 1956. The amendment I offer makes available these numbers until used. I think it is essential if we are to avoid the situation that existed at the conclusion of the displaced persons program. There were in Bremen and Bremerhaven 57,000 people whose cases were not processed because the authorities through sheer fatigue at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of January closed shop. I do not know what the attitude of those people is, but every last one of them had an assurance from some friend or relative in the United States and could have come to the United States.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Is this the provision that makes for the difference between the 2 years originally asked and the 3 years provided for?

Mr. WALTER. No, this removes all time limits.

Mr. HALLECK. The provision of the bill as it presently stands, as I understand it, is that that date involves the difference between a bill for 2 years and a bill for 3 years.

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. HALLECK. If you take the date off, might that impliedly mean that the numbers provided for here might all be arranged for in the first year? What I am getting at is that the fixing of the date is a clear indication that we intend that these numbers be distributed over that period of time. The thing I am afraid of in the gentleman's amendment is that that implication or clear intentment of the Congress would be removed.

Mr. WALTER. No. I disagree with my distinguished friend. I say this will serve another very useful purpose. When you get down to the end of the program, the professional immigrant movers who will be administering it will look on the number determined as a target. They will feel that they are dutybound to reach that target, so that

as they come close to the end where they are moving 15,000 to 20,000 bodies, as they put it, a month, they will not be screening, they will be lax, they will be endeavoring to bring these numbers within the time limit. I do not think it makes any difference whatever how long the period is.

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, all of us have approached this not as a long-term permanent measure but rather as a limited time measure. Would the effect of the gentleman's amendment in some measure be to make it a permanent rather than a temporary measure?

Mr. WALTER. Of course not. The permanent thing is not the important thing. The important thing is the security of America. I am afraid that come December 1956, they will just open the gates and disregard all screening processes.

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hope every member of the committee is aware of the full significance of the amendment which has been offered. In case the membership of the committee has not had an opportunity to read lines 14 through 16 on page 13 of the bill, I would like to read those lines under the heading "Termination of Visa Issuance," the bill states in section 15:

No immigrant visa shall be issued under this act after December 31, 1956.

What does that mean? It means that this emergency immigration bill, and remember by its very title it is an emergency measure—this emergency immigration bill will cease of its own weight 3 years from next December 31. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania strikes that language out and leaves open the question as to when this whole emergency legislation will terminate. He says in his amendment that it could be terminated by the Congress through a concurrent resolution. I think everyone here is familiar with the fact that it is rather rare to see a concurrent resolution enacted by the Congress to terminate legislation. The purpose of the amendment, and of course I do not ascribe any ulterior motive to the gentleman from Pennsylvania and I do not necessarily say it is his motive, but I would say in supporting this amendment you would have to take the view that you are not concerned with whether or not this legislation, as asked for by the President, is successful. The amendment would snarl up the effective date of the legislation and so tie up its termination that it could destroy the very effectiveness of the bill itself.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILLINGS. I yield.

Mr. CELLER. Is it not a fact that with the termination date of December 31, 1956, they would be given almost 3½ years to conclude this program.

Mr. HILLINGS. That is correct.

Mr. CELLER. And is that not sufficient time to conclude that program?

Mr. HILLINGS. That is correct. The President requested approximately 2 years and the committee has increased it to 3, which would actually make a total

of 3½ years if the bill is enacted at this time.

Mr. CELLER. And did we not establish a precedent in the previous DP Act in that we did set a termination there and no harm came therefrom?

Mr. HILLINGS. Every DP Act to my knowledge has had a termination date given because it has been emergency legislation. Let me say this by way of opposition to the amendment. I have been a supporter of the McCarran-Walter Act. I am a little bit surprised that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, one of the distinguished authors of this act and for whom we all have the greatest respect and admiration, and who, of course, must be a supporter of the McCarran-Walter Act, should offer this particular amendment. This amendment would tend to interfere with, hurt, and harm in many ways the McCarran-Walter Act because in effect what you would be doing is increasing your quota under the McCarran-Walter Act and not for just a few days or a few years, but you would be increasing the quotas possibly for time immemorial. Because if there were no termination date on this emergency legislation, it could be superimposed upon the McCarran-Walter Act and increase the quotas for a long time, an indefinite period of time. Therefore, for these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I think it is essential that this amendment be rejected and that the 3-years duration of emergency legislation which is set out in the act be continued in the bill.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to state that the Library of Congress report which I received within the last few days quotes Mr. Heimlich, who is an expert and who is the American intelligence officer in Berlin and Western Europe. Mr. Heimlich made this statement:

As a matter of fact approximately double the 240,000 persons authorized for admittance in the original Senate bill would have to be screened. This would require a staff of approximately 8,000 trained intelligence agents.

The problem that the gentleman who has offered the amendment seeks to get at is the same that occurred in the DP bill. He and I and others were in Europe and we saw the workings of the DP bill. As stated by him in the debate, we saw them rushing as many as 25 people per hour through, and they called that screening. The time was getting very short to the termination date of the legislation when it was to expire. These people wanted to get as many people through as they could. They finally just had them signing a piece of paper stating that they were farmers or that they were this or that or so and so. They were form papers that they were signing. That is what they are trying to avoid by this amendment—not to give them a target date because after all whatever number of people is to be brought in under this program, the number is the important thing and not the time that you get them here—not 6 months or a year or 2 years. The important thing is to get the right kind of

people and not give those folks a target at which they must shoot in order to bring them in by the shipload and by droves.

I think it is a good amendment and should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WALTER), there were—ayes 115, noes 127.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JUDD: On page 2, line 13, after the word "Europe", insert the words "or Asia."

On page 5, after line 4, insert a new paragraph as follows: "(h) Not to exceed two thousand visas to refugees of the Chinese race residing on the date of the enactment of this act in Hong Kong"; and in line 5 strike out "three thousand" and insert "two thousand."

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, these three amendments go together and will be followed by two others dealing with other parts of the same issue. They can be voted up or down very quickly. They represent, as was discussed in general debate, an effort to remove the racial discrimination now in this bill in that it makes no provision for refugees and escapees and returnees in Asia where live half the human beings on this planet. The first part of the amendment modifies the definition of refugees from Communist persecution so as to include those in Asia as well as in Europe.

The second part provides 2,000 visas to Chinese who have fled or escaped from Communist tyranny on the mainland of China, and who are now in Hong Kong.

The third part amends paragraph (h) on page 5 which reads:

(h) Not to exceed 3,000 visas to aliens of European origin who, because of persecution or fear of persecution, fled from Communist-dominated China after June 16, 1950, and who apply for such visas in Hong Kong.

That paragraph deals with the white people who have escaped or may still escape from Communist China. They are mostly white Russians and their children. They have been in China since World War I, and are in a sense people without a country. They ought to be given some haven but to have 3,000 visas for that group whose total number may not be over 3,000 to 5,000, and to have no visas at all, as the bill now stands, or a smaller number of 2,000 which my amendment provides, for Chinese who are victims of and refugees from the same Communist tyranny would be an outright slap in the face of the Chinese and would be resented by all Asians.

So my amendment reduces the number for the white refugees to the same number, 2,000, as provided for refugees of the Chinese race.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am very glad to associate myself with the gentleman

from Minnesota in this amendment. Whether one is opposed to the bill or not certainly the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota is one that we should all support. I hope the amendment is adopted.

Mr. JUDD. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. MORANO. I want to associate myself with the philosophy of the gentleman's amendment. I shall support it and urge the House to do so.

Mr. GRAHAM. The amendment is perfectly satisfactory to us.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlemen yield?

Mr. JUDD. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM] and yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. Of course the gentleman realizes that when this bill was originally fashioned it was to take care of European refugees. The gentleman's amendment now expands the purpose of the bill to embrace those European refugees in Asia and to include some Asiatic refugees.

Mr. JUDD. That is correct.

Mr. CELLER. I understand the amendment now before us is intended to take care of European refugees who may have found refuge temporarily in Hong Kong, but you also provide for 2,000 Chinese escapees who have escaped from the Communist terror but who are in Hong Kong also.

Mr. JUDD. That is correct. There are about a million and a quarter of them.

Mr. CELLER. As one who has felt we should limit the bill to European refugees of all nationalities I accept the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I wish to associate myself with the views of the gentleman from Minnesota on the Chinese refugees.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I wish to associate myself with the gentleman from Minnesota. I think that to completely exclude the Chinese would be giving the Communists a powerful propaganda weapon, and I do not think that is the idea here at all. I think this amendment should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I have two other amendments to offer on this same subject. I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JUDD: On page 5, after line 8, insert a new paragraph as follows: "(i) Not to exceed 2,000 visas to Nationals of Japan residing on the date of the enactment of this act in Japan"; and reletter the succeeding paragraphs.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment giving 2,000 visas to nationals of Japan is the same as the former amendment for Chinese ref-

ugees although the situation is different. These Japanese are not refugees immediately and directly from Communist tyranny; but Japan has had something like four or five million people returned to the already overpopulated homeland from Manchuria, Korea, China, Formosa, and the mandated islands. The bill already has a double-barreled program in Europe providing, in addition to visas for bona fide refugees, certain token quotas for overpopulated countries to which returnees have been added as in Italy, or in which many have been uprooted by war or disaster as in Greece and Holland. It certainly is unfair and discriminatory not to do the same thing for Japan in which there are so many returnees. The amendment is particularly important at a time when many in Japan are on the fence with their confidence in us understandably shaken by recent events out in that part of the world. Besides, they remember very acutely a piece of legislation this Congress passed in 1924 which excluded them entirely and drove them into the arms of their militarists who adopted force as the only way they saw of redressing an insult. It led to war for us. We should make sure no one in Japan can start claiming America has done it again. I am sure that it is in the best interest of our country to put in these 2,000 visas for Japan, and that I do not need to argue the point further.

Mr. GRAHAM. We are agreeable to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JUDD: On page 5, after line 8, insert the following new paragraph:

"(j) not to exceed 2,000 visas to aliens who on the date of the enactment of this act are eligible to receive assistance from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East."; and reletter subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, this last amendment provides the same number of visas, 2,000, for refugees in the Near East. They are being assisted by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. For a person to be eligible for assistance by this agency, the criteria are these: First, he must be a former resident of the part of Palestine which is now Israel; second, he must have lost his home; third, he must have lost his opportunity to make a living.

There are two explosive situations in Asia today: One is around the China Sea. This we have dealt with in previous amendments for Chinese and Japanese. The other is in the Middle East. From Morocco to Java, there is a band 2 to 400 miles wide, with large Moslem populations. It lies along the whole southern border of Europe and Asia. Many of these Moslem peoples feel, whether rightly or wrongly, that they have not had sympathetic and equal treatment at the hands of the United

States. This amendment provides 2,000 visas for those who are bona fide refugees in the Near East, the place of greatest tension in the whole area. I may say that I doubt more than 25 or so of these visas will ever be used. But I think it is sound and in the interest of our country to show by this provision that America does have a concern for such unfortunate persons everywhere and provides an equal number of visas for these if they qualify and desire to use them. We believe that what is best for both them and us is for the peoples who are against each other in the Middle East to get together against the common enemy, the Communists.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. Does the gentleman provide an essential residence at the present time for those who are to be helped under the amendment or can they reside anywhere?

Mr. JUDD. They can reside anywhere as long as they are eligible for relief under the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees. As a matter of fact, they all reside in the general area of Palestine.

Mr. CELLER. For the RECORD, will the gentleman explain what is meant by that definition?

Mr. JUDD. The United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East is the long name of an official agency of the United Nations, for which the Congress appropriates relief money every year, as much as \$70 million in 1 year, as I recall, to deal with the 800,000 refugees living in camps in the Near East. As I said, to be eligible for assistance they have to meet certain requirements. This would make visas available to those who are eligible to receive assistance under the criteria that have been laid down.

Mr. CELLER. The aid would be really given to Arabs who are refugees from that part of Israel which was formerly Palestine?

Mr. JUDD. Yes. That is one of the criteria that exists now in the so-called UNWRA for giving relief to these people.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the series of amendments that have been offered by the gentleman from Minnesota, and to say that I approve of the philosophy that inspired the offering of those amendments.

Mr. JUDD. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRAHAM: On page 2, line 17, after the words "two hundred

and", strike out "thirty-six" and insert "thirteen."

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRAHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. Does that 213 take into consideration the amendments offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] and just adopted?

Mr. GRAHAM. That is right; it does.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending bill and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending bill and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM].

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. ST. GEORGE: On page 11, line 21, strike out all of section 12 beginning with line 21, page 11, and ending on page 12, line 20.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, the section that I would like to see removed from the bill is unnecessary and redundant. There are several safeguards at present in the law and on the statutes to take care of these eventualities; consequently my great objection to it is that it is going to mitigate against many of the people we are trying to help. It is very easy to imply that people coming from behind the Iron Curtain have been mixed up in Communist organizations. It is going to do the very thing that the proponents of this legislation want to see avoided. It is going to keep out the desirable people and it is going to let in the undesirable. You know very well that by having a lock and key on your door will never keep a burglar out. For that reason, and in view of the fact that the law already takes care of this situation very amply, I hope and trust, Mr. Chairman, that this amendment will be adopted.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. We think it would be almost suicidal to strike this section out. We oppose it and ask for its defeat.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was rejected.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Page 2, beginning on line 17, strike out "two hundred and thirty-six thousand" and insert in lieu thereof "two hundred and forty-six thousand."

On page 5, line 11, strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a semicolon and after line 11 insert the following:

"(j) Not to exceed ten thousand visas to ethnic Armenians and their immediate fam-

lies residing abroad who are stateless persons as a result of political conditions which have existed since World War I and have been further aggravated by political conditions existing during and since World War II."

On page 5, line 12, strike out "(j)" and insert in lieu thereof "(k)."

On page 5, line 17, insert "(a)" immediately following "Sec. 5."

On page 6, after line 15, insert the following:

"(b) Not to exceed two thousand special quota immigrant visas to ethnic Armenian orphans now being cared for abroad by religious and charitable organizations."

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the particular section to which the amendment is directed has already been amended. The figure of "two hundred and thirty-six thousand" has been changed to "two hundred and thirteen thousand", so the amendment now offered is out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair overrules the point of order. The Committee did not strike out the "two hundred and thirty-six thousand" but merely struck out the "thirty-six" and inserted "thirteen." Therefore, the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts is in order in that it strikes out language comprehending the amendment formerly adopted and inserts new language.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I have here some 150 telegrams from the ethnic Armenians in the United States asking that this amendment be agreed to. It seems only fair to bring them under this bill. They were persecuted during World War I and down to and through World War II and up to the present time. I hope very much the amendment will be agreed to.

May I remind the House that we are all descended from foreigners. We are all descended from immigrants. Our country has been made strong and great by the blending of all these nationalities.

I hope that my amendment is adopted and that these ethnic Armenians will be allowed to come into this country.

The following is part of a letter from a fine American of Armenian descent enclosing a resolution and some 150 telegrams favoring my amendment:

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 25, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. ROGERS: It is with sincere appreciation that I recall the effort of your late husband in effecting my admission to the United States as an immigrant in June 1924 when I was detained at the United States Detention Station, East Boston, Mass., by the Immigration Service. You may remember that the people of Andover sponsored my entry and became much concerned when my exclusion was imminent.

Following my entry to the United States through your late husband, John Jacob Rogers, I graduated from Columbia University and the University of Chicago and for the past 12 years I have been engaged in the profession of social work by a Red Feather agency in Boston.

As the corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club, I am now deeply concerned about the stateless Armenians and Armenian orphans located in Europe and the Near East whose plight was the result of events following World War I, and aggravated by World War II. A resolution was adopted on July 20, 1953, by the organization and forwarded to you and to Senator SALTONSTALL, requesting that an amendment to the Emergency Migration Act of 1953 recently reported out of the House Judiciary Committee, be introduced on behalf of these Armenians abroad, and given the same consideration as the proposed non-quota classification of certain Greek, Italian, and Portuguese nationals.

The resolution follows:

"Whereas the President of the United States has been most generous in his sympathy towards the plight of refugees and escapees and other oppressed peoples of Europe and Asia who look to the United States of America as a haven of freedom; and

"Whereas the President of the United States in furtherance of these considerations is seeking to adopt the traditional American humanitarian concern for these oppressed through emergency legislation which is presently being considered by the Congress of the United States; and

"Whereas ethnic Armenians born in certain areas of the Near East have formerly, in this generation, been oppressed and dispersed throughout the world and are now residing as stateless persons in various countries: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That S. 1917, the proposed Emergency Migration Act of 1953, be amended to include the following proposal:

"That 10,000 nonquota visas be allocated to ethnic Armenians and their immediate families residing abroad who are stateless persons as a result of political conditions which have existed since World War I and further aggravated by political conditions existing during and since World War II.

"That 2,000 nonquota visas be allocated to ethnic Armenian orphans now being cared for abroad by religious and charitable organizations."

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 to include stateless Armenians and orphans, refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20 factual. To the least of these our brothers.

CHARLES HOOSIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 to include stateless Armenians and orphans, refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20 factual. To the least of these our brothers.

RICHARD DILBARIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 to include stateless Armenians and orphans, refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20 factual. To the least of these our brothers.

ASHKON JONOLIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 to include stateless Armenians and orphans, refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20 factual. To the least of these our brothers.

Mr. and Mrs. MICHRASS CHLOODIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 27, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 to include stateless Armenians and orphans. Refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club, July 20, factual. To the least of these our brothers.

AVEDES ABRAHARNIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 27, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

MESSIAH SABOUNJIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 27, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

MERHAN M. SABOUNJIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 27, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

HENRY AGAHIGIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 27, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

LEO BEDIGAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

Mrs. NORA MUSSERIAN.

ARLINGTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

NERSES YETERIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

SAM NAJARIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

JOHN K. TOROSIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

HAGOP AVAKIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

TOROS SABOUNJIAN.

BELMONT, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

HAGOP SHAHMIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

Dr. J. C. BABOIAN.

LINCOLN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment, Emergency Migration Act, 1953, enhanced by

including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club, July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians in your district. God bless you.
JOSEPH HADGENIAN and FAMILY.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment, Emergency Migration Act 1953, enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

MARY TOPJIAN and FAMILY.

BELMONT, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment, Emergency Migration Act 1953, enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

ROSE HEALER.

BELMONT, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment Emergency Migration Act, 1953, enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

SURAN HEKIMIAN.

BELMONT, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment Emergency Migration Act, 1953, enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

GARABED HENKIMIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment Emergency Migration Act, 1953, enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

GEORGE KECHEJIAN and FAMILY.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment Emergency Migration Act, 1953, enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

MARDIROs BEDIGIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment Emergency Migration Act, 1953, enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

HAIG BEDIGIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment Emergency Migration Act of 1953 enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

MR. AND MRS. NAJARIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

DOROTHY NAJARIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

CARL NOROIAN.

ANDOVER, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs, dispersed across Europe, Near East, now stateless, foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district all Armenians United States interested.

ROBERT COLOMBOSIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs dispersed across Europe, Near East, now stateless foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district all Armenians United States interested.

ROBERT KOUNDAKJIAN.

BELMONT, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs, dispersed across Europe, Near East. Now stateless foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district all Armenians United States interested.

SHAHAN NATALI.

BELMONT, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs, dispersed across Europe, Near East, now stateless. Foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district all Armenians United States interested.

JACOB JELAL.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs, dispersed across Europe, Near East, now stateless. Foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district all Armenians United States interested.

MARKAR OHANESIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs, dispersed across Europe, Near East, now stateless. Foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district all Armenians United States interested.

KOREN ASSADOURIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs, dispersed across Europe, Near East, now stateless. Foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district all Armenians United States interested.

ARTIN OHANESIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs, dispersed across Europe, Near East, now stateless. Foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district all Armenians United States interested.

LUCY TASHJIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act, 1953, includes their stateless compatriots wandering over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

CHARLES KALAJIAN AND FAMILY.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act, 1953, includes their stateless compatriots wandering over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

LOFTY TOPALIAN.

ARLINGTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act, 1953, includes their stateless compatriots wandering

over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

Mr. and Mrs. PAUL H. ALEXANIAN.

ARLINGTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,

House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act, 1953, includes their stateless compatriots wandering over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

Mr. and Mrs. STANLEE MUNCHARIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,

House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act, 1953, includes their stateless compatriots wandering over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

GEORGE GAYZAGIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act 1953 includes their stateless compatriots wandering over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

Mr. M. YEGHIGIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act 1953 includes their stateless compatriots wandering over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

LEO MATTEOSIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act 1953 includes their stateless compatriots wandering over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

YOGSHA MATTEOSIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act 1953 includes their stateless compatriots wandering over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

ALICE PASKERIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act 1953 in-

cludes their stateless compatriots wandering over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

LILLIAN PASKERIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS.,

July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act 1953 includes their stateless compatriots wandering over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

ARTHUR BEDROSIAN AND FAMILY.

WATERTOWN, MASS.,

July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act 1953 includes their stateless compatriots wandering over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

LEO TOPJIAN AND FAMILY.

WATERTOWN, MASS.,

July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act 1953 includes their stateless compatriots wandering over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

ESTHER AGOJIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS.,

July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act 1953 includes their stateless compatriots wandering over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

GRACE BEDGIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS.,

July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act 1953 includes their stateless compatriots wandering over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

AGNES JERAHIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

In the name of thousands American Armenian servicemen First and Second World War remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 resolves Massachusetts Republicans Club.

MARY KEEHEJIAN.

ARLINGTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

In the name of thousands American Armenian servicemen First and Second World War remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 resolves Massachusetts Republicans Club.

MICHAEL HOUANNESIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

In the name of thousands American Armenian servicemen First and Second World War remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 resolves Massachusetts Republicans Club.

EDWARD CASABIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

In the name of thousands American Armenian servicemen First and Second World War remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 resolves Massachusetts Republicans Club.

J. MALCOLM WHITNEY,
President, Young Mens Republican
Club of Watertown.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

In the name of thousands American Armenian servicemen First and Second World War remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 resolves Massachusetts Republicans Club.

JOSEPH DUNN.

ARLINGTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

In the name of thousands American Armenian servicemen, First and Second World War, remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, resolves Massachusetts Republicans Club.

VIVIAN DADEKIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

In the name of thousands American Armenian servicemen, First and Second World War, remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, resolves Massachusetts Republicans Club.

Mr. and Mrs. NISHAN SARAFIN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

In the name of thousands American Armenian servicemen, First and Second World War, remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, resolves Massachusetts Republicans Club.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN BOGHOSIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

In the name of thousands American Armenian servicemen, First and Second World War, remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, resolves Massachusetts Republicans Club.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. SAFOYAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

In the name of thousands American Armenian servicemen, First and Second World War, remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, resolves Massachusetts Republicans Club.

ARMEN VANETZIAN.

BELMONT, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

In the name of thousands American Armenian servicemen, First and Second World War, remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, resolves Massachusetts Republicans Club.

MARY HEKEMIAN.

BELMONT, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

In the name of thousands American Armenian servicemen First and Second World Wars remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, resolves Massachusetts Republicans' Club.

KARL HEALER.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless scattered over the globe be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

MRS. ALICE ATARMIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless scattered over the globe be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

JOHN MINASIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless scattered over the globe be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

MARCUS MANOOG ABDALIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless scattered over the globe be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

ABRAHAM EORDEKIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless scattered over the globe be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

HARRY PARSEKIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless scattered over the globe be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

ROBERT MARANIAN.

BELMONT, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless scattered over the globe be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

Mr. and Mrs. GIRAGOS ANJOORIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless scattered over the globe be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN TAUTIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless scattered over the globe be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

HARRIET BOGOSIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless, scattered over the

globe, be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve, Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

EDNA BOGOSIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Do not ignore stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution, Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

NICHOLAS TOPJIAN AND FAMILY.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Do not ignore stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution, Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

ARAXI BEZERJIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Do not ignore stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution, Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

VARSENIG BOUJUCANIAN.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Do not ignore stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution, Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

IRA R. DERDERIAN AND FAMILY.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Do not ignore stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution, Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

IRENE DERDERIAN AND FAMILY.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Congresswoman EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
United States Congress,
Washington, D. C.:

Will you kindly lend your able support to have Armenians included in S. 1917 the Emergency Migration Act of 1953. Thank you.

ARAM BEDROSIAN.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 to include stateless Armenians and orphans. Refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian

publican Club July 20 factual. To the least of these our brothers.

AROUSIAK BARSEGHIAN.

NEWTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 to include stateless Armenians and orphans. Refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20 factual. To the least of these our brothers.

ARMINE THOMASON.

BRIGHTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 to include stateless Armenians and orphans. Refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20 factual. To the least of these our brothers.

JAMES ETMEKJIAN.

BOSTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 to include stateless Armenians and orphans. Refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20 factual. To the least of these our brothers.

KIRKOR SERAYDARIAN.

BOSTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act of 1953 to include stateless Armenians and orphans. Refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20 factual. To the least of these, our brothers.

P. S. KESHISHIAN.

BOSTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act of 1953 to include stateless Armenians and orphans. Refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20 factual. To the least of these, our brothers.

ELMAS MOOTAFIAN.

FRANKLIN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 to include stateless Armenians and orphans. Refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20 factual. To the least of these, our brothers.

SENNEKERIAN APALAKIAN.

FRANKLIN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 to include stateless Armenians and orphans. Refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian

Republican Club July 20 factual. To the least of these, our brothers.

MANUEL DODAKIAN.

MILFORD, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 to include stateless Armenians and orphans. Refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20 factual. To the least of these, our brothers.

HARRY GERMAGIAN.

REVERE, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act, 1953, to include stateless Armenians and orphans. Refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20 factual. To the least of these our brothers.

HARRY AVEDISIAN.

LYNN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Your interest urged amendment Emergency Migration Act, 1953, to include stateless Armenians and orphans. Refugees and persecutees account religious beliefs. Resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20 factual. To the least of these our brothers.

HAGOF DER BEDROSIAN.

MILFORD, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

ARSHAG NOORJANIAN.

WORCESTER, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

HAGOF FASHJIAN.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

Mr. and Mrs. SARKIS SEFERIAN.

PEABODY, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

LUCY SARKISIAN.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 as

resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

DR. ABRAHAM MANGOUNEY.

BOSTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

HAGOP N. CHOPOURIAN.

HOPKINTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

LAZARUS VARTANIAN.

MEDFORD, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Memorial to the slaughtered Armenian Christians during first war best recognized by including stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act 1953 as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

MRS. HAIGOUHI SHAGHALIAN.

WESTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment emergency migration act 1953 enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

ARMENOOHI KURKJIAN.

NEWTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

LILIAN KURKJIAN.

WORCESTER, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

VIRGINIA ZAKARIAN.

WORCESTER, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

ANNA ZAKARIAN.

WORCESTER, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 enhanced by

including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

MR. and MRS. SIMON ZAKARIAN.

WALTHAM, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment Emergency Migration Act 1953 enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

GEORGE KALMY.

NEWTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Italian, Greek, Portuguese amendment Emergency Migration Act, 1953, enhanced by including Armenians as resolved by Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Urge your interest behalf Armenians your district. God bless you.

DR. CARNIG THOMASON.

BROCKTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs, dispersed across Europe, Near East, now stateless. Foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district, all Armenians United States interested.

D. GAJARIAN.

WELLESLEY, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs, dispersed across Europe, Near East, now stateless. Foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district, all Armenians United States interested.

ARAXIE LEVUI.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs, dispersed across Europe, Near East, now stateless. Foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district, all Armenians United States interested.

ANDREW HAGOPIAN.

BRIGHTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs, dispersed across Europe, Near East, now stateless. Foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district, all Armenians United States interested.

FLORENCE SARKISIAN.

BRIGHTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican

Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs, dispersed across Europe, Near East, now stateless. Foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district, all Armenians United States interested.

EVA GAZARIAN.

BRIGHTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs, dispersed across Europe, Near East, now stateless. Foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district, all Armenians United States interested.

AKABI ANTREASIAN.

MEDFORD, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs, dispersed across Europe, Near East, now stateless. Foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district, all Armenians United States interested.

MICHAEL GAZARIAN.

MEDFORD, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
Urge Armenian amendment resolved Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club July 20. Slaughtered World War I account Christian beliefs, dispersed across Europe, Near East, now stateless. Foreign lands chargeable oversubscribed Turkish quota. Your district, all Armenians United States interested.

ELMAS GORGOTIAN.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
One hundred and sixty thousand Armenians in the United States and their minor children will not forget the Republican Party when the Emergency Migration Act, 1953, includes their stateless compatriots wandering over Europe and Near East longing for United States citizenship.

EDWARD K. ZEYTOONIAN.

BOSTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
In the name of thousands of American Armenian servicemen First and Second World Wars remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, resolves Massachusetts Republicans Club.

SYRIAN GROCERY Co. EMPLOYEES.

BRIGHTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:
In the name of thousands of American Armenian servicemen, First and Second World Wars, remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, resolves Massachusetts Republicans Club.

CHARLES LAPAGIAN.

WALTHAM, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

In the name of thousands American-Armenian servicemen, First and Second World Wars, remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, resolves Massachusetts Republicans Club.

Mr. and Mrs. VAHAN KOSYOUMJIAN.

NEWTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

In the name of thousands American-Armenian servicemen, First and Second World Wars, remember to include Armenians and Armenian orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953, resolves Massachusetts Republicans Club.

JOHN KURKJIAN.

DORCHESTER, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless scattered over the globe be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve of Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

PETER MOORADIAN.

TAUNTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless scattered over the globe be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve of Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

MINAS AREKIAN.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless scattered over the globe be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve of Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

ABRAHAM ABRAHAMIAN.

ALLSTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless scattered over the globe be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve of Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

CHARLES DARVISHIAN.

LAWRENCE, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless scattered over the globe be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve of Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

Mrs. HELEN TANOIAN.

HAVERHILL, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees, still exiled and stateless, scattered over the globe, be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act

1953. Urge amendment based on resolve, Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

SARKIS GULEZIAN.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees, still exiled and stateless, scattered over the globe, be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve, Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

Mr. and Mrs. AL DEPALMA.

CHELSEA, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees, still exiled and stateless, scattered over the globe, be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve, Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

KIRKOR ZAROOGIAN.

LYNN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees, still exiled and stateless, scattered over the globe, be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve, Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

KUMAL BEDIAN.

DORCHESTER, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees, still exiled and stateless, scattered over the globe, be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve, Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

NUSHAN H. ARMONIAN.

BRIGHTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Justice demands First World War refugees still exiled and stateless scattered over the globe be given opportunity to have equal opportunity under Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Urge amendment based on resolve of Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club.

NEUART NARJARIAN.

WESTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Do not ignore stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

LEO KURKJIAN.

NEWTON, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Do not ignore stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution Massachusetts American-Armenian

publican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

MARTIN KURKJIAN.

LINCOLN, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Do not ignore stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

ROSE DORIAN.

BROOKLINE, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Do not ignore stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

BARKEV AMIRALIAN.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Do not ignore stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

JACK PAMBOOKIAN AND FAMILY.

WALTHAM, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Do not ignore stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

ROBERT VIDERDERIAN AND FAMILY.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Do not ignore stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

KRIKOR BILEZIKIAN AND FAMILY.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Do not ignore stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

PETER BILEZIKIAN AND FAMILY.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., July 26, 1953.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Do not ignore stateless Armenians and orphans in Emergency Migration Act, 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution Massachusetts American-Armenian

Republican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

PAUL BILEZIKIAN AND FAMILY.

BROOKLINE, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

Do not ignore Stateless Armenians and orphans in emergency Migration Act 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

LUCILE DERDERIAN.

DORCHESTER, MASS., July 26, 1953.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

Do not ignore Stateless Armenians and orphans in emergency migration act 1953. Amendment to include according to resolution Massachusetts American-Armenian Republican Club earnestly recommended. Your Armenian race Americans will not forget. Arshkitlouis.

IVAN SARKISIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1953.

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

Veterans of Foreign Wars vigorously oppose special immigration bill admitting 240,000 refugees and escapees. Passage would make mockery of McCarran-Walters Act and pose new threat to internal security. Existing immigration law and quotas provides generous treatment and maximum safeguards.

JAMES W. COTHRAN,
VFW Commander in Chief.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dowdy].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. Dowdy.)

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Chairman, there is little I can say in the 2 minutes allotted to me. I am opposed to this bill. From what we have learned here today, it seems that if these people are admitted to this country nearly 50 percent of them are going to be Communists when they get over here. If the Russians have half as much sense as they ought to have, they will be loading some of their best organizers and spies to come in here with the folks that are purportedly screened, and admitted under this proposal.

If this bill is passed, one thing we can look forward to a couple of years from now, if not sooner, is two new congressional investigating committees to be appointed, one to investigate the persons who screen these people and let them in, and the other to investigate the people who do come in, and undermine our Government and our economy. Those are two of the things I can see as a result of this bill. But that will be hindsight.

I believe we are supposed to be watchmen for our people and our Nation, and prevent such happening. Let me tell you this story about a watchman.

A man had been treated for a mental disorder, and after a while the doctor that had him in charge discharged him

from the institution and said he was cured. He got a job as watchman with a railroad, and was placed at a spot where two railroads crossed. There was one train once a day on each railroad, one crossing at 12 o'clock and the other at 12:30. So all he had to do was wave at them when they passed by. During the rest of the day he sat and chatted with an old man who came down there every day and sat with him.

One day the dispatcher called him and said, "Listen, take precautions, because the train that comes by there at 12 o'clock is exactly 30 minutes late today." The boy said, "All right, I will." He ran back and told the old man, "I think it will be safer if we watch from up on top of the hill today, and we had better keep our eyes peeled, because at 12:30 there is going to be the darnedest train wreck here you ever saw in your life."

I know we do not want to be that kind of watchman, so we had better vote against this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN].

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I think the people in America that know most about this immigration problem are the veterans of this country that served on foreign soil. May I ask the distinguished majority leader here and now what attention he has paid to the telegrams opposing this bill he has received from the national commanders of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion? These organizations in practically every convention since World War II have opposed the admission into this country of additional aliens beyond the regular quota. I want to ask this question also. Since the majority leader is not going to answer that, I want to ask you what are you going to tell the Korean veteran when he returns next year and faces the unemployment situation with 2 million unemployed and the housing shortage. What are you going to tell the unemployed textile workers of Massachusetts and the unemployed coal miners of West Virginia? What are you going to tell them in the next campaign when you go back and they ask you how you voted on this bill?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CLARDY].

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CLARDY: Page 10, line 11, after "(b)", insert "Whenever any person makes application for a visa under this act, the burden of proof shall continue to be upon such person to establish that he is eligible to receive such visa and is not subject to exclusion under this act or any other provision of the immigration laws."

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Chairman, I cannot possibly explain this amendment adequately in the time allotted. I am sorry I got shortchanged. But here is the score: The language of the bill, as it now stands, refers you back to the original act. But the original act merely says the burden shall be upon the ap-

plicant. The change I propose is to put language in which says it shall continue to be upon him so that the person administering the act will not permit a man to merely hold up his right hand and say, "I am not a Communist," and then shift the burden on the United States of America to prove to the contrary. My position is that if you do not adopt this amendment we might as well put a new title on this bill and say this is a bill to admit 150,000 Communists to the United States. I hope the amendment is agreed to, because I think it is necessary to protect this country from the influx of Communists that are bound to come if you have any realism at all.

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I recognize what the gentleman is trying to do. I am in sympathy with the position he takes. I do submit his amendment is absolutely unnecessary and is redundant. This protection has already been provided for in the legislation. The burden of proof is upon the individual in every case. The burden of proof never shifts to the Government. The legislation refers to the McCarran-Walter Act and makes the McCarran-Walter Act a part of the emergency law, particularly section 291, which I will read again, as I did earlier in the debate:

Whenever any person makes application for a visa or any other document necessary for entry or makes application for admission or otherwise attempts to enter the United States, the burden of proof shall be upon such person to establish that he is eligible.

Let me say that language specifically is a part of this act by reference. There is absolutely no need for this amendment. The protection we want is already contained in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CLARDY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CLARDY) there were—ayes 66, noes 76.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to make one point that I failed to refer to earlier, when my amendments were going well.

At one time I thought about offering a separate quota of visas for Koreans. I wanted to be sure they did not feel slighted by us in this bill, as they have cause to feel unhappy about some other recent events. But there was no justifiable reason for it. There are no Koreans who are refugees outside their country with no place to go, although there are several million North Korean refugees in South Korea. The country is not a populated area so it does not qualify under either of the two major criteria in this bill. What Koreans need is help to take care of their people in Korea and to rebuild rapidly their economic and military strength in order to be able to defend themselves. The bill already contains provision for 1,000 Korean orphans to be brought to this country and taken care of at Boys Town near

Omaha, Nebr., in line with the bill introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

I do not want anybody here or in Korea to think that the lack of special provision for them by name in this bill means any lack of concern for them in their hour of disappointment and anxiety over their country's future. While this bill provides special visas for certain Chinese and Japanese and does not include a similar provision for the Koreans because the situations are different, Korean orphans are in the bill. I wanted that to be understood.

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HAGEN of California: Page 5, line 11, after the word "Portugal", strike out the period and insert "and the Azores Islands."

(Mr. HAGEN of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the honorable chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, for his judgment and courtesy in accepting the amendment I have offered to the bill we are considering, the Special Migration Act of 1953.

My amendment is directed to subsection (i) of section 4 of H. R. 6481. It is my understanding that this subsection as reported by the committee would permit the admission to the United States of 2,000 Portuguese nationals who were resident on the Portuguese mainland at the date of this enactment. My amendment does not add to that number but merely permits Portuguese nationals who are residents of the Azores Islands to qualify for admission to the United States.

There is no reason for discriminating against residents of the Azores Islands in this immigration bill and in adopting my amendment we are correcting an inequity in the bill as it is presently drafted.

The great bulk of the section 4 classes are justified on the reasoning that dire economic circumstances in the country of origin justify us as a Christian people in opening the doors of our land of opportunity to relieve such circumstances for individuals admitted and for their country of origin to the end that justice and humanity be served and our role as a friendly nation demonstrated. These considerations dictate the inclusion of the Azores Islands as an area of origin. These islands have a density of population of 309 people per square mile as contrasted with 240 on the Portuguese mainland. Their economy is almost entirely agricultural. Agricultural, dairy, fishing and needlework activity constitutes almost the entire source of employment and income. According to an Overseas Economic Survey published in 1951 the island of San Miguel with a total population of 150,000 people has 15,000 totally unemployed but employable people with a larger number suffering from partial unemployment. I can assume you that such unemployment does not arise from a lack of energy. I

have many people in my district who are immigrants from the Azores Islands. Almost without exception they are extraordinarily law-abiding and industrious. I am certain that the same compliment can be given to all people of Portuguese descent regardless of the area of origin. My amendment seeks only equality of treatment in this legislation.

Issue has been raised as to the possibility of creating problems of security by the admission of a large group of immigrants. You need have no fear for security with the admission to the United States of the immigrants to whom I specifically address my remarks. To the best of my knowledge I have never met a person of Portuguese descent who belonged to the Communist Party or other subversive party or group in the United States or to any front thereof. More particularly I have never heard of a Communist Party front constituted in the name of a Portuguese ethnic group. I would attribute this record to the fact that the Portuguese in this country are a God-worshipping people and a people who are successful in earning their bread and status in the community.

My congressional district contains thousands of people of Portuguese descent. They are successful and active in our community life. They vote intelligently and are proud to be Americans. We will strengthen that pride by the passage of my amendment and the passage of this legislation.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAGEN of California. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GRAHAM. We will accept your amendment.

Mr. HAGEN of California. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HAGEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KERSTEN].

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this bill. I think those who contemplate voting against this measure should think quite seriously before they do so, because this pertains to the refugees from Iron Curtain countries. The people behind the Iron Curtain will get word as to the action of this House, as to how the people of the United States feel about those people behind the Iron Curtain. The way they go will determine greatly the way the cold war goes, and the way the contest between the United States and Russia will go.

If the Soviet regime can tell its people, "They do not care about you, they do not care what happens to you," they can then mold these people into instruments of aggression.

If the people behind the Iron Curtain know that we have a sympathy for them, and that when we can we will open our doors to the refugees from this Communist terror, they will then be on our side. It does not pertain merely to these refugees. It pertains to the hundreds of millions of people behind the Iron Curtain, too.

The people of Poland have greatly contributed to the strength of America. Can anyone say that Kosciuszko and Pulaski are not a part of America? The names of many Polish-American boys are on the headstones of every American military cemetery.

The Czech and Slovak peoples are also a part of the strength of America. Czech and Slovak boys have always been in the ranks of those who have defended America.

The Jewish people have contributed to the strength of America. Boys of Jewish extraction have likewise partaken in America's defense in our times of trial, and many Stars of David are in our military cemeteries.

Hungarian people have also contributed to the strength of America, and many American boys of Hungarian extraction have given their lives for our country.

Serbian, Slovenian, and Croatian boys have fought for American freedom. There should be no discrimination against them.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi, and Mr. SMITH of Virginia yielded their time to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. WILSON.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

(Mr. FULTON and Mr. JAVITS yielded their time to the committee.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MULDER yielded his time to the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. McCORMACK.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] for 1 minute.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, I want to apologize to the House for assuming to take all this time to debate this bill. I doubt if I will have time to even mention the bill.

I have had two urges since I have been in this session of Congress to support the President of the United States. The first time was on the Maryland tobacco bill. Up pops the South solidly against it.

This is the second time I have endeavored to support the President. I support this bill, and here the members from the South are thicker than wood ticks on a starving dog, all shouting "Down with this bill."

I just do not understand the South. I like southerners, but when you refuse to permit orphans—little children who dream of freedom-loving America, to come here to enjoy a haven of rest and peace, I wonder what it is that seals you against all human sympathy.

Men, women, and children who risked their lives fleeing from the terrors of communism yearn to come here—to great free America—having nothing left but hope, and you say "No" to them. You do not understand that those who

have tasted the bitter cup of communism, and know the system and how it enslaves them, are more apt to embrace the ways of our Government with more enthusiasm and more loyalty, than many who have been born in this country? Yet, to these you say "No."

My friends, you are just too hard-boiled to do honor to yourselves.

That you do not want undesirable foreigners to come here is to your great credit, but in case of these victims of communism whom we permit to enter you need have no fear. Time will demonstrate that there will be less disloyalty among them than we find right here among ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I will not take very much time. There are two paragraphs of a report I want to read to the Committee before we finish this bill. The Annual Report of the Census Bureau, just released, indicates that the greatest unemployment for the year was in the ranks of discharged Korean veterans. In October 1952 about 7 percent of these veterans were looking for work compared with 2 percent for other men.

One other short paragraph and I am not going to trespass further on your time:

Witnesses before the Senate subcommittee on immigration testified in 1953 that over 2,000 warrants had been issued for the arrest of displaced persons admitted under our displaced persons program and accused of anarchism or subversion. While this figure may be somewhat high (Mr. Arens of the Senate Judiciary Committee estimates the figure is probably closer to 1,200) it is nonetheless indicative of the difficulty of screening these refugees adequately.

That is all I have to say. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] is recognized.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, in a sorely disturbed and trouble world, America has been placed in the position as if by the act of God, of leadership of a decent world and the exponent of those considerations that will be consistent with hope and confidence in the future. To me this bill is one of those steps.

I cannot understand the fears of my good friends who are opposed to this bill. To me we are dealing with human beings, but human beings who are looking forward to the future with hope and with confidence; and they must look to the United States of America for leadership to give them that hope and that confidence.

My good friend the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] referred in his remarks to the foreign policy of the present administration as being for the best interests of the United States. I thoroughly agree with him in this bill and the foreign policy to date, because it has been following the foreign policy of the Democratic administration. And may I say as chairman of the platform committee of the last Democratic National Convention say that this bill car-

ries out one of the planks of the Democratic party which states:

We pledge continued aid to refugees from communism, and the enactment of President Truman's proposal for legislation in this field. In this way we can give hope and courage to the victims of Soviet brutality and can carry on the humanitarian tradition of the Displaced Persons Act.

So this legislation follows recommendations made to the past Congress by President Truman; it carries out one of the planks of the Democratic platform, and I am very happy to associate myself on this occasion with the Republican leadership in putting this meritorious bill through.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM].

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JAVITS: On page 5, line 18, strike out "ten" and insert: "fourteen."

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is just a question of whether we are going to set the age for orphans at 10 or 14. It seems to me that the principle we are trying to observe is not to admit adults under this provision. I had pending for some years a bill to let in orphans, refugees or escapees under 14 for adoption by United States citizens, which I sponsored with my colleague in the other body Senator Ives of New York. It seems to me that adolescent children should also be considered in connection with this bill in view of the fact this whole question springs from the warm generosity of the House and in no other fashion, and certainly children of 14 are no more adults than are children of 10.

I hope we will be generous and liberal in our outlook with respect to these orphans and that we will raise the limit to 14. The opportunity which is here afforded for orphans is one of the most human opportunities which as legislators we can give to people in their very difficult circumstances. This does not change any principle in the bill in any way whatsoever. It still remains children, but it does afford a little more latitude so that those with a little more background and a little more years behind them may be admitted under the orphans program, too.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the fact we have reduced the number to 213,000 in this bill, plus the 4,000 orphans, making 217,000 in all, which conforms almost to the requirements of the bill in the other body.

This bill has been materially helped by amendments offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd], and by others. We have labored long and hard on this bill. It is no secret when I tell you that I came to work this morning at 20 minutes after 4.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRAHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. In connection with the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, I would like to remind the Committee that there were 3,000 unused quota numbers under the Displaced Persons Act.

Mr. GRAHAM. That is correct. I urge that this bill be passed with all the speed possible.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ARENDS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6481) to authorize the issuance of 240,000 special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 353, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I am opposed to the bill, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WILSON of Texas moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 186, nays 222, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 111]

YEAS—186

Abbott	Betts	Chelf
Abernethy	Bishop	Chiperfield
Adair	Boggs	Church
Albert	Bonner	Clardy
Alexander	Bow	Clevenger
Andersen	Boykin	Cole, Mo.
H. Carl	Brooks, La.	Cole, N. Y.
Andresen	Brooks, Tex.	Colmer
August H.	Brown, Ga.	Cooley
Andrews	Brown, Ohio	Coon
Ashmore	Broyhill	Cooper
Bailey	Budge	Davis, Ga.
Baker	Burleson	Davis, Tenn.
Barden	Busbey	Davis, Wis.
Battle	Bush	Deane
Belcher	Byrd	Dempsey
Bennett, Fla.	Byrnes, Wis.	Dondero
Bennett, Mich.	Camp	Dorn, S. C.
Bentsen	Campbell	Dowdy
Berry	Carlyle	Durham

Edmondson	Knox	Rivers	Riehlman	Small	Warburton	Feighan	Keogh	Reams
Elliott	Laird	Roberts	Robison, Ky.	Spence	Weichel	Fenton	Kersten, Wis.	Reece, Tenn.
Ellsworth	Landrum	Robeson, Va.	Rodino	Springer	Westland	Fine	King, Calif.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Engle	Lanham	Rogers, Fla.	Rogers, Colo.	Staggers	Wharton	Fino	Kirwan	Rhodes, Pa.
Evins	Lantaff	Rogers, Tex.	Rogers, Mass.	Stauffer	Widnall	Forland	Klein	Riehlman
Fernandez	Long	Scherer	Rooney	Stringfellow	Wier	Ford	Kluczynski	Robison, Ky.
Fisher	Lucas	Scrivner	Roosevelt	Sullivan	Wigglesworth	Frelinghuysen	Krueger	Rodino
Forrester	McCulloch	Secrest	Sadlak	Taber	Williams, N. Y.	Fulton	Lane	Rogers, Colo.
Fountain	McGregor	Selden	St. George	Talle	Wilson, Calif.	Gamble	Latham	Rogers, Mass.
Frazier	McIntire	Shafer	Saylor	Thomas	Wolverton	Garmatz	LeCompte	Rooney
Gary	McMillan	Sheppard	Scott	Thompson, Tex.	Yates	George	Lesinski	Roosevelt
Gathings	Mahon	Short	Scudder	Tollefson	Yorty	Goodwin	Lovre	Sadlak
Gavin	Martin, Iowa	Shuford	Seely-Brown	Utt	Young	Graham	McCarthy	St. George
Gentry	Mason	Sikes	Sheehan	Van Zandt	Younger	Granahan	McConnell	Saylor
Golden	Matthews	Simpson, Ill.	Shelley	Vorys	Zablocki	Green	McCormack	Scott
Grant	Miller, Kans.	Smith, Miss.	Sieminski	Vursell		Gubser	McDonough	Scudder
Gregory	Miller, Md.	Smith, Va.	Simpson, Pa.	Wainwright		Gwinn	Machrowicz	Seely-Brown
Gross	Mills	Smith, Wis.				Hagen, Calif.	Mack, Ill.	Sheehan
Hagen, Minn.	Morrison	Steed	Bolton,	Fogarty	Morrow	Halleck	Mack, Wash.	Shelley
Haley	Moulder	Sutton	Francis P.	Gordon	O'Hara, Minn.	Harden	Madden	Sieminski
Hardy	Mumma	Teague	Buckley	Hale	Powell	Hart	Magnuson	Simpson, Pa.
Harris	Murray	Thompson, La.	Chatham	Hand	Prouty	Hays, Ohio	Mailliard	Small
Harrison, Nebr.	Neal	Thompson, Mich.	Cotton	Hébert	Reed, Ill.	Heller	Marshall	Spence
Harrison, Va.	Nelson	Thornberry	Dies	Kilday	Schenck	Heselton	Meador	Springer
Harrison, Wyo.	Norblad	Trimble	Dingell	Lyle	Taylor	Hill	Merrill	Staggers
Harvey	Norrell	Tuck	Dolliver	McVey	Watts	Hillings	Metcalf	Stauffer
Hays, Ark.	O'Konski	Van Pelt				Hinshaw	Miller, Calif.	Stringfellow
Herlong	Passman	Velde				Hoffman, Ill.	Miller, Nebr.	Sullivan
Hess	Patman	Vinson				Hollifield	Miller, N. Y.	Talle
Hiestand	Patten	Walter				Holmes	Mollohan	Thomas
Hillelson	Phillips	Wampler				Holt	Morano	Thompson, Tex.
Hoeven	Pilcher	Wheeler				Holtzman	Morgan	Tollefson
Hoffman, Mich.	Pillion	Whitten				Hope	Moss	Utt
Ikard	Poage	Wickersham				Horan	Multer	Van Zandt
James	Poff	Williams, Miss.				Hosmer	Nicholson	Vorys
Jarman	Polk	Willis				Howell	Oakman	Vursell
Jenkins	Preston	Wilson, Ind.				Hruska	O'Brien, Ill.	Wainwright
Jones, Ala.	Priest	Wilson, Tex.				Hunter	O'Brien, Mich.	Warburton
Jones, Mo.	Rains	Winstead				Hyde	O'Brien, N. Y.	Weichel
Jones, N. C.	Reed, N. Y.	Withrow				Jackson	O'Hara, Ill.	Westland
Kee	Regan	Wolcott				Javits	O'Neill	Wharton
Kilburn	Richards					Jensen	Osmers	Widnall
King, Pa.	Riley					Johnson	Ostertag	Wier
						Jonas, Ill.	Patterson	Wigglesworth
						Jonas, N. C.	Pelly	Williams, N. Y.
						Judd	Perkins	Wilson, Calif.
						Karsten, Mo.	Pfost	Wolverton
						Kean	Philbin	Yates
						Kearney	Price	Yorty
						Kearns	Rabaut	Young
						Keating	Radwan	Younger
						Kelley, Pa.	Ray	Zablocki
						Kelly, N. Y.	Rayburn	

NOT VOTING—23

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Dies for, with Mr. Gordon against.
Mr. Chatham for, with Mr. Buckley against.
Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Taylor against.
Mr. Lyle for, with Mrs. Frances P. Bolton against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Dolliver with Mr. Dingell.
Mr. Schenck with Mr. Fogarty.
Mr. Hand with Mr. Kilday.
Mr. Prouty with Mr. Watts.
Mr. McVey with Mr. Powell.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, in the call of the roll I think the Clerk recorded the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. McVEY, who I understand is not here, being in the hospital.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call Mr. McVEY's name.

The Clerk called Mr. McVEY's name. There was no response.

The SPEAKER. His name will be taken from the roll.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 221, nays 185, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 112]

YEAS—221

Addonizio	Bowler	Crumpacker
Allen, Calif.	Bramblett	Cunningham
Allen, Ill.	Bray	Curtis, Mass.
Angell	Brownson	Curtis, Mo.
Arends	Buchanan	Curtis, Nebr.
Aspinall	Burdick	Dague
Auchincloss	Byrne, Pa.	Dawson, Ill.
Ayres	Canfield	Dawson, Utah
Bailey	Cannon	Delaney
Barrett	Carnahan	Derounian
Bates	Carrigg	Devereux
Beamer	Case	D'Ewart
Bender	Becker	Dodd
Bentley	Cederberg	Dollinger
Boland	Celler	Donohue
Bolling	Chenoweth	Donovan
Bolton,	Chudoff	Dorn, N. Y.
Oliver P.	Condon	Doyle
Bosch	Corbett	Eberharter
	Coudert	Engle
	Cretella	Fallon
	Crosser	

NAYS—185

Abbt	Coon	Jones, Mo.
Abernethy	Cooper	Jones, N. C.
Adair	Davis, Ga.	Kee
Albert	Davis, Tenn.	Kilburn
Alexander	Davis, Wis.	King, Pa.
Andersen,	Deane	Knox
H. Carl	Dempsey	Laird
Andresen,	Dondero	Landrum
August H.	Dorn, S. C.	Lanham
Andrews	Dowdy	Lantaff
Ashmore	Durham	Long
Baker	Edmondson	Lucas
Barden	Elliott	McCulloch
Battle	Ellsworth	McGregor
Belcher	Evins	McIntire
Bennett, Fla.	Fernandez	McMillan
Bennett, Mich.	Fisher	Mahon
Bentsen	Forrester	Martin
Berry	Fountain	Mason
Betts	Frazier	Matthews
Bishop	Gary	Miller, Kans.
Boggs	Gathings	Miller, Md.
Bonner	Gavin	Mills
Bow	Gentry	Morrison
Boykin	Golden	Moulder
Brooks, La.	Grant	Mumma
Brooks, Tex.	Gregory	Murray
Brown, Ga.	Gross	Neal
Brown, Ohio	Hagen, Minn.	Nelson
Broyhill	Haley	Norblad
Budge	Hardy	Norrell
Burleson	Harris	O'Konski
Busbey	Harrison, Nebr.	Passman
Bush	Harrison, Va.	Patten
Byrd	Harrison, Wyo.	Patten
Byrnes, Wis.	Harvey	Phillips
Camp	Hays, Ark.	Pilcher
Campbell	Herlong	Pillion
Carlyle	Hess	Poage
Chelf	Hiestand	Poff
Chiperfield	Hillelson	Polk
Church	Hoeven	Preston
Clardy	Hoffman, Mich.	Priest
Clevenger	Ikard	Rains
Cole, Mo.	James	Reed, N. Y.
Cole, N. Y.	Jarman	Rees, Kans.
Colmer	Jenkins	Regan
Cooley	Jones, Ala.	Richards

Riley	Simpson, Ill.	Velde
Rivers	Smith, Kans.	Vinson
Roberts	Smith, Miss.	Walter
Robeson, Va.	Smith, Va.	Wampler
Rogers, Fla.	Smith, Wis.	Wheeler
Rogers, Tex.	Steed	Whitten
Scherer	Sutton	Wickersham
Scrivner	Teague	Williams, Miss.
Secrest	Thompson, La.	Willis
Selden	Thompson, Mich.	Wilson, Ind.
Shafer	Thornberry	Wilson, Tex.
Sheppard	Trimble	Winstead
Short	Tuck	Withrow
Shuford	Van Pelt	Wolcott
Sikes		

NOT VOTING—25

Blatnik	Fogarty	Morrow
Bolton,	Friedel	O'Hara, Minn.
Frances P.	Gordon	Powell
Buckley	Hale	Prouty
Chatham	Hand	Reed, Ill.
Cotton	Hébert	Schenck
Dies	Kilday	Taylor
Dingell	Lyle	Watts
Dolliver	McVey	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. Dies against.
Mr. Friedel for, with Mr. Chatham against.
Mr. Hand for, with Mr. Hébert against.
Mrs. Frances P. Bolton for, with Mr. Lyle against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Taylor with Mr. Dingell.
Mr. Dolliver with Mr. Fogarty.
Mr. Prouty with Mr. Blatnik.
Mr. Schenck with Mr. Buckley.
Mr. Reed of Illinois with Mr. Watts.
Mr. McVey with Mr. Kilday.
Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota with Mr. Powell.

Mr. MOLLOHAN changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend the title, which motion is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GRAHAM moves to amend the title so as to read: "To authorize the issuance of 217,000 special-quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes."

The motion was agreed to; and the title was so amended.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND
REMARKS

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE
SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6571. An act amending the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for the appointment of persons to exercise temporarily the duties of certain offices of the House of Representatives.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2118. An act to increase the salaries of employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and to provide for a study of the pay scales and classifications of such employees.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5246) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House of Representatives to Senate amendments Nos. 17, 18, 28, and 61 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 4663. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5471. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

STRIKE IN FRUIT CANNERIES OF
CALIFORNIA

(Mr. GUBSER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, this morning at 6 a. m.—Pacific standard time—a strike was called in a great many of the canneries of California. This strike will have a paralyzing effect upon central California since its farmers are now engaged in harvesting the annual crop of fresh fruit, which is canned for distribution throughout the world. It is resulting in the loss of approximately \$100,000 per day to the apricot growers of Santa Clara and San Benito Counties, and it has thrown 20,000 cannery workers out of employment. It is especially important that this strike be settled immediately because growers and cannery workers alike have no chance to recover their losses. Their very existence for the remainder of the year is dependent upon the settling of this dispute.

Those of you who are familiar with apricots as a crop realize that the period in which this fruit can be harvested for canning purposes is extremely short. Many of you are also familiar with the fact that cannery workers depend for their entire year's income upon working the few months during the canning season. To a farmer his crop represents his

entire year's work, to the laborer it is his entire year's living and this one strike has endangered both.

On Thursday, the 23d of July, the cannery workers' union, which is a subsidiary of the A. F. of L. teamsters union, and which is being captained by Mr. Frank Brewster, of Seattle, handed the California Processors and Growers Association an ultimatum, saying that by 2 o'clock on Monday, July 27, they wanted an answer to their latest proposal. They stated that they wanted a "yes" or "no" answer, were not interested in anything else, and further stated that if the answer was "no" a strike would occur on Tuesday a. m. At a meeting on yesterday of all of the canning companies involved, the only choice open to the canners was to say "yes" or "no" to the union's proposal. They came to the conclusion that the union's plan could not be accepted in its entirety and their answer must, therefore, be "no." The United States Conciliation Service was present, and when the Processors and Growers Association refused the entire packaged deal offered by the union, the representatives of the latter left the room. The Conciliation Service brought the union back to the conference table, and asked the association if they had any counter-proposal to make. The answer of the association was that to their knowledge they had not been invited to make a counterproposal, but only to reject or accept the packaged deal. At that point the union handed a letter to the employers which terminated the contract.

The fact that this letter was prepared in advance is indication that the union was not prepared to negotiate in the event that their package deal was rejected.

It has been said that the representatives of the teamsters union, Mr. Frank Brewster, notified the canners to have all fruit they had purchased in the cans by 6 a. m. today or "it would become their garbage." Since the strike has started the rumor has been circulated that the union is willing to negotiate and that a compromise of a cent or two might have prevented the strike. Hoping this was true, I called representatives of the Processors and Growers Association for the purpose of pleading with them to continue negotiations, and have been informed by reliable authorities that the association is willing to resume negotiations provided the union will indicate its desire to negotiate.

Mr. Speaker, I take no sides in this controversy and do not presume to be a judge of the facts of a labor dispute from a distance of 3,000 miles. But I can only say that all parties should swallow their pride and continue negotiations. Since it was the union which, according to my information, refused to negotiate further, I think it is their duty to announce their willingness to continue. In the heated controversy that goes with a dispute of this kind, it should not be a question of whose garbage is the entire year's work of an apricot farmer. Some thought should be given to the welfare of the farmer who has mortgaged himself to produce

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 30, 1953
For actions of July 29, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 143

CONTENTS

Appropriations..1,3,4,26,43	Forestry.....23	Property.....11,32
Banking and currency..33,42	Foundations.....20	Reclamation.....18,34
Committee assignment.....6	Immigration.....2	Recreation.....35
Debt limit.....9	Import controls.....39	Rubber.....7
Drought relief.....26,40	Investigations.....20	Small business.....5
Education.....13	Lands, public.....22,25	Surplus property.....11
Electrification.....15	Legislative program...16,30	Trade, foreign.....24
Expenditures.....41	Minerals.....25	Transportation.....8
Family-size farms.....10	Penalty mail.....27,31	Veterans' benefits.....29
Famine relief.....36	Personnel.....29	Water conservation...14,37
Farm program.....28	Price discrimination...19	Weather control.....21
Food inspection.....12	Prices, support.....38	Wheat agreement.....17
Foreign aid.....1,43		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed foreign-aid appropriation bill. Senate passed immigration bill. House completed congressional action on drought-relief appropriation bill. House passed famine-relief bill. House completed congressional action on wheat-agreement bill. House Rules Committee cleared public-for-private timber-land exchange bill. House passed bill requiring payment for penalty mail. Rep. Marshall asked adequate farm program.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN-AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Passed, 69-10, with amendments this bill, H. R. 6391 (pp. 10490, 10492, 10549-50, 10652, 10657-95). Senate conferees were appointed (10695). An amendment by Sen. Paybank, barring funds for purchase of agricultural commodities at less than prevailing market price or, if obtained from CCC, at less than support price, was ruled out of order. Rejected various amendments to reduce the amounts.
2. IMMIGRATION. Passed, 63-30, with amendments H. R. 6481, to permit immigration of refugees, etc. (pp. 10496-513). Senate and House conferees were appointed (pp. 10512, 10622-3).
3. DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5969 (pp. 10514-19, 10556-64). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. LEGISLATIVE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5805 (pp. 10543-9). The House concurred in the Senate amendments (pp. 10623-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. SMALL BUSINESS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5141, to create a Small

- Business Administration (p. 10520). This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT. Sen. Bricker was named Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (p. D800).
 7. RUBBER. Rejected the conference report on H. R. 5728, to provide for sale of Government rubber-producing facilities. Conferees were appointed for a further conference. (pp. 10550-4.)
 8. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Aiken inserted a resolution of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to defer its order on trip leasing until action on H. R. 3203 is completed (pp. 10478-9). Sen. Johnson, Colo., inserted an ICC statement on the effects of its order (p. 10696).
 9. DEBT LIMIT. Several Senators discussed the possibility of a request for legislation to increase the public-debt limit (pp. 10533-6).
 10. FAMILY-SIZE FARMS. Sen. Humphrey spoke in favor of maintaining family-size farms and expressed a doubt as to whether the Administration is working toward this end (pp. 10521-3).
 11. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6382, to extend until June 30, 1954, the period during which GSA may conduct negotiated sales of surplus property (S. Rept. 711)(p. 10479).
 12. FOOD INSPECTION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5740, to restore Food and Drug Administration authority for factory inspection (S. Rept. 712)(p. 10479).
 13. EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6049 and 6078, authorizing continued aid for school districts in federally affected areas (S. Repts. 713, 714)(p. 10479).
 14. WATER CONSERVATION. Sen. Johnson, Tex., asked for enactment of a water-conservation program for Texas (pp. 10491-2).
 15. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Lehman inserted his testimony favoring public development of Niagara power (pp. 10492-5).
 16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. H. R. 6200, the supplemental appropriation bill, was made the unfinished business (p. 10695). Sen. Knowland announced that the calendar will be called Thurs. and Fri. (pp. 10628-9).

HOUSE

17. WHEAT AGREEMENT. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 97, to implement the new International Wheat Agreement (pp. 10624-5, 10629). This measure will now be sent to the President.
18. RECLAMATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5731, authorizing the Santa Margarita project, Calif. (p. 10634).
19. PRICE DISCRIMINATION. Rep. Patman inserted his statement before a Judiciary subcommittee favoring his bill, H. R. 5848, prohibiting price ~~discriminations~~ in interstate commodity sales which would substantially injure competition (pp. 10625-9).
20. FOUNDATIONS INVESTIGATION. Rep. Philbin spoke favoring H. Res. 217, providing for investigation of certain foundations (pp. 10573-4).

H. R. 6481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 29 (legislative day, JULY 27), 1953

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate

AN ACT

To authorize the issuance of two hundred and seventeen thousand special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Special Migration Act
4 of 1953".

DEFINITIONS

5
6 SEC. 2. When used in this Act, the term—

7 (a) "Administrator" means the administrator of the
8 Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs established in the
9 Department of State pursuant to subsection (b) of section
10 104 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 174);

11 (b) "German expellee" means any person of German

1 ethnic origin who was born in Albania, Bulgaria, Czecho-
 2 slovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland,
 3 Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia,
 4 or areas under the administration or control or domination of
 5 any such countries, except those parts of Germany under
 6 military occupation by the Union of Soviet Socialist
 7 Republics;

8 (c) "Refugee" means any person who because of per-
 9 secution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion,
 10 or political opinions, fled from any Communist, Communist-
 11 dominated, or Communist-occupied area of Europe or Asia,
 12 including those parts of Germany under military occupation
 13 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and who has not
 14 been firmly resettled.

15 SPECIAL QUOTA VISAS; NUMBERS

16 SEC. 3. Not to exceed two hundred and thirteen thou-
 17 sand special quota immigrant visas may be issued as pro-
 18 vided by section 4 of this Act to aliens seeking to enter the
 19 United States as immigrants and to their spouses and
 20 their unmarried children under twenty-one years of age,
 21 including children adopted prior to the date of the enactment
 22 of this Act, and stepchildren, if accompanying or following
 23 to join them: *Provided*, That sections 201 and 202 of the
 24 Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 175-178),
 25 shall not be held to be applicable to any alien to whom an

1 immigrant visa shall be granted under this Act: *And pro-*
 2 *vided further,* That no alien shall be granted a visa under
 3 this Act and admitted into the United States unless he is
 4 eligible under the Immigration and Nationality Act (66
 5 Stat. 163), except as specifically provided in this Act.

6 CLASSES OF IMMIGRANTS

7 SEC. 4. Special quota immigrant visas authorized to
 8 be issued under section 3 of this Act shall be allotted as
 9 follows:

10 ~~(a)~~ Not to exceed sixty thousand visas to Ger-
 11 man expellees residing on the date of enactment of this Act
 12 in the area of the German Federal Republic, or in the
 13 western sectors of Berlin, or in the western zones of Austria,
 14 or in the western sectors of Vienna;

15 ~~(b)~~ Not to exceed sixty thousand visas to nationals of
 16 Italy residing on the date of enactment of this Act in Italy
 17 or in the Free Territory of Trieste, of which forty-five thou-
 18 sand visas shall be available to such nationals who were
 19 forced to return or displaced from their places of residence
 20 in Istria, Venezia-Giulia or the former Italian colonies; and
 21 fifteen thousand shall be available to such nationals who
 22 qualify under any of the preference defined in section 203
 23 ~~(a)~~ of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

24 ~~(c)~~ Not to exceed twenty thousand visas to na-
 25 tionals of Greece residing on the date of enactment of this

1 Act in Greece, of which ten thousand visas shall be available
2 to such nationals who were forced to flee from their homes
3 in Greece as a result of military operations on or after Janu-
4 ary 1, 1940, and ten thousand visas shall be available to such
5 nationals who qualify for any of the preferences defined in
6 section 203 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act;

7 ~~(d)~~ Not to exceed twenty thousand visas to nationals
8 of the Netherlands residing on the date of enactment of this
9 Act in metropolitan Netherlands;

10 ~~(e)~~ Not to exceed forty thousand visas allotted as
11 follows:

12 ~~(1)~~ not to exceed twenty-five thousand visas to refugees
13 residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in the area
14 of the German Federal Republic, or in the western sectors of
15 Berlin, or in the western zones of Austria, or in the western
16 sectors of Vienna; and

17 ~~(2)~~ not to exceed fifteen thousand visas to refugees
18 residing on the date of the enactment of this Act within
19 the European continental limits of countries which are mem-
20 bers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or in Tur-
21 key, Sweden, Iran, or in the Free Territory of Trieste;

22 ~~(f)~~ Not to exceed three thousand visas to aliens who
23 ~~(1)~~ during World War II, were members of the armed
24 forces of the Republic of Poland, ~~(2)~~ were honorably dis-

1 charged from such forces, ~~(3)~~ reside on the date of the
2 enactment of this Act in the British Isles, and ~~(4)~~ have not
3 acquired British citizenship;

4 ~~(g)~~ Not to exceed two thousand visas to refugees of
5 the Chinese race residing on the date of the enactment of
6 this Act in Hong Kong;

7 ~~(h)~~ Not to exceed two thousand visas to aliens of
8 European origin who, because of persecution or fear of perse-
9 cution, fled from Communist-dominated China after June 16,
10 1950, and who apply for such visas in Hong Kong;

11 ~~(i)~~ Not to exceed two thousand visas to nationals of
12 Japan residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in
13 Japan;

14 ~~(j)~~ Not to exceed 2,000 visas to aliens who on the
15 date of the enactment of this Act are eligible to receive
16 assistance from the United National Relief and Works
17 Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

18 ~~(k)~~ Not to exceed two thousand visas to nationals of
19 Portugal residing on the date of enactment of this Act in
20 metropolitan Portugal and the Azores Islands.

21 ~~(l)~~ Visas authorized to be issued under this section ex-
22 cept subsection ~~(h)~~, shall not be issued in areas other than
23 those in which the alien, specified in this section, shall have
24 resided on the date of the enactment of this Act.

ORPHANS

SEC. 5. Not to exceed four thousand special quota immigrant visas may be issued to children under ten years of age at the time application for a visa is made: *Provided*, That (1) such child is an orphan because of the death or disappearance of both parents, or because of abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from, both parents, or has only one parent due to the death or disappearance of, abandonment, or desertion by, or separation or loss from the other parent, and the remaining parent is incapable of providing care for such orphan and agrees to release such orphan for emigration and adoption or guardianship; and (2) has assurances submitted in his or her behalf for admission to the United States for permanent residence with a father or mother by adoption, or for permanent residence with a relative or with a person who is a citizen of the United States or an alien admitted to the United States for permanent residence, or is seeking to enter the United States to come to a public or private agency approved by the Administrator, and such relative, person or agency gives assurances satisfactory to the Administrator that adoption or guardianship proceedings will be initiated with respect to such child and that such child, if admitted into the United States, will be cared for properly.

ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

SEC. 6. (a) Any alien who (1) was lawfully admitted to the United States prior to July 1, 1953, as a bona fide nonimmigrant and (2) is physically present in the United States on the date of the enactment of this Act, and (3) is eligible for the issuance of a special quota immigrant visa under subsection (a), (c), or (h) of section 4 of this Act, except for the residence requirements specified therein, may have his status adjusted by the Attorney General to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, if he is otherwise admissible into the United States under the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163).

(b) Application for adjustment of status under this section may be made within one year next following the date of the enactment of this Act, under regulations promulgated by the Attorney General.

(c) Upon the adjustment of the status of any alien as specified in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary of State shall reduce by one the number of special quota immigrant visas authorized to be issued under the applicable subsection of section 4 of this Act.

AFFIDAVITS

SEC. 7. Affidavits shall be executed by a citizen or citizens of the United States and submitted to the Administrator

1 in accordance with regulations promulgated jointly by the
2 Secretary of State and the Attorney General that persons
3 who qualify under section 4 of this Act (but not their de-
4 pendants); if admitted into the United States will be suitably
5 employed without displacing some other person from em-
6 ployment, and that any such person and the members of
7 his family who propose to live with him shall not become
8 public charges and will have housing without displacing some
9 other person from such housing: *Provided*, That this section
10 shall have no applicability to the person eligible for prefer-
11 ence under paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of section 203 (a)
12 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 178-179);
13 who provides satisfactory evidence that he will not become a
14 public charge.

15 INTERGOVERNMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS

16 SEC. 8. The Secretary of State may, for the purposes
17 of this Act, make such arrangements with foreign govern-
18 ments and with the Intergovernmental Committee for
19 European Migration as are necessary and appropriate for
20 the purpose of financing and insuring the voluntary move-
21 ment of migrants; such arrangements to be mutually bene-
22 ficial to the economies of the United States and the countries
23 concerned, as well as to the individual migrants and their
24 families. Such arrangements, where appropriate, may seek
25 to enable immigrants under this Act to transfer into dollar

1 currency personal assets necessary for defraying the cost
 2 of transportation and for use in the United States. Arrange-
 3 ments between the United States and the other governments
 4 concerned and the Intergovernmental Committee for Euro-
 5 pean Migration should also provide for such cooperation
 6 and assistance as may be required in the administration of
 7 the program authorized under this Act in the territory of the
 8 intending immigrants's residence.

9 SELECTION WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION; EXEMPTION FROM

10 VISA FEE

11 SEC. 9. The selection of persons admitted into the United
 12 States under this Act shall be made without discrimination
 13 in favor of or against race, religion, or national origin of
 14 such persons; and such persons shall be exempt from paying
 15 the fees prescribed in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 281
 16 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 230-231).

17 INVESTIGATION AND REPORT; EFFECT OF

18 MISREPRESENTATION

19 SEC. 10. (a) No alien shall be issued a visa under this
 20 Act, or be admitted into the United States, unless there shall
 21 have been first a thorough investigation and written report
 22 made and prepared by the Administrator, or by officers of
 23 the United States designated by the Administrator, regarding
 24 such person's character, history, and eligibility under this Act.

1 Any person who shall willfully make a material misrepre-
2 sentation to any agency of the Government entrusted with
3 the administration, investigation, enforcement, or any other
4 function relating to the implementation of this Act, for the
5 purpose of gaining admission into the United States as an
6 alien eligible hereunder, shall be ineligible to receive a visa
7 and shall be excluded from admission into the United States
8 under section 212 (a) (19) of the Immigration and
9 Nationality Act (66 Stat. 183); and no person shall be
10 issued an immigrant visa or be admitted into the United
11 States under this Act, if the Administrator or the consular
12 officer or immigrant inspector knows or has reason to believe
13 that the alien is ineligible to receive a visa and is subject to
14 exclusion from the United States under any provision of the
15 immigration laws or is not eligible under the terms of this
16 Act.

17 (b) No person shall be issued a visa or be admitted into
18 the United States under this Act unless the consular officer
19 and the immigrant inspector are entirely satisfied upon the
20 basis of affirmative evidence adduced by the applicant that
21 the applicant has established his eligibility for a visa and his
22 admissibility into the United States under this Act and under
23 the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163).

GOOD FAITH OATH

SEC. 11. No visa shall be issued to any alien whose admission under this Act is to be based on the submission of an affidavit made under section 7 of this Act, unless he shall first execute a signed statement under oath or affirmation that he accepts and agrees in good faith to abide by the terms of employment provided for such person in the affidavit upon which his application for a visa under this Act is based. The Administrator is hereby authorized and empowered to administer such oath or take such affirmation for this purpose and to designate officers of the United States who shall have power to administer such oath or affirmation: *Provided*, That upon a finding by the Attorney General that such statement was falsely made it shall be deemed to be a misrepresentation for the purpose of gaining admission into the United States as provided for in section 10 of this Act: *Provided further*, That in determining whether or not the person accepted and agreed in good faith to abide by the said terms of employment the Attorney General shall consider the manner, conditions, extent, and duration of the person's employment after admission into the United States. Such alien and any alien found to have been inadmissible under the provisions of this Act

1 at the time of entry shall, irrespective of the date of his
2 entry, be taken into custody and deported in the manner
3 provided by sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and
4 Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214).

5 PERSONS EXCLUDED; OATH ON ADMISSION; PENALTIES

6 SEC. 12. (a) No visa shall be issued under this Act to
7 any person who advocated or assisted in the persecution of
8 any person because of race, religion, or national origin.

9 (b) Upon arrival at the port of entry in the United
10 States, every alien eighteen years of age or older, author-
11 ized to be admitted under this Act, shall take and subscribe
12 an oath or affirmation that he is not and never has been a
13 person specified in paragraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E),
14 (F), (G), or (H) of section 212 (a) (28) of the Immigra-
15 tion and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 184-186), except as
16 provided by paragraph (I) of such section, and shall be
17 liable to prosecution for perjury if such oath or affirmation is
18 willfully false. If any alien not entitled to be issued a visa
19 under this Act and not entitled to be admitted into the
20 United States shall nevertheless gain admission, such alien
21 shall, regardless of the date of his entry, be deported in the
22 manner provided in sections 242 and 243 of the Immigra-
23 tion and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-224).

24 (c) Any person or persons who knowingly violate or

1 conspire to violate any provision of this Act shall be guilty
2 of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less
3 than \$500 nor more than \$10,000 or shall be imprisoned
4 less than two or more than ten years, or both.

5 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

6 SEC. 13. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
7 such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes
8 of this Act.

9 LOANS

10 SEC. 14. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other
11 law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed,
12 in consultation with the Administrator, to make loans not
13 to exceed \$5,000,000 in the aggregate, to public or private
14 agencies for the purpose of financing the reception and trans-
15 portation of aliens defined in subsection (b) and (c) of sec-
16 tion 2 and of aliens specified in subsection (f), (g), and
17 (h) of section 4 of this Act, from ports of entry within
18 the United States to the places of their resettlement. Such
19 loans which shall mature not later than June 30, 1963,
20 shall be made under rules and regulations approved by
21 the President.

22 TERMINATION OF VISA ISSUANCE

23 SEC. 15. No immigrant visa shall be issued under this
24 Act after December 31, 1956.

SUPERVISION

SEC. 16. The Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy established pursuant to section 401 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 274-275) shall make a continuous study of the administration of this Act, and its effect on the national security, the economy, and the social welfare of the United States.

That this Act may be cited as the "Refugee Act of 1953".

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. (a) "Refugee" means any person in a country or area which is neither Communist nor Communist-dominated, who because of persecution, fear of persecution, natural calamity or military operation is out of his usual place of abode and unable to return thereto, who has not been firmly resettled, and who is in urgent need of assistance for the essentials of life or for transportation.

(b) "Escapee" means any refugee who, after May 8, 1945, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion or political opinion, fled from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or other Communist, Communist-dominated or Communist-occupied area of Europe including those parts of Germany under military occupation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and who cannot return thereto because of fear of persecution on account of race, religion or political opinion.

1 (c) "German expellee" means any refugee of German
2 ethnic origin residing in the area of the German Federal
3 Republic, western sector of Berlin, or in Austria who was
4 born in and was forcibly removed from or forced to flee from
5 Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Lat-
6 via, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist
7 Republics, Yugoslavia, or areas provisionally under the
8 administration or control or domination of any such coun-
9 tries, except the Soviet zone of military occupation of Ger-
10 many.

11 SPECIAL NONQUOTA VISAS; NUMBERS

12 SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be issued two
13 hundred thousand special nonquota immigrant visas, dur-
14 ing the three years beginning one hundred and twenty
15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to aliens
16 seeking to enter the United States as immigrants and to
17 their spouses and their unmarried sons or daughters under
18 twenty-one years of age, including stepsons or stepdaughters
19 and sons or daughters adopted prior to May 15, 1953, if
20 accompanying them.

21 ALLOCATION OF SPECIAL NONQUOTA VISAS

22 SEC. 4. (a) Special nonquota immigrant visas authorized
23 to be issued under section 3 of this Act shall be allotted as
24 follows:

25 (1) Not to exceed ninety-two thousand visas to

1 *escapees and German expellees residing in the area of the*
2 *German Federal Republic or in the western sectors of*
3 *Berlin or in Austria: Provided, That the visas issued*
4 *under this paragraph shall be issued only in the German*
5 *Federal Republic or in the western sector of Berlin or in*
6 *Austria.*

7 (2) *Not to exceed ten thousand visas to escapees resid-*
8 *ing within the European continental limits, including*
9 *England, of the member nations of the North Atlantic*
10 *Treaty Organization or in Turkey or in the Free Terri-*
11 *tory of Trieste and who are not nationals of the area in*
12 *which they reside: Provided, That such visas shall be*
13 *issued only in the area or areas mentioned in this*
14 *paragraph.*

15 (3) *Not to exceed sixty-two thousand visas to refu-*
16 *gees of Italian ethnic origin, residing on the date of the*
17 *enactment of this Act in Italy or in the Free Territory*
18 *of Trieste: Provided, That such visas shall be issued*
19 *only in the area or areas mentioned in this paragraph.*

20 (4) *Not to exceed seventeen thousand visas to refu-*
21 *gees of Greek ethnic origin residing on the date of the*
22 *enactment of this Act in Greece: Provided, That such*
23 *visas shall be issued only in Greece.*

24 (5) *Not to exceed seventeen thousand visas to*

1 *refugees of Dutch ethnic origin residing on the*
2 *date of the enactment of this Act in metropolitan Nether-*
3 *lands: Provided, That such visas shall be issued only in*
4 *metropolitan Netherlands.*

5 *(6) Not to exceed two thousand visas to refugees*
6 *of Chinese ethnic origin whose requests for visas are*
7 *endorsed by the Chinese National Government on For-*
8 *mosa or its authorized representatives.*

9 *(b) The allotments provided in subsection (a) of this*
10 *section shall be available for the issuance of immigrant visas*
11 *to the spouses and unmarried sons or daughters under twenty-*
12 *one years of age, including stepsons or stepdaughters and*
13 *sons or daughters adopted prior to May 15, 1953, referred to*
14 *in section 3 of this Act, of persons referred to in subsection*
15 *(a) of this section.*

16 *SEC. 5. (a) Not to exceed four thousand special non-*
17 *quota immigrant visas may be issued to eligible orphans*
18 *as defined in this Act who are under ten years of age at the*
19 *time the visa is issued: Provided, That not more than two such*
20 *special nonquota immigrant visas may be issued to eligible*
21 *orphans adopted or to be adopted by any one United States*
22 *citizen and spouse, unless necessary to prevent the separation*
23 *of brothers or sisters: Provided further, That the issuance*

1 of visas to eligible orphans under this Act shall terminate not
2 later than three years and one hundred and twenty days
3 after the date of the enactment of this Act.

4 (b) When used in this Act the term "eligible orphan"
5 shall mean an alien child (1) who is an orphan because
6 of the death or disappearance of both parents, or because of
7 abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from,
8 both parents, or who has only one parent due to the death
9 or disappearance of, abandonment or desertion by, or separ-
10 ation or loss from the other parent and the remaining
11 parent is incapable of providing care for such orphan and
12 has in writing irrevocably released him for emigration and
13 adoption; (2) (a) who has been lawfully adopted abroad
14 by a United States citizen and spouse while said citizen
15 is or was serving abroad in the United States Armed Forces,
16 or while employed abroad by the United States Government,
17 or (b) for whom assurances satisfactory to the consular
18 officer to whom a visa application on behalf of the orphan
19 is made, by a United States citizen and spouse while said
20 citizen is serving abroad in the United States Armed Forces,
21 or while employed abroad by the United States Government,
22 that if the orphan is admitted into the United States they
23 will adopt him in the United States and will care for him
24 properly; and (3) who is ineligible for admission into the
25 United States solely because the nonpreference portion of

1 the quota to which he would otherwise be chargeable is over-
2 subscribed by applicants registered on the consular waiting
3 list at the time his visa application is made: *Provided, That*
4 no natural parent of any eligible orphan who shall be admit-
5 ted into the United States pursuant to this Act shall there-
6 after, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right,
7 privilege, or status under the Immigration and National-
8 ity Act.

9 (c) The assurances required in this section shall be in
10 lieu of the assurances required in section 8 of this Act.

11 SEC. 6. Any alien who establishes that prior to the enact-
12 ment of this Act he lawfully entered the United States as a
13 bona fide nonimmigrant and that because of events which
14 have occurred subsequent to his entry into the United States
15 he is unable to return to the country of his birth, or nation-
16 ality, or last residence, because of persecution or fear of per-
17 secution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, may,
18 within one year after the effective date of this Act, apply to
19 the Attorney General for an adjustment of his immigration
20 status. If the Attorney General shall, upon consideration of
21 all the facts and circumstances of the case, determine that
22 such alien has been of good moral character for the preceding
23 five years and that the alien is otherwise qualified under all
24 other provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act
25 except that the quota to which he is chargeable is oversub-

1 scribed, the Attorney General shall report to the Congress all
2 the pertinent facts in the case. If, during the session of the
3 Congress in which a case is reported or prior to the end of the
4 session of the Congress next following the session in which a
5 case is reported, the Congress passes a concurrent resolution
6 stating in substance that it approves the granting of the status
7 of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to
8 such alien, the Attorney General is authorized, upon the
9 payment of the required visa fee, which shall be deposited
10 in the Treasury of the United States to the account of mis-
11 cellaneous receipts, to record the alien's lawful admission
12 for permanent residence as of the date of the passage of such
13 concurrent resolution. If, within the above specified time,
14 the Congress does not pass such a concurrent resolution, or,
15 if either the Senate or the House of Representatives passes
16 a resolution stating in substance that it does not approve the
17 granting of the status of an alien lawfully admitted for per-
18 manent residence, the Attorney General shall thereupon
19 deport such alien in the manner provided by law: Provided,
20 That the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to
21 any aliens admitted into the United States under the provi-
22 sions of Public Law 584, Seventy-ninth Congress, second
23 session (60 Stat. 754), Public Law 402, Eightieth Congress,
24 second session (62 Stat. 6): Provided further, That the
25 number of aliens who shall be granted the status of aliens

1 lawfully admitted for permanent residence pursuant to this
2 section shall not exceed five thousand.

3 *EMERGENCY MIGRATION COORDINATOR*

4 *SEC. 7. (a) There is hereby established, with its prin-*
5 *cipal office at the seat of the government, an Office of*
6 *Emergency Migration, which shall cease to exist three years*
7 *and eight months after the date of the enactment of this Act,*
8 *to be located within such agency of the Government as the*
9 *President shall designate and to be headed by an Emergency*
10 *Migration Coordinator, hereinafter referred to as the "Coor-*
11 *dinator" who shall be appointed by the President by and with*
12 *the advice and consent of the Senate and who shall serve at the*
13 *pleasure of the President for a term ending not later than*
14 *three years and eight months after the date of the enactment of*
15 *this Act. He shall receive a salary of \$17,500 per annum.*

16 *(b) The Coordinator shall have such authority and shall*
17 *perform such functions and duties as may be required of him*
18 *under this Act, and shall perform such other functions as*
19 *may be necessary and proper to effectuate the purposes of*
20 *this Act: Provided, That he shall have no authority to direct*
21 *the performance of, or to exercise, any of the powers, duties,*
22 *and functions conferred by this Act or by any other immigra-*
23 *tion law or regulations issued thereunder upon the Secre-*
24 *tary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Labor,*
25 *and all officers under their jurisdiction.*

1 (c) The Coordinator is authorized to appoint and fix
2 the compensation of such personnel, as may be necessary to
3 enable him to carry out his functions under this Act, without
4 regard to the civil service rules and regulations and the
5 Classification Act of 1949.

6 (d) The Coordinator may exercise any power, function,
7 or authority conferred upon him by this Act through such
8 agencies, officers or employees of the United States as he shall
9 designate, appoint, or employ, utilizing to the maximum extent
10 practicable the services of existing agencies, officers, or em-
11 ployees of the United States, with the consent of the head of
12 the department or independent establishment under whose
13 jurisdiction the officer or employee is serving.

14 (e) Any funds authorized to be appropriated hereunder
15 may be allocated to any agency of the Government of the
16 United States and such funds shall be available for obligation
17 and expenditure in accordance with authority granted here-
18 under or under the authority governing the activities of the
19 agency to which such funds are allocated.

20 (f) The Coordinator, with the concurrence of the Secre-
21 tary of State, the Attorney General of the United States
22 and the Secretary of Labor, is authorized to prescribe such
23 rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to
24 carry out the provisions of this Act.

25 (g) The Coordinator, with the approval of the head of

1 the department or agency to which he may be assigned, shall
2 report to the President and the Congress on the operation
3 of the program established under this Act on or about January
4 15, March 15, June 15, and September 15 of each year and
5 shall submit a final report prior to the termination of his term
6 of office. Such reports shall include full and complete details
7 respecting the administration of the funds authorized to be
8 appropriated for the purposes provided for in section 16 of
9 the Act including the names of the public or private agencies
10 to whom loans shall be made and the amount of such loans.

11 ASSURANCES

12 SEC. 8. (a) Except as hereinafter provided, no visas
13 shall be issued to any alien under this Act unless an assurance,
14 in accordance with regulations promulgated pursuant to
15 section 7 (f) of this Act, shall first have been given by a
16 citizen or citizens of the United States that such alien, if
17 admitted into the United States, will be suitably employed
18 without displacing some other person from employment and
19 that such alien and the members of such alien's family who
20 shall accompany such alien and who propose to live with
21 such alien will not become public charges and will have hous-
22 ing without displacing some other person from such housing.
23 The spouse and unmarried dependent sons and daughters
24 under twenty-one years of age, including stepsons and step-
25 daughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to May 15,

1 1953, of such alien, shall not be required to have such as-
2 surances made in their behalf. The assurances shall be sub-
3 mitted to the Coordinator and it shall be the duty of the Co-
4 ordinator to verify the authenticity and bona fides of such
5 assurances and such assurances shall be subject to final
6 acceptance and approval by consular and immigration offi-
7 cers. Blanket assurances, or assurances not submitted by a
8 responsible individual citizen or citizens, shall not be con-
9 sidered as satisfying the requirements of this section. The
10 assurances for employment and housing shall be indexed
11 and filed in such manner so as to show the specific address
12 or addresses in the United States in which both the employ-
13 ment and housing are available, the type of employment and
14 housing which are available, and the conditions and terms of
15 the employment. Each assurance shall be a personal obliga-
16 tion of the individual citizen or citizens giving or submitting
17 such assurance.

18 (b) Any alien admitted under this Act and subsequently
19 determined to have been inadmissible under the provisions of
20 this Act at the time of entry shall, irrespective of the date
21 of his entry, be taken into custody and deported in the manner
22 provided by sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and
23 Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214).

24 (c) Assistance rendered an alien in connection with his
25 transportation to and resettlement in the United States shall

1 not be regarded as a cause for excludability as an alien likely
2 to become a public charge. No refugee with respect to whom
3 assurances have been furnished as provided in this section
4 shall be deemed to be a pauper under paragraph (8) of sec-
5 tion 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

6 (d) No alien shall be issued a visa under this Act or be
7 admitted into the United States unless he shall present to the
8 consular officer at the time of making application for a visa
9 or to the immigration officer at the time of application for
10 admission (1) a valid unexpired passport or other suitable
11 travel document, or document of identity or nationality, or
12 other documentary evidence that he will be assured of re-
13 admission to the country of his nationality, foreign residence
14 or in which he obtains a visa under this Act and (2) a
15 certificate of readmission guaranteeing his readmission to
16 the country in which he obtains a visa under this Act if it is
17 subsequently found that he obtained a visa under this Act
18 by fraud or by misrepresenting a material fact.

19 INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NONGOVERNMENTAL

20 ARRANGEMENTS

21 SEC. 9. (a) The Coordinator may, under the direction
22 of the Secretary of State, make arrangements with foreign
23 governments and intergovernmental organizations to procure
24 the necessary facilities and services, and transportation of
25 migrants and prospective migrants under the provisions of

1 *this Act; and may make arrangements to enable migrants*
2 *under this Act to transfer into dollar currency personal*
3 *assets to defray the costs of overseas transportation and to use*
4 *in the United States.*

5 *(b) The Coordinator may make arrangements with*
6 *voluntary and other nongovernmental organizations to pro-*
7 *cure such facilities and services as they may be able to pro-*
8 *vide to effectuate the general purposes of this Act.*

9 *SELECTION WITHOUT DISCRIMINATIONS*

10 *SEC. 10. Within the categories established in section 4*
11 *of this Act the determination of the eligibility of persons*
12 *to receive visas and of the admissibility of such persons into*
13 *the United States under this Act shall be made without dis-*
14 *crimination in favor of or against a race, religion, or the*
15 *national origin of such persons.*

16 *EXEMPTIONS FROM VISA FEES*

17 *SEC. 11. Persons receiving visas under this Act shall be*
18 *exempt from paying the fees prescribed in paragraphs (1)*
19 *and (2) of section 281 of the Immigration and Nationality*
20 *Act (66 Stat. 230-231).*

21 *SECURITY AND OTHER INVESTIGATION; EFFECT OF*
22 *MISREPRESENTATION*

23 *SEC. 12. (a) No alien shall be issued a visa under this*
24 *Act or be admitted into the United States unless there shall*
25 *have first been a thorough investigation and written report*

1 made and prepared by such investigative agency or agencies
2 of the Government of the United States as the President
3 shall designate, regarding such person's character, reputation,
4 mental and physical health, history and eligibility under this
5 Act, and such investigations in each case shall be conducted
6 in a manner and in such time as the investigative agency or
7 agencies shall determine to be necessary.

8 (b) No person shall be issued a visa or be admitted into
9 the United States under this Act if the consular officer or
10 the immigration officer knows or has reason to believe that
11 such person is ineligible for a visa or is subject to exclusion
12 from the United States under any provision of the immigra-
13 tion laws or is not eligible under the terms of this Act.

14 (c) No person shall be issued a visa or be admitted into
15 the United States under this Act unless the consular officer
16 and the immigration officer, after an inspection and exami-
17 nation of such person abroad, are entirely satisfied upon the
18 basis of affirmative evidence adduced by the applicant that
19 the applicant has established his eligibility for a visa and his
20 admissibility into the United States under this Act and under
21 the immigration laws and regulations: Provided, That no
22 person to whom a visa shall be issued shall be exempt from
23 inspection and examination at a port of entry.

24 (d) No person shall be issued a visa under this Act or
25 be admitted into the United States unless complete informa-

tion shall be available regarding the history of such person covering a period of at least two years immediately preceding his application for a visa: *Provided, That this provision may be waived on the recommendation of the Secretaries of State and Defense when determined by them to be in the national interest.*

(e) *Any person who shall make a material misrepresentation to any agency of the Government entrusted directly or indirectly with the administration, investigation, enforcement, or any other function relating to the implementation of this Act, for the purpose of gaining admission into the United States as an alien eligible hereunder, shall be excluded from admission into the United States under section 212 (a) (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 183): Provided, That nothing in this section shall remove the right of review and appeal available to aliens under the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 183).*

PRIORITIES

SEC. 13. (a) *Priorities in the consideration of visa applications under this Act, without priority in time of issuance of visas as between such priorities or as between priority and nonpriority cases under this Act shall be given to—*

(1) *Persons who are farm workers and who are to be engaged as farm workers in the United States in an area in which there is a need for farm workers as certi-*

1 *fied by the United States Department of Labor to the*
2 *Coordinator; and persons whose services or skills are*
3 *needed in an area in the United States as certified to the*
4 *Coordinator by the United States Department of Labor;*
5 *and*

6 *(2) Persons who are the blood relatives of citizens*
7 *or alien residents of the United States lawfully admitted*
8 *for permanent residence, such relationship in either case*
9 *being within the third degree of consanguinity computed*
10 *according to the common law.*

11 *(b) No priority in the consideration of visa applica-*
12 *tions under this Act shall be given to persons who were deter-*
13 *mined to be eligible or preliminarily eligible under the*
14 *provisions of section (2) (c) of Public Law 774, Eightieth*
15 *Congress, as amended, solely because such persons were*
16 *determined to be so eligible or preliminarily eligible.*

17 *PERSONS INELIGIBLE; OATH ON ADMISSION; PENALTIES*

18 *SEC. 14. (a) No visa shall be issued under this Act*
19 *to any person who personally advocated or assisted in the*
20 *persecution of any person or group of persons because of*
21 *race, religion, or national origin.*

22 *(b) Before being issued a visa every alien eighteen years*
23 *of age or older, authorized to be admitted under this Act,*
24 *shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that he is not*
25 *and never has been a person specified in subparagraph (A),*

1 (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), or (H) of section 212
2 (a) (28) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat.
3 184-186), except as provided in subparagraph (I) of such
4 section, and shall be liable to prosecution for perjury if such
5 oath or affirmation is willfully false. If any alien not entitled
6 to be issued a visa under this Act and not entitled to be ad-
7 mitted into the United States shall nevertheless gain admission,
8 such alien shall, regardless of the date of his entry, be taken
9 into custody and deported in the manner provided in sections
10 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66
11 Stat. 208-214).

12 (c) Any person or persons who shall knowingly violate,
13 conspire to violate, induce or attempt to induce any person to
14 violate any provision of this Act shall be guilty of a felony,
15 and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than
16 \$10,000 or shall be imprisoned not more than ten years, or
17 both.

18 *APPLICABILITY OF IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT*

19 *SEC. 15. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this*
20 *Act all of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality*
21 *Act shall be applicable under this Act.*

LOANS

SEC. 16. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Coordinator is authorized and directed to make loans not to exceed \$10,000,000 in the aggregate, to public or private agencies of the United States for the purpose of financing the transportation from the port of embarkation to the United States and the reception and transportation from ports of entry within the United States to the places of their resettlement, of persons receiving immigrant visas under this Act, and who lack resources to finance the expenses involved. Such loans, which shall mature not later than June 30, 1960, shall be made under rules and regulations approved by the Coordinator: Provided, That such loans shall bear interest at a rate of 3 per centum per annum on the unpaid balance from their maturity date until final payment. No public or private agency shall be eligible to receive a loan under the provisions of this Act while such agency is in default in the payment of any loan made to it pursuant to the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended.

REFUGEES AND ORPHANS TO BE NONQUOTA

SEC. 17. Any alien granted a visa under this Act shall be deemed a nonquota immigrant for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

1 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

2 *SEC. 18. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated*
3 *such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes*
4 *of this Act.*

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to authorize the issuance of special visas and other relief to certain refugees, escapees, expellees, and orphans, and for other purposes."

Passed the House of Representatives July 28, 1953.

Attest: LYLE O. SNADER,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments July 29 (legislative day, July 27), 1953.

Attest: J. MARK TRICE,
Secretary.

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6481

AN ACT

To authorize the issuance of two hundred and seventeen thousand special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 29 (legislative day, JULY 27), 1953

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate

municipalities, rural electric cooperatives, and industries in the Province of Ontario, extending from the head of the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence River. I do not believe the Senate would knowingly approve a bill that would surrender to private interests our share of this same water, under the treaty of 1950, without the congressional safeguards that are needed to protect power consumers here in the United States.

I am very glad that Governor Dewey has arranged to present his views to this committee in opposition to the Dondero-Miller-Capehart-Martin bill.

This committee will surely take notice of the fact that the proposal for private development of Niagara Falls is now opposed by all the duly elected holders of statewide office in New York State, both Democratic and Republican. I cannot possibly conceive that this committee would favorably report a bill for a development in New York State when that bill is opposed by the duly-elected spokesmen for that State, representing all the great political parties of the State and, consequently, almost all the 15 million people of New York.

Now, as to the details of the bill that should be reported out, that is a different matter. On that Governor Dewey and I differ in certain major respects.

During the administrations of Alfred E. Smith, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and myself as Governors of the State of New York, we consistently favored not only the public development of the power of the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers but also its transmission and sale to municipalities, rural electric cooperatives, and other nonprofit agencies, as well as to private utilities, so that the consumers of the State would get the benefit of the reduced rates and improved service which has always attended a genuinely competitive power supply. Accordingly the Power Authority of the State of New York, from its creation in 1931 until 1950, consistently recommended that all safeguards provided by the Congress for the protection of power consumers be incorporated in the State's projects on the Niagara and the St. Lawrence, including full recognition of the rights of preference customers. Supplementing the Power Authority Act itself, as adopted in 1931, I obtained the passage in 1934 of a statute which permits any municipality in the State to build or acquire a municipal electric plant upon a referendum vote of its citizens. There are about 50 municipalities in New York State today and several hundred in neighboring States which operate such municipal plants.

I have never anticipated—and I do not now believe—that there will ever be any undue expansion of municipal electric plants in this area. I consider it a certainty that the great bulk of the power produced and consumed in New York State will continue to be generated, transmitted, and sold to ultimate consumers by private utility companies. At the same time my whole experience as Governor and in the Senate has convinced me that the untrammelled right of the citizens of any community to make their own decisions as to the type of electric service they prefer, without interference from Albany or Washington, is absolutely essential if they are to obtain service at reasonable and competitive rates. I am, therefore, strongly opposed to the plan sponsored by the New York Power Authority since 1950 to sell all the power from the Niagara and the St. Lawrence at the busbar to the private utilities, without full recognition of the established rights of municipalities, cooperatives, and like wholesale customers.

I regret exceedingly that up to now it has proved impossible for Governor Dewey, Senator Ives, and myself to unite upon common ground in affirmative support of a public-development bill. I fully recognize the difficulties which have prevented such a united stand.

Governor Dewey is opposed to the Roosevelt-Lehman bill. I am opposed to the Ives-Becker bill. Both bills propose public development, and both bills contemplated that ownership and operation of the power facilities would be vested in New York State. But I have long insisted, on the consumer safeguards I have already described, safeguards with which the members of this committee are thoroughly familiar, codified as they are, in the Federal Flood Control Act of 1944 and in other Federal statutes.

I might recall for the benefit of the committee that in the House vote on the Niagara Falls power issue on July 9, there were more than three times as many votes for the Roosevelt-Lehman formula than for the Ives-Becker or Dewey formula.

Nevertheless, we all desire an accommodation of the two viewpoints represented here by opponents of private development, without a sacrifice of the vital principles involved.

If a formula could be worked out which included a statutory guaranty of the consumer safeguards, I would be willing to modify my bill to provide for State construction of the Niagara project as well as State ownership and operation of the facilities.

This, however, is a matter for careful and detailed study. It needs to be worked out. That cannot be done in a day or a week or a month. It will take several months of intensive effort.

In any event, I believe it would be a shocking procedure to report out any bill at this late date in the session, without Senate committee hearings at which every phase of this problem can be thoroughly explored.

I would not ask any Member of the Senate to vote for my bill without the benefit of such hearings. I am determined to oppose with all the strength at my command any effort to force legislation through the Senate, at the behest of the private utilities, at this or any future session of the Congress.

In order to avoid the further wastage of the great Niagara Falls resource, and, in the interest of expedition, I therefore suggest that this committee proceed with public hearings at an early date in accordance with regular procedures, so that we may act upon legislation to authorize this project promptly upon the reconvening of the Congress in January. If this could be done, there is no reason why we cannot proceed with the actual construction of the Niagara project upon the opening of the river in the next construction season.

PAYMENT OF CERTAIN WAR CLAIMS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, on July 27 the Senate passed a bill, S. 2315, to authorize payment of certain war claims. The bill was passed on the call of the calendar, without objection. I understand that on or about the same date the House passed a similar bill, H. R. 5741, to amend section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended. The distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and I have discussed the situation with the minority leader, and I ask unanimous consent that the action of the Senate in passing 2315 be reconsidered, that the Senate Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of H. R. 5741, that the Senate proceed to its consideration, and substitute for the House bill the text of Senate bill 2315.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I understand it is proposed to substitute the text of the House bill for the Senate bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. No. The request is that the Senate substitute the language of the Senate bill for the House bill, which is at the desk. If that were done the bill would go to conference.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I believe the proposed procedure is a very sensible one. The House has passed one bill and the Senate has passed the Dirksen bill. Now the House does not know what to do with the Dirksen bill, and the House bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. I believe the proposed procedure would be a very fine step to take.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, Representative DEMPSEY has conferred with the Senator from Illinois, and I have discussed the matter with him. We have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of House bill 5741? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Chair lays before the Senate the House bill, which will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5741) to amend section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5741) to amend section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I now move that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the text of Senate bill 2315.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert the following:

That there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$75 million in the aggregate, for credit of the War Claims Fund, established by section 13 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1240), as amended, to satisfy awards made under that act.

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a sum equal to the amount expended under the appropriation authorized by the first section of this act, shall be deducted from the net proceeds remaining upon completion of the administration, liquidation, and disposition pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, of any property or interest therein. Such sum shall be covered into the General Fund of the Treasury.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MSA ALLOCATION TO INDOCHINA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in view of the fact that a truce has been

arranged in Korea, I am more apprehensive than ever about the \$100 million cut in the MSA for Indochina. President Eisenhower had asked that \$400 million in the MSA program be allocated to that area in its fight against Communist aggression.

In my opinion, the truce in Korea will make it much more difficult to hold Indochina because now the armies of Communist-China can become stronger in the southeastern part of their country and, furthermore, an additional stepup in war materials to Ho Chi Minh can be expected. I do not need to tell the Senate that from a strategic point of view, the most important area in all Asia is in the southeastern part of that continent. Should Indochina fall, it would mean that the oil, rubber, rice, and tin of southeast Asia would shortly be in Communist hands. It would mean also that a chain reaction would be started which would endanger the very existence of Burma, Thailand, Malaya, India, Pakistan and all the countries eastward to the Suez and Mediterranean.

I realize that there has been much criticism of France but I think that in judging that nation, we should look at all the facts and recognize them for what they are. It is true that much needs to be done and must be done towards giving the states of Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos, a greater degree of independence. It is true also that the rulers of these states must have direct contact with the representatives of foreign powers and it is true also that the old French colonial bureaucracy must be revamped or abolished. I believe, in view of the pronouncement from Paris in recent weeks, that it is the intention of the French Government to allow greater native participation in the conduct of their own affairs and I think this is a step in the right direction.

I should like to point out to the Senate that Gen. Henri-Eugene Navarre, the present commander in Indochina, has stated that he is adopting a new type of warfare which will give greater mobility to the forces of France and the associated states in the campaign against the Viet-Minh. I believe in view of the present circumstances that Indochina is the wrong place to cut at this time and I cannot envisage a greater catastrophe than this reduction in the amount for that area. I do not want American boys sent to Indochina but I am afraid that a possible consequence we face, if this cut is upheld, is a withdrawal from Indochina by the French.

I should like to call to the attention of the Senate that for some years now the most popular move which any French Government could have made, would have been to withdraw from Indochina completely. France is spending more in carrying on that war than she has ever received from us under the Marshall plan and mutual security assistance agreement. France is carrying on that war because in doing so, she has been guarding our flank in the common struggle which we are engaged in against Communist aggression throughout the world. With the truce in Korea, the possibility of greatly increased Commu-

nist Chinese assistance is heightened and there is always the probability of direct Chinese Communist intervention there. We all know that for years now the Communist Indochinese have been receiving weapons of war and other material assistance from Red China and we know, according to dispatches within the past 2 weeks, the main purpose behind the 5,000-man French paratroop drop 10 miles below the Chinese border at Langsong, was to destroy stockpiles of materials which have been shipped to that area from Communist China.

We cannot afford, Mr. President, to allow ourselves to think that the truce in Korea will make things easier for the French and associated states in Indochina. We cannot afford to act irresponsibly because what we are doing in the way of aid in that part of the world is in our own defense as well as that of the free world. It is my understanding, according to a recent dispatch from Indochina, that there is widespread agreement among the French and American military authorities as well as the Vietnam Government, that there is a good possibility of victory in Indochina within a period of 2 years if we will not slacken in the sending of military materials to that area.

Mr. President, I urge that the Senate either on the floor or in conference restore the \$100 million cut in the amount of funds to be allocated to Indochina. I want to emphasize as strongly as I can that in my opinion, the truce in Korea, with its possibilities of increased Chinese intervention in Indochina either directly or indirectly, makes it all the more important that the full amount be made available in that sector. We cannot in our own self-interest or in our own security afford to take the perilous chance which this 25-percent cut in aid to Indochina entails.

ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL-QUOTA VISAS TO CERTAIN REFUGEES

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is S. 1917.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1917) to authorize the issuance of 240,000 special-quota immigrant visas to certain escapees, German expellees, and nationals of Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the unanimous-consent agreement entered into, the time between now and 11 o'clock is divided equally between the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I yield 15 minutes to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. May I inquire how much time I have allotted to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from California has 16 minutes, and the Senator from Texas has 16 minutes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Then I must say to the distinguished Senator from Illinois I shall be able to yield him no more than 11 minutes, because I have agreed to yield 5 minutes to the Senator from New York.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois is recognized for 11 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, in 1864 a political convention was held in Baltimore. At that time the Republican Party nominated two very distinguished candidates. One of them was Abraham Lincoln, from my own State of Illinois. The other was Andrew Johnson, the nominee for the Vice Presidency, from the State of Tennessee. At that time the Republican Party also adopted a platform, which included the following resolution:

Resolved, That free immigration, which in the past had added so much to the wealth, development of resources, and increase of power to the Nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Mr. President, that was in 1864. So there is a tradition of liberality in the Republican Party, as it relates to the people who come to our land from foreign shores. In fact, they have enriched this country. I have always been concerned about the fact that we often so carelessly use the word "alien." We should be careful not to attach any stigma of opprobrium to it, because those who come from foreign shores have certainly helped build this country.

I trust that no offense will be taken if I mention certain names from among those of the Members of Congress, for they illustrate so well the strength our country has drawn from foreign shores. Among such great Members of this body is the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER]. Still another is the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL]. There is the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT]. Sitting on the other side of the aisle is the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE]. Sitting on this side of the aisle is the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPPEL]. Also sitting in this body is a great Senator of Norwegian ancestry, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE]. I might include my own name, very modestly, in the list, Mr. President, simply to indicate that people have come from foreign shores to enrich every segment of American life.

If we turn to the House of Representatives, we observe that it is graced by such distinguished names as ADDONIZIO, BLATNIK, BOSCH, CEDERBERG, CRETELLA, DEROUNIAN, DONDERO, FINO, FORAND, HRUSKA, JUDD, KLUCZYNSKI, LESINSKI, NORBLAD, O'KONSKI, RABAUT, SADLAK, and SIEMINSKI.

Mr. President, one might well infer from those names that somewhere along the line their forebears and ancestors came from other lands, to find freedom in America and to enrich the culture and political life of this country.

So I sincerely hope that in any discussion of an immigration bill, we shall exercise the utmost of caution never to attach a stigma which will rise up to haunt us.

Now we are confronted with a bill which represents a specific request by the President of the United States. Much testimony was taken on the bill. I pay tribute now to the distinguished

Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], who with the greatest of forbearance and the greatest of patience, labored on the bill, in order to articulate and express the President's request and bring it to the floor of the Senate.

In the course of the testimony we heard from the Assistant Secretary of State, Bedell Smith; the Secretary of Labor, Martin Durkin; the Under Secretary of Agriculture, True D. Morse; and then we heard from representatives of the various security agencies, who testified both on and off the record.

So the committee presents an all-refugee bill running over a period of 3 years, setting up priorities, and doing all the other necessary things which we think will be safeguards and assurances. I can only list them very quickly.

Among the assurances and safeguards, I may allude first of all, to the fact that all of these will be nonquota visas. The 5,000 provided for in the bill, who are presently in the United States, must be passed on morally by the Attorney General, and then there must be action by Congress before they can become citizens of the United States.

The Office of the Coordinator will exist for only 3 years and 8 months. We made very sure that it would not be one of the interminable offices with interminable functions.

We provided that the rules which shall be issued shall have the concurrence of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Labor, and the Attorney General.

We provided that there shall be quarterly reports, instead of annual reports, so that Congress will always be advised as this operation unfolds.

Among the assurances we have specifically set forth that a citizen of the United States must give assurance with respect to a job for each of these persons, and must give assurance that an admissible alien will not be a public charge, and that there will be no displacement of existing housing.

We have provided that if an alien who is otherwise inadmissible does get into the United States, he shall be deported.

We have provided that they must be equipped with documents and passports; and if they prove to be inadmissible, the country from which they come agrees in advance to take them back.

We provide for an investigation and report on every one, and we also require that at least 2 years of background shall be adduced before an alien can be admitted.

The eligibility provided for by the bill shall be determined by the consular officers and immigration officers; and if there should be any misrepresentation—and it does not have to be willful misrepresentation—that, of itself, would be a ground for exclusion.

We have preserved the priorities which were written into other immigration bills. We require that an oath be taken, to make sure that we shall have safeguarded against the admission of subversives. The weapon of deportation is made available under this bill.

We have provided that the Nationality Act of 1952 shall apply in every case

except where exceptions are made by the bill.

We provide that where loans are made to public and private agencies, they shall be interest-bearing loans. We have a provision with respect to defaults on earlier loans, which involve, of course, agencies which were assisting in the immigration cause.

Mr. President, within the limits of time, I wish to be sure that I shall never be so presumptuous as to believe that I am the only custodian of the integrity of the United States of America and its internal security. There is too great a tradition behind us, Mr. President, and there are too many among us who have come to the United States to find succor and freedom and to let the soul and spirit and talents unfold and to bring more enrichment to the economic, industrial, cultural, and social life of America.

On the west coast there is a great banking enterprise, with which the distinguished acting majority leader, the senior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is, I am sure, most familiar. I refer to the Gianinis, who had their roots in Italy. Of course, we realize that the name Skouras is closely identified and associated with the motion-picture industry.

One of the very great men of the United States was Carl Schurz, who was closely associated with the State of Missouri, and was outstanding in the political life of the United States. He came to this country from Germany.

Similarly, I might refer to the late Senator Wagner, of New York, who graced this body for many years with high distinction. He sat on the other side of the aisle, and was born abroad, in the country of Germany.

I think of another Senator, one who sat on this side of the aisle, and who gave such notable direction to the foreign affairs of the Nation. He was of Dutch ancestry. I refer to the late Arthur Vandenberg, of Michigan.

So, Mr. President, here is the past to rise up and admonish us that we must not put a tag of stigma upon these persons and must not approach our responsibility in that temper.

The President of the United States feels that this measure will be an effective instrument in the field of foreign policy. He will be sitting at the table with representatives of other nations. We must give him an effective instrument, for if he says to them, "How many will you take?" they will ask, in turn, "How many will the United States of America take?" In that connection we must not give him only half an instrument, because this is an arm of the foreign policy of the United States.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHOEPPPEL in the chair). The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Am I correct that I have 5 minutes remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The Chair is informed that the senior Senator from

Texas, who controls one-half the time, has approximately 16 minutes remaining, if he cares to use it.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, speaking for the minority leader, I have no requests for time at the moment.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, under the unanimous-consent agreement, if no other Senator desires to utilize the time, may we utilize it in the offering of amendments? I do not wish to violate either the unanimous-consent agreement or the rules.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I have but 5 minutes remaining, which I have agreed to yield to the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES]. Therefore, although I do not like to suggest that the time on the other side be used for the purpose stated, whatever is agreeable to the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] will be agreeable to me.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, again speaking in behalf of the Senator from Texas, I wish to say that we have no requests for time, and the suggestion of the Senator from Nevada is agreeable to us.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator from Utah, I send forward an amendment identified as "7-27-53-B," for which I ask immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 23, at the end of line 5, it is proposed to add a new sentence, as follows:

Each assurance shall be a personal obligation of the individual citizen or citizens giving or submitting such assurance.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the purpose of this amendment is to close any possible loophole under which it might be contended that group assurances would be acceptable.

The majority report says assurances may be given by groups of citizens. That could mean the same old type of blanket assurances that were so unsatisfactory under the DP program. Adoption of this amendment will make it certain that no blanket assurances will be accepted.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I do not have a copy of the amendment. Has it been printed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the amendment has been printed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I may say to the Senator from Utah that the amendment was discussed, as I recall, particularly as to the intentment of the committee.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, with reference to the amendment, let me say that in the report certain unfortunate language was used in referring to blanket assurances. It was not in any way intended to do away with the effect of the provision of the bill, but the term "group of citizens" did not mean that there would be an invasion of the section which provided for individual assurances. I think we were all agreed on that, and I believe the language in the bill was included through inadvertence. I have been unable to determine just how it came to be included.

The amendment now says "or citizens." Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield for a question?

Mr. McCARRAN. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. Am I correct that the term "or citizens" might be interpreted to mean that a half dozen citizens could give individual assurances, for example, for a family?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. In other words, although one citizen might be unable to employ them all, or to find jobs for all of them, a group could give assurances on behalf of a number of them. Is that correct?

Mr. McCARRAN. Our only purpose was to get away from the policy which was carried out so obnoxiously under the DP program. I refer to the practice of aliens coming to the United States and then, in turn, giving assurances on behalf of other aliens desiring to come to the United States. We want citizens to give assurances, instead of having assurances given merely by groups.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The language of the amendment, I may say, is in conformity with the language which is to be found on page 3, where the term "citizen or citizens" was used. I, for one, would have no objection to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. WATKINS. I would have no objection to it, but I merely wanted to be certain that we were not authorizing a number of citizens to get together to give assurances with respect to a family, or to a group of people, even though they were not the members of one family.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN].

Mr. WATKINS. We accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, with the same understanding, if no other Senator desires time, I send to the desk another amendment, identified as "7-27-53-D."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 29, line 13, after the word "agencies", it is proposed to insert "of the United States."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the purpose of this amendment is to limit loans under this act to public or private agencies of the United States and eliminate the possibility that loans might be made to public or private agencies of other nations.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I think the amendment was discussed in committee, and, as I recall, the committee agreed that the agencies referred to had to be agencies of the United States; so I believe the amendment

would only carry out the intent of this particular provision. I see no objection to the language, and I am willing to accept it as a clarifying amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Nevada is agreed to.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I have a brief statement I should like to make. I have an important committee meeting which I must attend, and I wonder whether the Senator from Nevada will yield to me a few moments for the purpose of presenting this statement.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Wisconsin that I do not have control of the time.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, who has control of the time? No one seems to be desirous of using up the time.

Mr. WATKINS. The minority leader has control of the time, and he has about 15 minutes.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, speaking for the minority leader, I inquire about how much time the Senator from Wisconsin would need.

Mr. WILEY. Six or seven minutes would be sufficient. I have a committee meeting at 11 o'clock.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield time to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. GORE. I yield 8 minutes to the Senator from Wisconsin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized for 8 minutes.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, we are soon, I hope, to complete action on Senate bill 1917. It is a bill which was introduced by the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], on behalf of himself and 17 other Senators, including myself.

I am delighted to note the general agreement which has been reached between Senators who have previously been ranged on opposite sides of the fence, so to speak, on this issue.

I will not take the time of the Senate today to comment in great detail on S. 1917. Its features are quite well known. Let me say, however, that the bill is not all that its original cosponsors might have hoped. It is not all that the President requested. At the same time, it is a bill which does satisfy the basic objectives of foreign and domestic policy which we had set for it.

SENATE BILL 1917 IS VITAL PSYCHOLOGICAL WEAPON

As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it is my belief that the bill constitutes an important weapon in American psychological warfare against the Kremlin. It belies the Kremlin's phony claim that the people of the United States were insensitive to the desire of escapees and refugees to come to our country in reasonable numbers.

The bill shows that we have not slammed the door in the face of these refugees and escapees.

THE BILL IS IN OUR OWN SELF-INTEREST

But after all, we do not pass bills as mere psychological gestures. We pass them because we feel that it is funda-

mentally sound for us, for ourselves. And, too, the bill is fundamentally humanitarian; it is fundamentally in conformity with the noblest traditions of America.

That is why we are going to pass S. 1917; because it is in our own basic enlightened self-interest to do so.

It is in our own interest to welcome to our shores, shores which have been a traditional haven for the oppressed and the persecuted, at least a small number of these refugees and escapees. They will add to our agricultural strength, to our scientific, our medical strength. They will bring new talents in the arts, in business, in labor. They will not displace Americans from jobs or housing. They will be carefully screened so as to eliminate undesirables. I congratulate my colleagues on both sides of this issue for coming to an agreement on the problem. I refer in particular to the senior Senators from Utah and Nevada. Neither side may be completely satisfied, but both sides recognized that they owed a higher obligation to the Senate and to the country as a whole than to have this legislation die in the last-minute logjam of bills.

AVOID LAST-MINUTE AMENDMENTS

I earnestly hope that last-minute amendments which might weight down the bill and which might jeopardize its chances will be avoided. I trust that the Senate-House conference committee will likewise avoid changes inimical to the spirit of the bill. Such amendments and changes might obscure and confuse the purposes of the bill.

Passage of the present version will put the Kremlin on the defensive. It will take a lot of wind out of its sails. News of passage of even this limited, compromise bill will spread like wildfire behind the Iron Curtain. It will help electrify the hearts of oppressed millions. It will show them that this great far-off land of America, this generous land which is the lighthouse of the world, this inspiring land which is the hope of all peoples, still beams forth her light to mankind.

BILL DOES NOT PURPORT TO SOLVE OVER-POPULATION

Just as we do not want to underestimate the importance of the bill, so we do not want to overestimate its importance.

This bill does not purport to be a solution to the chronic problems of European overpopulation.

Indeed, it is no solution and it is not intended as such, to the problem of the millions of refugees and escapees who must be absorbed into expanded economies in Europe.

EACH NATION MUST DO ITS PART

All that we do by this bill is to undertake to attempt our share of relieving the refugee burden.

This is the sign which we give to the world—that all other countries should undertake their share.

Let them follow the American example, each country according to its resources, each according to its need, each according to its humanitarian obligations.

The fraction which the United States will absorb will be but the tiniest frac-

tion, compared to the millions who might want to emigrate. But it will be a significant fraction—significant to us here at home, too.

THIS BILL COMES FROM OUR HEART

Let me note that the best stroke in psychological warfare is not some device, dreamed up by some supersalesman. It is the spontaneous gesture of our own hearts.

Foreign peoples could see through some artificial device—such as the Soviets concoct—just as our own people could. But this bill is not artificial—it comes from our hearts. It comes from the hearts of the three great religious faiths of America. It comes from the hearts of tens of millions of Americans who are themselves immigrants, the sons—as I am one—and daughters of immigrants or the grandchildren of immigrants.

I want to congratulate the President of the United States for conceiving and following through on this emergency program. I want to congratulate the White House staff for its collaboration with Members on the Hill on both sides of this issue, in working up this compromise.

GRASSROOTS MESSAGES ENDORSE BILL

Mr. President, I have previously placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a considerable series of messages which have come to me from my State and elsewhere on behalf of this bill.

I am happy now to add certain additional messages, as an indication of the grassroots support of this legislation. Several of these messages, incidentally, reflect the desire to consider the overpopulation question separately.

I ask unanimous consent that all the messages be printed at this point in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and that they be preceded by excerpts from an editorial in the August 1 issue of "America," the National Catholic Weekly Review. These excerpts point up the widespread religious backing for this bill.

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE CHURCHES AND REFUGEE LEGISLATION

A week after the President's April 22 request for emergency legislation to admit 240,000 refugees, he was visited by representatives of the National Council of Churches, War Relief Services-NCWC, the National Lutheran Council, and United (Jewish) Services for New Americans. Together they praised the President's initiative and, according to Religious News Service, "pledged their aid in the drive to secure such legislation." They added that their action was entirely nonpolitical, and urged that congressional support of the Eisenhower proposal be completely bipartisan. "This is a time for humanitarian and truly American action—not for political differences." After bills had been introduced in both Houses, the same group on June 16 wired the chairmen of the subcommittees considering them, Senator ARTHUR V. WATKINS and Representative LOUIS E. GRAHAM, that they "wished unitedly to support and commend your efforts to secure prompt action." They warned that delay would be costly, "both in terms of our foreign policy and in terms of clamant human factors."

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH,
Minneapolis, Minn., July 9, 1953.

DEAR SIR: In the hope that it may be of help to you in forming or supporting your own views in the matter, I am hereby sending an endorsement of the joint position of the National Lutheran Council and the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America on the subject of emergency immigration legislation, adopted June 17, 1953;

"Our agencies, which carry on a worldwide service to refugees and other victims of war and persecution unite in strongly commending the President for his message of April 22, calling for emergency immigration legislation.

"We believe that 240,000 persons can be readily absorbed by the United States of America; that such an act on our part will strengthen our foreign policy and will encourage the cooperation of other countries in dealing with this pressing problem.

"We further unite in stressing to you the urgency of passing enabling special legislation in this session of Congress since in the case of refugees, escapees, and returnees their plight calls for immediate action. In several instances, for example, among Europeans in China, Trieste, and the Middle East and among the escapees and displaced persons in Germany, Austria, and Italy, untold hardship will ensue if they are required to undergo another winter in their present situations without the hope of resettlement which the President's proposal offers to refugees.

"We reaffirm our strong testimony that this emergency program is above partisan politics, that it is in line with our national traditions and policies as a leader in the free world, that as an emergency humanitarian effort it is completely dissociated from the question of revisions in Public Law 414, rather it is the type of supplementary emergency action envisioned by the authors and advocates of Public Law 414. Our own overwhelming responsibilities as agencies working among refugees, returnees, and escapees and our intimate knowledge of their character, their value to our country, and their present tragic circumstances lead us to unite in this urgent appeal for immediate legislation to make available to them a real measure of relief and encouragement as our allies in the struggle for freedom.

"We do not at this time support provisions in emergency legislation for nationals in countries of surplus population; it is our strong conviction, however, that favorable action should be promptly taken authorizing our fair share of admissions for refugees and escapees."

Sincerely,

O. H. HOVE.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1953.

ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

The most serious plight of the displaced persons still remaining in Germany, also of the refugees and escapees in many European and NATO countries, particularly Germany, Austria, Sweden, compel us to seek your full support in the passage at the present session of the Congress of an emergency immigration legislation as proposed by President Eisenhower and endorsed by the leaders of the Congress. We earnestly hope some number of Polish soldiers of the former army in exile would also be included in the pending legislation. This action, besides reaffirming our American humanitarian concern for the oppressed, will undoubtedly prove to be of great importance in pursuing noble aims of our foreign policy.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. FELIX F. BURANT,
President of the Polish Immigration
Committee.

TOMAHAWK, WIS., July 27, 1953.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.
HONORABLE SIR: As president of the Superior Diocesan Council of Catholic Women of Wisconsin, with the proper authorization to speak for the 12,000 women it represents, I ask your interest and support of the emergency legislation to admit refugees, Watkins bill, S. 1917.

Mrs. JOHN A. WIPPERFURTH,
President of the Superior Diocesan
Council, Catholic Women.

LA CROSSE, WIS. June 21, 1953.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.
DEAR SENATOR: 3,800 members of the La Crosse Diocesan Council of Catholic Women included in 19 counties of middle western Wisconsin urge you to aid passage of immigration bill S. 1917 to permit 240,000 immigrants to enter United States during 2-year period.

Miss CHARLOTTE KOHN,
Chairman, DCCW Committee on Legislation.

BELOIT, WIS., June 22, 1953.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:
We urge you again to support legislation of bill S. 1917, immigration bill. Thank you very much.

ORDER OF AHEPA, T. L. WRIGHT CHAPTER,
No. 164,
NICK VARTZIKOS, Secretary.

GREEN BAY, WIS., June 18, 1953.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
Washington, D. C.:
Diocesan Holy Name Society asks your interest in legislation along lines of Watkins bill, S. 1917.

Rev. JOHN K. MUELLER,
Director, Holy Name Society.

STEVENS POINT, WIS., July 6, 1953.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate Building,
Washington, D. C.:
Court Jerem 1031, Catholic Daughters of America, membership of 216, have asked me to urge you to vote for the Watkins bill, S. 1917, to admit refugees. We have consulted our pastor and members, and they are most anxious for the passage of this bill in the name of humanity.

Mrs. M. J. PETERSON,
Lecturer and Legislator, Chairman.

PETITION TO THE UNITED STATES SENATOR

As 1 of the 2 Senators representing our State in the Congress of the United States, we urge upon you to do all that you can to give favorable consideration to the special emergency legislation for refugees in this session of Congress in response to President Eisenhower's proposal for emergency legislation for refugees.

Petition signed by members of the Bethany Baptist Church of Milwaukee, Wis.

WILMER QUIRING, Pastor.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 9, 1953.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building:
On behalf National Council of Churches with membership of 30 Protestant and eastern orthodox communions urgently request S. 1917 make total 240,000 visas available exclusively to refugees, returnees, and escapees and not penalize them by nonsignificant gesture toward solution of overpopulation problem which should be dealt with effectively otherwise.

SAMUEL MCCREA CALVERT,
General Secretary.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., June 15, 1953.
 Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
*Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations
 Committee, Senate Building, Wash-
 ington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: At a recent meeting of the committee for social action, New Jersey area, of the Middle Atlantic Conference of Congregational Christian Churches, it was noted that thousands of European refugees will be prevented from coming to the United States because the quotas of various countries have been used up for years to come. The vast number of refugees pouring into Western Europe from behind the Iron Curtain intensifies this problem tremendously. The need for new legislation to ameliorate this problem is only too evident.

It is strongly urged that legislation be formulated which will permit at least 250,000 refugees to enter this country, regardless of the quota system.

Very sincerely,

MARY R. MACARTHUR,
*Secretary, Committee for Social Ac-
 tion, New Jersey Area, Middle At-
 lantic Conference of Congrega-
 tional Christian Churches.*

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has been informed that 8 minutes were yielded to the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY]. If he has used all of that time, it means that there are only 5 minutes remaining to the Senator from California. There are 2 minutes left of the time allotted to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the acting minority leader, when the acting majority leader was absent from the floor for a little while, yielded time on our side which should have been allotted from the time of the Senator from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I conferred with the Parliamentarian. I asked him how much of my 16 minutes had been allotted. I was informed that none of it had been allotted, because the acting majority leader had no speakers at that time. Therefore, I agreed to yield 5 minutes of the 16 minutes allotted to me. That is all the time I can yield to the distinguished Senator from Indiana.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am no interloper. Someone yielded time to me.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator was yielded only half of the 16 minutes.

Mr. WILEY. I am very grateful anyway.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, is there any objection to the Senator from Indiana speaking for 5 minutes? No one contends that the time allotted to the minority leader has been totally consumed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has no intention of imposing upon either side.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER].

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent of the Senate to have 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Indiana may proceed.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I am a member of the Judiciary Committee. The bill which is now before the Senate is a greatly improved bill as compared with the one originally proposed. But this bill needs further improvement. It is somewhat difficult to determine what we are trying to do here. I often hear the phrases "free world," "we can't go it alone," "psychological warfare," "cold war," "fight against communism," but I cannot follow the reasoning. Senators come to the floor and present programs to aid Europe, indeed to aid countries all over the world, by giving money to them. We have given in excess of \$40 billion. The sales talk to the Senate has been that we need to help the people abroad to get on their feet. We need to raise their standard of living. We need to make them happy and prosperous, because communism thrives upon poverty, hunger, and strife. Yet, Mr. President, in the past few days we have seen that the people of East Germany became so hungry that they were willing to fight the Communists with their bare hands.

What do we propose to do? We propose to feed them so that they will not fight communism any more. It is very hard to follow a foreign policy which weaves in and out like a snake. Be that as it may, that policy, coupled with this bill, cannot go on forever.

The distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TART] said, before he went to the hospital, "We are going to have to stop this thing."

We all realize that. What are we trying to do? Are we trying to buy friendship? Were we trying to buy friendship with \$40 billion? And tens of thousands of casualties in Korea. If that was our purpose, we have failed. We have not bought any friends anywhere. The chant of the whole world is "Yanks, go home."

Are we trying to interfere with the internal workings of nations in Europe? Is this a political trick to help win elections? If so, it has no place in our law.

Are we trying to relieve the overpopulated areas of the world? If so, it is a mockery, an injustice, and a discriminatory bill, because many nations of the world are not even taken into consideration in the provisions of this bill.

So far as overpopulation is concerned, this is only a token measure. It would not scratch the surface. We know there are tens of millions of overpopulation in this world today.

I do not know what we are trying to do, so far as bringing people into this country is concerned. We have an immigration law. It is a sound law. It permits more than 200,000 persons a year to come to the United States from foreign countries. This bill superimposes upon the immigration law of the United States another 200-odd thousand. If it is a program to relieve overpopulation, why is it confined to a few countries in Europe? There is overpopulation in Israel; there is overpopulation in the Middle East, and in the Far East. Are we trying to discriminate against the yellow-skin people and the brown-skin people of the world? Is that the way to buy friendship for America?

Mr. President, I have an interest in this bill which is paramount to all the things I have mentioned, namely, the security of my country. How many politicians have said, "All I am concerned about is what is good for America." That is my sincere belief; and if there is any Senator on this floor who can say this bill will be good for America and its security, I should like to have him stand up and be counted.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield?

Mr. JENNER. I have only 5 minutes, but I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I would not see anything wrong with someone's asking, "What is good for America?"

Mr. JENNER. This bill is not good for America. I am coming to that point. I am for what is good for all America.

Mr. CHAVEZ. What is good for America is good for all of us.

Mr. JENNER. This bill is discriminatory. It will make all the other people of the earth hate and despise us. They will ask what is the matter with us.

The point is which I am primarily interested is the security of the Nation. I know, Mr. President, that there is no way in the world we can screen these people. I think the screening provisions of the bill have been greatly tightened by amendments made in the Committee on the Judiciary; The bill probably has been tightened as much as it could be tightened; but I know there is no way in the world we can go further into Western Europe to screen more than 200,000 people in a period of a little more than 2 years and 3 months, bringing into the United States, and know we will receive people who will be good for America and who will not attempt to conspire against and subvert our interests.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Indiana has expired.

Mr. JENNER. I should like to have a few more minutes. It is most unfortunate that we cannot debate adequately a bill like this.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JENNER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. How will it be possible to investigate and screen people who have come from behind the Iron Curtain into Western Europe?

Mr. JENNER. I answer the Senator's question by saying that as chairman of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, I have for the past several months observed a stream of people who have appeared before the committee, who are alleged to be conspirators against the United States. If, with the great machinery of the FBI at work, and all America looking on, we can not ascertain, except after a period of 10 or 12 years, the character and loyalties of foreigners who are already in this country, how will we be able to tell about the 200,000 people who have come from behind the Iron Curtain? Has anyone thought of the effect this additional 200,000 aliens will have on unem-

ployment in our country, especially on our soldiers returning from Korea?

Is it not about time we began to think about America instead of trying to carry the burdens of the whole world on our shoulders?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Indiana has expired.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield my remaining time to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, would it not be strange to infer that a great American citizen by the name of Eisenhower, who from the day he entered West Point Academy has dedicated his life to the security of this country has less interest in the security of the United States of America than has any Member of the Senate?

The President thinks this measure will be a means, as it will be, to further the interests of the United States. It will implement foreign policy. But, more than that, it will give the President some bargaining authority. Can Senators tell me how the President could sit down at a conference table with a representative from Brazil, and say, "Brazil has 45 million people. Its land area is almost as large as that of the United States of America. You should take many more refugees"? The answer would be, "What are you in the United States doing?"

Can we imagine the President sitting at a conference table with a representative of the Argentine Republic, and saying to him, "You should accept more people, so as to ease the explosive pressures in Europe"? The answer would be, "What are you in the United States of America doing?"

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I cannot yield now; I have only 5 minutes.

The President has equal interest in the security of the United States. He has an abiding interest in the bill now before the Senate. I recited the screening provisions of the bill this morning. Certainly it would be a reflection upon those charged with the responsibility if the screening job were not done.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] alludes to the fancy phrases that have beclouded the bill. There have been some fancy figures which have been used rather carelessly at times.

I have the July report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. I notice that for the 10 months' period from July 1, 1952, to April 30, 1953, 531,000 aliens were admitted into the United States. But, Mr. President, what is too often forgotten by those who, like the devil, quote Scriptures to their own purpose, is that 393,000 of those persons were nonimmigrants. The total number of immigrants was 138,586 in that 10-month period. The number of voluntary departures from the United

States was 383,000-plus in the 10-month period. The number of apprehensions by the Immigration and Naturalization Service was 652,000, most of whom were wetbacks who came across the Rio Grande.

The Displaced Persons Act has been referred to; but too often the whole story is not told. In the month of April 1953, 382 displaced persons came into the United States. The total for the 10-month period from July 1, 1952, to April 30, 1953, was 5,237. As a matter of fact, the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act have expired, with the exception of section 3 (c), which runs until June 30, 1954.

Since it is said that there has been a great inundation of immigrants, I think the time has come to refine the figure. If anyone wishes to controvert the figures, I have here the July report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. That is the best authority I can cite to show that we have not been inundated. As a matter of fact, when we take out the nonimmigrants, numbering up to 393,000 in a 10 months' period, persons who are only temporarily here, a different light is thrown on the whole situation.

To recur to the screening provisions, the committee was more than diligent in writing into the bill provisions with respect to deportation, to make certain that if an alien was inadmissible, but got into the United States anyway, he would be required to have a document or a passport, so that the country from whence he came would be required to take him back if it were determined, after he arrived here, that he was still inadmissible. We provided for a 2-year period of investigation and a 2-year background. We gave authority to the immigration and consular officers to pass upon eligibility.

We recited in the bill that if there was misrepresentation, that would be ground for exclusion. We included priority provisions. I know of no way by the use of the English language to fashion better safeguards than those contained in the bill. We worked with it a long time as it has pursued its rather rocky and tortuous course. But, when all is said and done, this is a weapon for good, placed in the hands of the President of the United States, so that we, of necessity, do not put the finger on other countries and say to them that they are class B countries as distinguished from the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Illinois has expired.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I call up my amendment 7-22-53-A, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 14, line 19, it is proposed to change the period to a colon and insert the following:

Provided, That the President is authorized to suspend or terminate the issuance of visas under this act whenever he shall find and proclaim that other immigrant-receiving nations of the world are unjustifiably withholding or delaying their partici-

pation, to the extent of their fair share, in efforts to alleviate the worldwide refugee problem.

Mr. JENNER. The purpose of the amendment is to give the President power which he can use to help persuade other nations to do their share in solving the refugee problem; and also power which he may use in the interest of the United States, if it becomes evident that other immigrant-receiving nations of the world will have no part of the program.

I am certain the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] will be glad to accept the amendment, because it is exactly in line with what the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] was just discussing. If the President were to sit at a conference table with representatives from Argentina and Brazil and other nations, he could say, "You must do your full share." If they did not do their full share, he would have the power to curtail, limit, or stop the program. Recently we have had an experience under the Displaced Persons Act. What happened? Do Senators know that ours was the only nation which did not have enough interest in its security to send American screening teams to Europe to screen the refugees coming to our country from foreign lands? Brazil took refugees. Canada took refugees. England and other nations took them. But what did they do? They sent representatives from their own countries to examine and screen the refugees. They accepted only those who would help and benefit their respective countries.

What did we do? We turned our whole problem over to the International Refugee Organization, an organization which was shot through and through with Communists. We received people into this country on the basis of false passports, false affidavits, and false papers. God only knows how many subversives, Communists, and saboteurs came in.

If other nations do not cooperate, this amendment will give our President the power and the leverage to make them cooperate. If they will not cooperate he can withdraw our participation in the program.

There is another point that has been missed in all this discussion. It has nothing to do with this amendment, but I wish to mention it while I am on my feet. If we contend that other countries are in bad shape and need help, unless we propose to bring the dregs from those countries into the United States, they had better keep their good, honest, freedom-loving citizens in their own countries to help them with their problems. I am sure their problems are greater than our problems. Why should we take from other countries their best citizens, who would make good citizens of America. If that is not the program, we should not bring them here. And if it is the program, other countries need them worse than we do.

Mr. President, this amendment should be adopted.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I think a reading of the amendment should

convince anyone that its requirements would be impossible of performance by the President of the United States. The language of the amendment is:

Provided, That the President is authorized to suspend or terminate the issuance of visas under this act whenever he shall find and proclaim that other immigrant-receiving nations of the world are unjustifiably withholding or delaying their participation, to the extent of their fair share, in efforts to alleviate the worldwide refugee problem.

In the first place, who are the other immigrant-receiving nations of the world? Must the President pass judgment on the other nations of the world to determine who should receive refugees and who should not? We should remember that West Germany has already received 10 million people from behind the Iron Curtain. We talk about what we have done. The Republic of West Germany has received many millions of people, not of German nationality, but who are citizens of other countries. How in the world is the President going to determine what is the fair share of other immigrant-receiving nations?

I submit that this amendment is an effort to load the bill down with something which would be wholly unpalatable, and an attempt to kill the bill itself. I am sure the Senator from Indiana would not vote for the bill if we were to accept every one of his amendments.

I urge the Senate to defeat this amendment.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I have only a few minutes.

Mr. JENNER. I should like to ask the Senator if he has read the amendment.

Mr. WATKINS. I have just read it the second time.

Mr. JENNER. All the amendment provides is that the President is authorized to suspend or terminate the issuance of visas under the act when he finds that other countries are not cooperating in the program. The amendment does not say that he must do so. It simply gives him authority to do so. It gives him bargaining power. If we want to relieve overpopulated nations, we want other nations to cooperate in the program. That being true, we should give the President some authority, some leverage, some power to induce or cajole other nations to do likewise.

Mr. WATKINS. He already has power to talk with representatives of other nations. It seems to me that this amendment is in the nature of a threat. I do not believe other nations would respond to a threat any better than would our own country. It seems to me that if we are to get cooperation from other nations, we should not go around with a chip on our shoulder, saying, "You must cooperate."

We would not respond favorably to that kind of suggestion. No other nation which has any pride in its history, its achievements, and its traditions would accept something in the nature of a threat. We do not need to write such a provision into the bill in order to in-

sure that the President will do everything in his power. We should not give him authority to say, "We are going to stop this program if you folks do not do just what we think you ought to do as your fair share."

Mr. President, I could not accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER].

Mr. JENNER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WATKINS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Goldwater	Martin
Anderson	Gore	Maybank
Barrett	Green	McCarran
Beall	Griswold	McCarthy
Bennett	Hayden	McClellan
Bricker	Hendrickson	Millikin
Bush	Hennings	Monroney
Butler, Md.	Hickenlooper	Morse
Butler, Nebr.	Hill	Mundt
Byrd	Hoey	Murray
Capehart	Holland	Neely
Carlson	Humphrey	Pastore
Case	Hunt	Payne
Chavez	Ives	Potter
Clements	Jackson	Purtell
Cooper	Jenner	Robertson
Cordon	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Daniel	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Dirksen	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Douglas	Kefauver	Smathers
Duff	Kennedy	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Knowland	Stennis
Ellender	Langer	Symington
Ferguson	Lehman	Watkins
Flanders	Lennon	Welker
Frear	Long	Wiley
Fulbright	Magnuson	Williams
George	Malone	Young
Gillette	Mansfield	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. SCHOEPEL in the chair). A quorum is present.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah will state it.

Mr. WATKINS. What is the question before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER].

Several Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] would each vote "nay."

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is unavoidably detained.

The result was announced—yeas 40, nays 49, as follows:

YEAS—40

Barrett	Gore	McCarran
Beall	Hoey	McCarthy
Bricker	Holland	McClellan
Butler, Md.	Hunt	Mundt
Byrd	Jenner	Robertson
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Daniel	Johnston, S. C.	Smathers
Dworshak	Langer	Stennis
Eastland	Lennon	Welker
Ellender	Long	Williams
Frear	Malone	Young
George	Martin	
Goldwater	Maybank	

NAYS—49

Aiken	Green	Millikin
Anderson	Griswold	Monroney
Bennett	Hayden	Morse
Bush	Hendrickson	Murray
Butler, Nebr.	Hennings	Neely
Carlson	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Case	Hill	Payne
Clements	Humphrey	Potter
Cooper	Ives	Purtell
Cordon	Jackson	Saltonstall
Dirksen	Kefauver	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Kennedy	Smith, N. J.
Duff	Kilgore	Symington
Ferguson	Knowland	Watkins
Flanders	Lehman	Wiley
Fulbright	Magnuson	
Gillette	Mansfield	

NOT VOTING—6

Bridges	Kuchel	Taft
Kerr	Sparkman	Thye

So Mr. JENNER's amendment was rejected.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], I submit the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 15, in line 14, immediately preceding the word "refugees", it is proposed to insert "nationals of Italy or."

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, this amendment contains language identical with, or at least very similar to, language which, I understand, was in the bill when it was considered originally by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. I am convinced that this language is necessary if the bill's provision pertaining to immigration from Italy is to accomplish the full purpose for which presumably it is intended.

I understand on reliable authority that the De Gasperi government has regarded the limitation to refugees with great apprehension. This limitation would destroy all of the good will potentially in the program insofar as Italy is concerned. In fact, it would result in considerable social and political repercussions among the people of Italy. The great majority of the returnees from Italy's former African colonies and those who came to Italy from Venezia Giulia have, by and large, become indistinguishable with respect to their personal, economic, and social situation from any other Italians.

In addition to the difficulties thus created, it is quite likely that the various eligibility requirements and the requirements set out by the "refugee" definition would mean that there would not even be enough eligibles found to fill the allowed

level of immigration to the United States under the program.

I repeat that I am told that the De Gasperi government viewed this situation with great apprehension, and hoped desperately that the measure on its original basis of a broad approach, insofar as Italy is concerned, would be approved.

Mr. President, at this point in my remarks I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the text of a memorandum from Ambassador Tarchiani to Secretary of State Dulles, under date of July 6, 1953, and also the text of a letter from Ambassador Tarchiani to Secretary of State Dulles, under date of July 21.

There being no objection, the memorandum and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TEXT OF MEMORANDUM FROM AMBASSADOR TARCHIANI TO SECRETARY DULLES

AMBASCIATA D'ITALIA,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1953.

The Ambassador of Italy presents his compliments to the honorable the Secretary of State and has the honor to draw his kind attention to the following:

The Italian Government has followed with great interest various initiatives taken in the field of European emigration into this country, which constitute an encouraging indication of the awareness of the American authorities of certain structural features of the European situation which need to be cured with all possible urgency and means.

In view of the keen interest of the Italian Government in any initiative or provision which might be adopted or furthered in the field of the emigration, it is felt that it might serve a useful purpose to restate certain opinions of the Italian Government on the matter. The more so, because rumors have recently reached this Embassy according to which an indication has been forthcoming from Italian competent and responsible circles that the Italian Government would be most interested in seeing the problem of the refugees from the former Italian colonies or metropolitan areas solved even with priority on the overall general problem of the excess of population.

With regard thereto the Ambassador of Italy deems it fit to point out the following:

1. The accrual of refugees in Italy has represented a very small fractional margin in the frame of the general over-population question.

2. Any increase in the flow of emigrants from Italy, according to the Italian Government's point of view, should not be confined to a specific category, as the emigration problem affects all segments of the Italian population.

3. The limitation of the benefits of any measure meant to promote an emigration outflow and the creation thereby of privileges to a certain category of Italians only, would be received unfavorably by the general public and entail adverse consequences both in the social and political field.

4. On the other hand, it would be in the interest of any receiving country that full opportunity be allowed to the Italian and foreign governments and authorities to make the screening of perspective emigrants over the amplest possible range and with no limitations like the ones that a choice only among refugees would entail.

The Ambassador of Italy wishes to avail himself of this occasion to bring once more to the kind attention of the honorable the Secretary of State the great importance that the Italian Government attaches to any initiative which might bring about any alleviation or improvement in the social and political fields in Italy.

The Ambassador of Italy will be also very grateful if, should the rumors above mentioned be substantiated by statements or any other initiative, the points of view expressed above be brought into proper light.

The Ambassador of Italy thanks the honorable the Secretary of State for the kind interest he will give to the matter.

AMBASCIATA D'ITALIA,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1953.
To the honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.:

The Ambassador of Italy presents his compliments to the honorable the Secretary of State and has the honor to refer to his note, N. 9722, of July 6, 1953.

It is with great concern that the Italian Government has learned that in the final writing of the emergency migration bill, adopted by the Senate Judiciary Committee in its meeting of July 16, 1953, the only problem tackled is the one concerning the European refugees and escapees.

As a consequence of this new general approach, section 4 (a) (3) of the proposed legislation provides an allocation of special nonquota visas not to exceed 66,000 visas to refugees of Italian ethnic origin.

The Italian Ambassador has already pointed out in his previous note the great difficulties and the unfavorable consequences which would derive from a limitation to refugees of the provisions set up in the new bill. The fears expressed in that occasion seem to be the more well founded if the problem is viewed at the light of the restrictive conception of refugees as spelled out in the new committee point.

The Italian Ambassador deems it fit to recall once more that such destructive approaches to the problem could not but arise the disappointment in the Italian public opinion, which had looked with great expectation at the passing of legislation which would confirm the interest of the American Government in the solution of the overpopulation in Italy. Moreover the Italian Ambassador deems it fair to point out that should the new conception be finally adopted by Congress it would, at least for what concerns the Italian problem, defeat the very same purpose for which the emergency legislation had been proposed by the President of the United States.

The Ambassador of Italy thanks the honorable the Secretary of State for the kind consideration he will give this matter.

A. T.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, beyond the matter of the bill's internal effect on Italy, however, is the character of Italian immigration which it would permit. Unless this amendment is agreed to, members of many families now residing in the United States, who under the amendment and in compliance with the other provisions of the bill would be able to join these families, would not be able to do so. Such a condition would deprive our country of many valuable and useful future citizens.

Furthermore, this amendment should assure a broader selection of immigrants than could be obtained under the terms of the bill as now written.

For the sake of being of maximum assistance to Italy under other provisions of the bill at this very critical time in Italian affairs, and for the sake of our own national welfare, I urge that this amendment be agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield to me?

Mr. IVES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Because of the limitation on debate, I merely wish to say that I endorse the statement the Senator from New York has made, and I endorse the amendment, of which I am a co-sponsor. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield to me?

Mr. IVES. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from New York.

Mr. President, I hope this amendment will be adopted.

I should like to speak very briefly today, but most sincerely, in support of the amendment of the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], which broadens the bill, so as to include Italian nationals.

I have been a consistent and enthusiastic supporter of this proposed legislation ever since it was originally presented to us for consideration by the President. While I regret that it is not now before us in its original form, I do feel that it contains much of value, and should be passed by the Senate. I believe the bill will be much improved by this amendment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the remainder of the statement I have prepared printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the remainder of the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SALTONSTALL

It seems to me that there are several important features of this legislation which deserve emphasis:

1. I should like to point out that this bill represents a very substantial implementation of the foreign policy of the United States. The psychological impact it will have, as a demonstration that we mean what we say when we talk about lending a helping hand to those in distress, will be considerable. We must bear in mind too the fact that from the standpoint of our own national security, we must make and keep friends in all parts of the world. This is particularly true as regards Italy which is a most important center of free world defensive strength in the Mediterranean area. These are factors which are important from the standpoint of other nations. But, they are vitally significant from the standpoint of this Nation's security and the total foreign policy with which the President is endeavoring to implement and reinforce that security.

2. It seems to me essential that we make clear in this bill, as we did in the agricultural bill yesterday, this Nation's humanitarian heart and purposes. Today, more than 8 years after the close of the war in Europe, hundreds of thousands of men and women have not yet found permanent homes. Every day the number of the homeless is swelled by individuals who have escaped to freedom from countries beyond the Iron Curtain.

In Italy the population problem has been aggravated by the necessity of absorbing nearly half a million refugees from Trieste and North Africa. In Greece, the strain of providing for displaced persons has been increased by the prolongation after the war of internal conflict with the Communists. In Germany, great numbers of refugees from Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and other countries once

under Nazi domination, but now on this side of the Iron Curtain are trapped between economic hardship where they are and the threat of persecution where they came from.

These people urgently need help. They need the opportunity to undertake new lives in this land of opportunity. We need their energies and skills. America has become strong with the help of people who have come from overseas to join us in building a free society, and these refugees can help us to become stronger.

3. I do not feel that we are opening the gates to subversive influence through the passage of this bill. The security features of the bill are the strictest that have ever been written into any bill. They include every one of the features of the McCarran-Walter Act, plus certain additional provisions which make it crystal clear that no one will be admitted under this program whose loyalty and whose purposes have not been thoroughly tested. For the first time in the history of our immigration law and practices, the applicant for admission must produce affirmative evidence that he has established his eligibility for a visa rather than this burden being placed upon our consular offices.

4. It should be emphasized very strongly that this bill absolutely prevents any of those admitted from displacing our own citizens in their employment or their housing. This means that none of our people would be in danger of losing their jobs, or their housing facilities through passage of this legislation.

5. There are probably few more cosmopolitan populations than we have in Massachusetts. Almost every race, color, and faith is included among our hard-working people. We in Massachusetts know our people well.

I wish that it were possible for us to provide for the admission of more Italian, Greek, and other nationals who are blood relatives of those Italian, Greek, and other families now in the United States, but at the moment this cannot be done.

I believe that this bill should be passed overwhelmingly as still another demonstration of this Nation's faith in freedom and of our awareness of the vital need of having freemen stand firmly together.

Finally, I should like to point out that the passage of this bill is very strongly urged by the President of the United States. There is probably no one in all the free world who knows better than the President the importance of a measure of this kind. There is probably no one who knows better than he both the spirit and the problems of our free friends in Europe and elsewhere. I hope that, for the reasons which have already been presented and in order that the President may receive full support, this bill as amended by the amendment of the Senator from New York [Mr. Ives] may pass. Even if the amendment fails, I shall vote for the bill as a humanitarian step by our country that will be a firm step forward in the development of our foreign policy.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President—

Mr. Ives. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the Senator from Utah now has 5 minutes at his disposal.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President—

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I shall yield some time to the Senator from Nevada in a moment.

First, let me say that the committee considered this matter, and decided to eliminate the words "nationals of

Italy." In Italy there are more than enough refugees to use the entire allotment of visas for Italy.

After the committee has made its decision and its report, I cannot do otherwise than oppose this amendment, and I hope it will be rejected. In fact, I hope all amendments submitted to the bill will be rejected.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I have agreed to yield to the Senator from Nevada. Thereafter, I shall yield to other Senators, if time permits. At this time I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I wish to have time in my own right.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, under the unanimous-consent agreement, I have control of 5 minutes on each amendment, and the sponsor of the amendment has control of the other 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that at this stage the Senator from Nevada can have time only if it is yielded to him by either the sponsor of the amendment or the Senator from Utah.

Mr. McCARRAN. I understand that 5 minutes is available to each side, on each amendment. At this time, I shall use the 2 minutes which have been yielded to me by the Senator from Utah.

Let me say to the Senate that when the agreement was entered into between the leadership on the respective sides and the Senator from Nevada, it was agreed that the pending bill should not be destroyed. The amendment now before the Senate, if agreed to, would destroy the policy of the bill. The Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously reported the bill as a refugee measure. By unanimous vote, we struck from the bill the word "nationals," in order to keep away from the argument concerning nationality. I would never have consented to a limitation of debate, had I for one moment thought that the amendment now before the Senate was to be offered. The amendment, from the RECORD, evidently was spoken of and offered last night, at a time when I was absent from the Senate floor. If the amendment were agreed to, the bill would go down—and I mean down—because no conference report would be agreed to by the Senate with this amendment in it.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield for half a minute?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from New York for a half minute.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself strongly with the remarks made by my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from New York. I hope that the amendment prevails.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield to me for a quarter of a minute?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I desire to associate myself with the amendment offered by the Senator from New

York. In this connection, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, at this point in my remarks, a statement which I have prepared in support of the pending bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR DOUGLAS ON EMERGENCY MIGRATION ACT OF 1953 (S. 1917)

I am supporting S. 1917, because despite its shortcomings, it is a bill which will rescue thousands of human beings from distress and despair and give them an opportunity to lead decent and productive lives.

It will bring to our own country-desirable and useful future citizens, chosen with an eye to the skills we need most.

It will open the door to more blood relatives of citizens and permit the uniting of persons bound by close family ties.

It will lighten the heavy burdens of our allies among the free nations, allies who have furnished the first haven for these millions of homeless refugees and brave escapees from behind the Iron Curtain. It will likewise relieve the joblessness and destitution there which tend, with the ready assistance of Communist forces, to produce economic and political instability. It will thus strengthen freedom within and unity among the friendly nations outside the slave world.

And it will redeem the promise of liberty held out to those who desert Communist tyranny.

These are compelling reasons, in my opinion, for approving this emergency migration bill. They are based not only on strong humanitarian considerations, but also on clear dictates of national interest. The bill also includes clear protections for national security and our employment and housing situation. I would have preferred that the measure follow the outlines of the President's recommendations more closely and provide for the emergency entry of 240,000 persons. But the bill will meet a very substantial part of the needs he outlined—it may permit 215,000 to come in, though Senate amendments yesterday reduced this figure to 209,000—and it deserves our support.

Now I should like to point out and comment briefly on some of the most important provisions of this bill.

THE GERMAN EXPELLEES

I am very happy to note that this bill takes a major step forward toward solving the problem of the unfortunate German expellees from Eastern Europe. I called their tragic problem to the attention of the Senate a little more than a year ago, when I spoke on the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. As I pointed out at the time, there are about 8 million expellees in Western Germany. About 4,900,000 of them are natives of Silesia, Pomerania, and East Prussia, territories now under the administrative control of the Red government of Poland, whose absorption into Poland has not been recognized by the United States. These people qualified under the German quota, which, I understand, does not require a long waiting period at this time.

But about 3,100,000 of these are expellees from other areas, such as Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania, and the Baltic countries, as well as Russia itself. These people must under our national-origins principle qualify under the quotas allotted to these other countries. These quotas are so heavily oversubscribed that most refugees who are natives of these countries will find it practically impossible to qualify under them unless they are eligible for a quota preference.

As I pointed out a year ago, these ethnic German expellees constituted a very serious, a very frightening problem to the West German Republic. The unemployment ratio among them was twice as high as among the native West German population. They were a potential focus of discontent and a danger to the stability of the NATO alliance. The quickening flow of escapees from Soviet dominated lands has, of course, aggravated an already serious situation in Germany.

I felt at the time, as I still do, that the problem of the ethnic German expellees and escapees there, as well as other immigration problems could best be solved if we adopted a flexible quota pooling system for the unused quotas of other nations.

It is not my intention now, however, to insist on abstract principles when a definite opportunity arises to help some human beings in distress. S. 1917, which makes 97,000 visas available to escapees and German ethnic expellees does help these people. It enables them to start life out afresh in our country and to forget the misery and privation of the last decade. At the same time, the bill makes a substantial contribution toward relieving the pressure on the West German Republic.

OVERPOPULATION PROBLEM ALSO SERIOUS

The problem of the German ethnic expellees was not the only serious European population problem when we considered the Immigration and Nationality Act a year ago. The problem of overpopulation in certain friendly countries, such as Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands, was equally serious. This problem has been fully recognized by the administration, which has very clearly made an effort to do something about it. I note from the Senate report on this bill, that President Eisenhower wrote on April 22, 1953, to the Vice President as follows:

"The problem of population pressures continues to be a source of urgent concern in several friendly countries in Europe."

"It is imperative that we join with the other nations in helping to find a solution to these grave questions."

Similarly, Under Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith, testifying in support of this bill, stated:

"During and after World War II the pressures from basic overpopulation increased tremendously."

I was glad to see that the Senator from Utah and his 17 cosponsors incorporated the approach suggested by President Eisenhower in their original bill.

S. 1917, AS REPORTED BY COMMITTEE, IS MORE RESTRICTIVE THAN ORIGINAL BILL IN MEETING ITALIAN PROBLEM

I regret to note, however, that the bill has undergone fundamental revision in this respect, with the result that the overpopulation criterion has in effect been completely eliminated. The bill now makes 66,000 visas available to refugees of Italian ethnic origin, residing in Italy, but not any to nationals of Italy, as in its original version. A refugee is defined as a person who, because of persecution, fear of persecution, natural calamity or military operation is out of his usual place of abode and unable to return thereto and who has not been firmly resettled and is in urgent need of assistance.

The first question that concerns me is whether this definition may not prove so restrictive that, perhaps, the figure of 66,000 will prove just as imaginary as the annual figure of 154,000 regular-quota visas for all countries has proved to be. In other words, I wonder whether the entire 66,000 can be utilized. I am sure that people who fled from Yugoslav persecution and displacement in the area of Venezia Giulia can qualify. On the other hand, what about Italians who returned from the African colonies? Will their usual place of abode be considered to be Africa? Will they qualify as persons flee-

ing from persecution or military operations? Will they be considered resettled? I hope that the sponsors of this bill can give some definite assurance on these questions, so that we can be confident that this bill will be administered wisely and humanely, and in a manner to utilize the 66,000 visas assigned.

But beyond this question of interpretation, there is a broad political problem. The original bill and request of the President appealed to Italians of all classes and groups, for all of them were victims of overpopulation and many of them hoped that with our recognition of their distress their chance would come for emigration under the new, temporary immigration bill. Now, as we narrow eligibility under this immigration bill to a very small fraction of those people, the overwhelming majority of the population of Italy who might have welcomed such a chance will be bitterly disappointed. In that manner, we shall be once again playing into the hands of the Communists by closing the door to many who could otherwise have hoped to apply. And we will be doing this at a very critical time, when the Italian friends of the United States are already on the defensive.

The people of Italy will not be the only ones who will be disappointed. I am advised that about 20,000 persons of Italian origin have qualified for visa preference as relatives of persons now living in this country. Under the present law with a total annual quota of only about 5,600, they must wait their turn for years. The first version of S. 1917 with its preference for blood relatives gave them hope of coming to this country at an early date. These hopes, the hopes of the immigrants as well as their American relatives, have been destroyed by the new version of the bill, unless the aliens are also refugees.

OPPORTUNITY FOR GREEK AND DUTCH IMMIGRANTS ALSO RESTRICTED

What I have said about the change in the treatment of the problems of Italy is equally true of the change in the treatment of Greece (17,500 refugees) and the Netherlands (17,500 refugees). In those countries, too, the problem is primarily one of overpopulation. The refugee problem is, to a large extent, a secondary one. While 700,000 Greeks were forced out of their homes during the Greek Civil War, I understand that a substantial majority have returned to these homes. They undoubtedly still suffer from the consequences of the war, and many are reported to be destitute in their own homes. Over 300 villages are reported to require the assistance of the Friends of the Village fund, and nearly 80 children's villages are aided by the Queen's fund. The distress of these Greek people is still acute. But, are they under the definition contained in this bill refugees? Why could not the word "nationals" have been retained in this bill? This is another point on which we should get enlightenment from the sponsors of the bill. And even if the 17,500 visas reserved for Greek refugees in this bill can be filled from the remaining refugee settlements outside Athens and Salonika, it seems unfortunate that the desperate situation of others could not be recognized by permitting them an equal chance to qualify for migration to this country.

And what about the Netherlands portion of the bill? Do the persons who return from the former Dutch Colonies in the East Indies qualify as refugees?

RELIEF FOR POLISH REFUGEES ALSO INADEQUATE

I was sorry to note that this bill as reported did practically nothing to assist the fine refugees of Poland who are also in need. To be sure, 13,000 visas are made available for all escapees. But an escapee, by definition in this bill, is a person who fled from Communist dominated Europe after May 8, 1945.

Today, there still are thousands of Polish persons who were left over when the Displaced Persons Act expired. They were displaced before May 8, 1945. There are thousands more who are veterans of the Polish army which fought on our side in Italy. Many of the people have not been finally resettled and would greatly desire to come to this country. They, too, do not qualify under the original form of this bill. While the amendment adopted yesterday sponsored by the Senators from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON] and Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] will apparently qualify the Anders army Poles in England among the 12,000 European escapees made eligible for admission, this can help only a very small part of the pre-May 8, 1945, Polish refugee group. Their chances to qualify as regular immigrants are small indeed, for their quota, inadequate as it is at present—about 6,500 a year—will be cut in half until 1999 under the quota mortgage provision. Yet at the same time unused quota visa numbers for other countries continue to be forfeited at the rate of about 70,000 annually.

CONCLUSION

While the bill before us now constitutes a step forward which I welcome, I wish that the leadership in Congress and the administration had been somewhat bolder in its approach. I wish that it had made a greater effort to maintain the outlines and principles of the President's original proposal. The bill before us today would not be necessary if we had adopted the quota-pooling principle, which many of us have urged, under which immigration emergencies could be solved automatically, without raising the total immigration ceiling of 154,000 annually by one single quota number. Someday I hope Congress will make some such basic revisions in the law.

Still, knowing that this bill will help many people, will assist our allies in the free world, and will serve our own national interest, and in the hope that some further improvements can be worked out in conference, I shall vote for this bill.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT BY SENATOR DOUGLAS

Typical of the hundreds of appeals I have had from Illinois constituents and others in behalf of this bill and pointing out certain weaknesses in it, I append a few messages that have come to me concerning S. 1917:

MOMENCE, ILL., July 17, 1953.

Hon. PAUL H. DOUGLAS,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I just heard on the radio that the bill to admit additional refugees into the United States, which was introduced last May, will soon be considered by the Congress of the United States.

Mrs. Parish and I sponsored 6 families in this community. We found living quarters and work for all of them without any difficulty. Three of these families live right here in Momence, and three of them are working on farms south of Momence, chiefly in the gladiolus fields.

I wish to state that all of these families have done exceptionally well. One family has bought a home and another family is building a home. (The father is a carpenter.) If the type of people that are admitted under the bill which is now before Congress turn out to be as good citizens as these six families that we have helped, I am sure that they would be an asset to the community in which they settle.

We feel that this legislation should be passed.

Yours truly,

V. A. PARISH.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 17, 1953.

Hon. PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Our organization again wishes to express its interest in legislation benefiting escapees, expellees, and certain needy European nationals. We wish at this time to thank you for your deep concern for these people. We hope something can be done at this session of Congress with your help.

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION HOLY NAME
SOCIETIES, ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO.

RESOLUTION

ORDER OF AHEPA,
WOODLAWN CHAPTER, No. 93,
Chicago, June 27, 1953.

Hon. PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Whereas millions of refugees from Russian enslaved nations are now in free Europe seeking admittance into the United States as nonquota immigrants; and

Whereas many more thousands from the overpopulated nations of free Europe are also seeking admittance into the United States as nonquota immigrants; and

Whereas America has traditionally been a haven for the oppressed and the refugees from communism among which is included a high percentage of persons of education and special skills; and

Whereas it seems only fair and humane for this great country to absorb its share of the millions uprooted by war, totalitarianism, and overpopulation; and

Whereas President Eisenhower has asked the Congress to admit 240,000 such nonquota immigrants in the next 2 years; and

Whereas there is now pending in the Senate of the United States, Senate bill 1917 sponsored by the Honorable ARTHUR V. WATKINS, United States Senator from the great State of Utah, providing for admission into the United States of 240,000 non-quota immigrants in the next 2 years: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the undersigned members appointed by the Order of Ahepa (American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association), Woodlawn Chapter, No. 93, Chicago, Ill., do hereby petition the honorable Members of the Congress of the United States to support S. 1917 and respectfully urge them to speedily enact into law the aforementioned S. 1917; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to His Excellency the President of the United States; to Members of the Congress and particularly to the Honorable EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, United States Senator from the great State of Illinois, and Hon. ARTHUR V. WATKINS, United States Senator from the great State of Utah.

NICK T. MANNOS,
Chairman.

NICHOLAS J. ERNEST,
THOMAS A. KOTSAKIS,
GEORGE T. MANNOS,
PETER J. HRISTAKOS,

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1953.

Hon. PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
United States Senator from Illinois,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR DOUGLAS: In the interests of statesmanship and not political expediency, may we respectfully urge that you insist upon amending the President's so-called Emergency Migration Act of 1953, when it is considered on the Senate floor, to include token immigration privileges for persons of Asian ancestry.

To do otherwise at this critical time, when the Korean armistice has just been signed, will play right into the hands of the Communists, who will charge that our Govern-

ment is discriminating against Asians while welcoming Europeans.

Token immigration quotas on the same basis as for Europeans specifically spelled out should be extended to Japan, South Korea, Nationalist China, and other free peoples of Asia. The numbers may be small, but the principle of the equal recognition of peoples is most important to our foreign policy and international relations.

To fail to amend the legislation to include Asians would be to repeat deliberately the mistake of 1924, when, by excluding orientals from our immigration privileges, we sowed the seeds of World War II in the Pacific. As far as Japan is concerned, for example, instead of undercutting pro-American forces in favor of the militarists, this time we will be inviting the Communists to foment anti-United States feelings by playing on the resentment and humiliation that this racial exclusion as presently drafted implies to all Asians.

As Americans of Japanese ancestry, we are concerned lest the Communists gain the manpower and resources of free Asia and workshop of democratic Japan, thereby emerging as a greater threat to our security. We therefore urge in our national self-interest that Congress give to Asia the same consideration as is given to Europe in the proposed Emergency Migration Act of 1953.

Sincerely,

MIKE M. MASAOKA,
Washington Representative.

MAYWOOD, ILL., June 23, 1953.

Hon. PAUL DOUGLAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Alarmed by worsening conditions in Europe and by unfavorable course emergency legislation on immigration is taking in Washington, in the name of humanity, justice and charity and in the interest of the United States, by unanimous resolution reached at meeting representing 50,000 Italo-Americans of Chicago, we strongly urge you to vote in favor of bill S. 1917.

Very Rev. Armando Pierini, P. S. S. C. Provincial Superior, Villa Scalabrini, Northlake, Ill.; Rev. Benjamin Franch, Pastor of Our Lady Mt. Carmel, Melrose Park, Ill.; Rev. Alexis Peloso, pastor, S. Maria Addolorata Church, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Joseph Chiminello, Pastor of Holy Guardian Angels Church, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Joseph Bolzan, Pastor of our Lady of Pompeii Church, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Lawrence Dal Bon, Pastor of St. Calistus Church, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Anthony Cogo, Pastor of St. Frances Caribini Church, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Louis Donanzan, Pastor of St. Michael Church, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Primo Beltrame, Pastor of S. Maria Incoronata Church, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Louis Bolzan, Pastor of St. Lucy Church, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Adolph Nalin, Pastor of St. Anthony Church, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Florian Girometta, Pastor of St. Charles Church, Melrose Park, Ill.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. PURTELL. I, too, desire to associate myself with the amendment offered by the Senator from New York. I hope it will prevail.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. McCARRAN. Does not the unanimous-consent agreement provide that the time shall be equally divided,

and that the leadership on the respective sides shall have control of the time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without charging the time to the distinguished Senator from Nevada, the Chair advises him that the unanimous-consent agreement, which is now before the Chair, provides otherwise. It provides that the proponent of the amendment and the distinguished Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] shall control the time, 10 minutes in all, 5 minutes being allowed to each side.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BUSH. I merely wish to associate myself fully with the purposes of the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from New York, and to express the hope that the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, the Judiciary Committee considered this matter for many hours. We went into it to the very fullest extent possible. I may say frankly that, had the amendment now proposed been included in the measure, the Judiciary Committee would not under any circumstances have reported the bill to the Senate. I certainly wish to associate myself with the position of the distinguished Senator from Nevada, who did so much to get the bill reported in its present form. It is a bill which would maintain quotas in respect to the entire matter of immigration.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the acting majority leader whatever time I have remaining.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I hope the amendment of the Senator from New York will not be accepted. I believe that, if the amendment were to be agreed to and placed in the bill at this time, it would jeopardize the legislation recommended by the President of the United States, as well as the enactment of similar legislation at a later date. The question involved is one well worthy of consideration; but I believe it would be fatal to the pending measure to agree to the amendment now before the Senate.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. PASTORE. Is an amendment to the amendment now before the Senate in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Such an amendment would be in order, but the time has expired.

Mr. PASTORE. Do I correctly understand that the time on the amendment has expired?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time on the amendment has expired.

Mr. PASTORE. I desire to offer another amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island may offer an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. PASTORE. I propose an amendment to the amendment, in line 2, before the word "or", to insert the word "and." I may say at this time it is my purpose to withdraw the amendment, but I am proposing it merely to obtain time for the purpose of speaking on the pending question.

Mr. President, much has been said this morning about the compromise bill being a refugee bill. That is precisely what it is. I do not think anyone can pretend to mask the very purpose of the compromise bill. As I had occasion to remark yesterday afternoon, and, as I reiterate, I congratulate the chairman of the subcommittee upon the excellent work that he, at least, has done in bringing out a bill. But let us not deceive ourselves. The proposal is in direct violation of the admonition given by President Eisenhower. "Were we to pass the bill in its present form, while it may be the best bill we can get under the circumstances—and surely I shall take it, if it is the best I can get—the fact of the matter is that we are overlooking completely one of the very important problems referred to by the President of the United States and discussed in his letter to the Vice President, in which he stated that, in addition to the refugee and escapee problem, there is involved the very serious problem of overpopulation. The pending measure absolutely disregards this problem.

Furthermore, there has been some apprehension on the part of some Senators to the effect that the pending measure would open up the number with respect to those who would be allowed to come into this country. The amendment now before the Senate does not propose to do that. All that it proposes is to open up the pool from which the 66,000 may be taken. It would not expand the overall number that can come in from overpopulated countries. I repeat this merely because it is absolutely important that we understand that all we are proposing, through the amendment now before the Senate, is to make it possible to bring in nationals as well as refugees of Italian ethnic origin who have gone to Italy only because they have been expelled from other parts of Europe and north Africa.

It is a good amendment because it would carry out the suggestion made by President Eisenhower. I do not think its acceptance would jeopardize the bill in the least. I hope the amendment will be accepted. At this time I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. IVES. I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded and that further proceedings under the call be suspended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, if I can get the yeas and nays, I have no objection. I again ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has been informed that the first order of procedure is to vacate the quorum call. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The yeas and nays have been requested. There is a sufficient second, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is unavoidably detained.

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 62, as follows:

YEAS—29

Barrett	Humphrey	Morse
Bush	Ives	Murray
Cooper	Jackson	Neely
Douglas	Johnson, Colo.	Pastore
Duff	Kefauver	Payne
Ferguson	Kennedy	Purtell
Fulbright	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Green	Lehman	Smith, N. J.
Griswold	Magnuson	Thye
Hendrickson	Mansfield	

NAYS—62

Aiken	Frear	Martin
Anderson	George	Maybank
Beall	Gillette	McCarran
Bennett	Goldwater	McCarthy
Bricker	Gore	McClellan
Bridges	Hayden	Millikin
Butler, Md.	Hennings	Monroney
Butler, Nebr.	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Byrd	Hill	Potter
Capehart	Hoey	Robertson
Carlson	Holland	Russell
Case	Hunt	Schoeppel
Chavez	Jenner	Smathers
Clements	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, Maine
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Stennis
Daniel	Knowland	Symington
Dirksen	Kuchel	Watkins
Dworshak	Langer	Welker
Eastland	Lennon	Williams
Ellender	Long	Young
Flanders	Malone	

NOT VOTING—4

Kerr	Taft	Wiley
Sparkman		

So Mr. Ives' amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 23, line 5, after the period, it is proposed to add the following:

The assurances for employment and housing shall be indexed and filed in such manner so as to show the specific address or addresses in the United States in which both the employment and housing are available, the type of employment and housing which are available, and the conditions and terms of the employment.

Mr. WELKER. I have submitted the amendment on the basis and for the reason that I think it is sound. I believe it is absolutely necessary that assurances of employment and of housing

be indexed. I may say that a moment ago I had the amendment drafted in such form as to require that the assurances be made a matter of public record. Upon the good suggestion of the Senator from Delaware, in a conference with him a few minutes ago, that portion of the amendment was deleted.

With our boys leaving Pacific and Atlantic ports for China, Korea, and Europe, I think the American people are decidedly interested in whether when the boys return home they will have employment. That is one of the major reasons for my objection to the bill. Labor Secretary Durkin said in testimony before our committee, and I quote in substance and effect, "There is a shortage of farm labor due to farm laborers going into industry and being drafted in the Army." The point I would like to make in this connection is that such a shortage may now exist, but certainly will not if we establish a policy of turning over jobs left by our servicemen to a host of aliens, brought here under a guaranty of jobs and housing. What will the returning serviceman have to say, Mr. President, if he finds his job no longer exists because it has been made available to a refugee from a European country?

I wish to stress the fact that many American citizens are becoming unemployed, particularly in the mining industry of my State of Idaho and all through the Nation. In my State of Idaho the unemployment compensation claims are twice as many as a year ago. They are not happy over the fact that while they are out of work, Congress, by the passage of such legislation as this, will guarantee housing and employment for immigrants.

I am opposed to the bill for reasons stated by myself and Senators abler than I, but I wish to say further that the bill is much stronger now than it was before, but it is far from being good legislation for any country. I have prepared about 37 perfecting amendments. I do not propose to offer any more, because it is certain they cannot pass, but I desire to go on record as saying that the individuals whom it is proposed to bring to the United States by virtue of the bill might better remain abroad, where they are needed so badly in helping to combat communism.

If we take any of those people—who must be sound citizens under the screening provisions of the bill—I should like to know who will be left in the foreign countries to fight communism? There will be none but weaklings, and soon the countries who will send us the immigrants may have to surrender to Communist forces.

Mr. President, I have said from the beginning, in voicing my opposition to this bill, that the basic and fundamental problem of the European refugee from Communist tyranny is not going to be solved by expedient action on the part of the United States. It is only going to be solved when Western communities come to grips with it in a realistic fashion, and comprehend quite clearly that they themselves must get down to cases and figure out the eco-

conomic and social futures of the unfortunate peoples concerned. I yield to nobody in my humanitarian concern for peoples in a desperate plight, but I shall continue to express the conviction that the United States of America is not the only nation with a critical stake in problems of world security. It is high time indeed that problems such as the presence of refugees in Europe be met on a high level by the governments of the nations involved. Not always, it seems to me, can this Nation carry the hod for every difficulty facing the populations of European nations. Certainly it cannot forever expect to gamble with its own economic security in the process—which is something we have done for years now.

Mr. President, we have been very careful in the United States to see that a census is taken of business, industry, and population in order to know the number of persons unemployed at a given time. I think it is highly necessary that we understand what effect the bill will have upon the economy of the workingman of America. There could well be a high plane of unemployment if these 209,000 people are allowed to come to the United States, and our own people will be the ones to suffer.

The amendment I have offered will in no way affect the bill, but I certainly think the Coordinator or the President should be required to provide an index as to the housing and employment which will be afforded those who will be brought here.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WELKER. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. Is the distinguished Senator from Idaho aware of the fact that the de Gasperi government in Italy has fallen? In other words, the subversives have now gained sufficient strength, by virtue of our assistance, to have caused de Gasperi to lose control of the Italian Government.

Mr. WELKER. I am aware of that, and I am sorry to hear of it. That was stated as one of the major arguments for passage of the bill, for which the President has asked. I shall not vote for the bill; nevertheless, I believe the amendment should be agreed to, in order to protect our economy at home, because, after all, if we should have serious unemployment, we at home might well be destroyed, as well as those overseas.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I will yield to the Senator from Illinois after I have made a short statement about the amendment.

In my opinion, the amendment is a matter of housekeeping and record-keeping. I think probably it will be done anyway. But rather than have prolonged debate and to take the time to vote on it, I shall be willing to take the amendment to conference. Probably the matter will be worked out in the regulations and will be coordinated properly anyway. I am willing to take the amendment to conference.

Mr. WELKER. I thank the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. I now yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. With all deference to the chairman of the subcommittee, I feel impelled to object to the amendment. If the Coordinator is required to index all housing and all jobs during the life of the act, the administrative procedure and technique may become indeterminable, and very expensive.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. As I read the amendment, it only calls for indexing assurances of names of immigrants and addresses where they are in the United States, and assurances of housing and work.

Mr. DIRKSEN. As I understand the amendment, it would require that if one of the persons admitted under the act moved from one house to another, that information would have to be indexed. If he moved from one job to another, that information would have to be indexed. The expense of carrying a local employment and housing index would be not only tremendous, but also extremely difficult. I think the plan is impracticable and unworkable. I stated as much when we discussed the matter rather informally and briefly in the subcommittee. I am opposed to the amendment. If the chairman of the subcommittee desires to take the amendment to conference, I have no objection; but I still say I think the amendment is highly unworkable.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah controls the time.

Mr. WATKINS. I have yielded to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. I wish to concur in the words spoken by the Senator from Illinois. I think he has pinpointed very clearly and has demonstrated the problem that would be involved.

I share the same convictions as expressed by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield, that I may answer the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. WELKER. No one knows what administrative procedure will be used under the bill. No one can state the amount of money it will cost to bring the people covered by the bill into this country and to process them. I believe it would be a perfectly simple matter to have a record of the assurances given to the immigrants, as to where they will work and where they will live. After all, I believe the working people of the United States will be concerned about that question in the not too distant future.

Mr. WATKINS. The amendment reads:

The assurances for employment and housing shall be indexed—

Those assurances will come from the persons who are to help the immigrants. They will have to give assurances that they will be employed and will have

housing. I continue to read the amendment:

The assurances for employment and housing shall be indexed and filed in such manner as to show the specific address or addresses in the United States in which both the employment and housing are available, the type of employment and housing which are available, and the conditions and terms of the employment.

That relates entirely to the matter of assurances. It is not the amendment which we discussed in committee, I assure the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But consider the administrative fieldwork which would have to be done in order to carry out the provisions of the amendment.

Mr. WATKINS. All we have to do when the information comes in is to put it on the index. The information as to employment and housing can be indexed when it is received. It is necessary to have the information before the immigrant is admitted, anyway.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER]. [Putting the question.] The ayes appear to have it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, a statement which I have prepared.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY ON S. 1917, THE EMERGENCY IMMIGRATION BILL

I am voting to support S. 1917, the emergency immigration bill, but I do so with a profound sense of disappointment that the Senate Judiciary Committee has asked us to accept it. The bill in its present form is not in harmony with the humanitarian spirit which motivated both President Truman and President Eisenhower when they submitted proposals for legislation on this subject to the Congress and which I enthusiastically recommended and shared. The compromises made by the Senate Judiciary Committee leadership with those who oppose humanitarian legislation have served to distort the good will inherent in the original proposal and minimize to a great extent the accomplishments both here and abroad we hoped to achieve with the passage of this bill.

The bill as now written has many onerous restrictions in its which will serve to reduce the numbers of people to be admitted to the United States even below the figure which the Congress establishes. This will be a great blow to many refugees, expellees, and escapees in Europe who are today suffering from lack of homes and jobs, and whose presence in Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands is a severe strain on the economies of those countries.

It is very disturbing to me to find that in a bill intended to serve a humane and democratic purpose the use of racist terminology such as ethnic origin. This most unfortunate term is used to restrict the benefits of this bill insofar as they affect the Italian people. It limits the benefits of this measure to refugees of Italian ethnic origin. This limitation as well as the limits referring to so-called Greek ethnics and Dutch ethnics makes it seem very clear that the purpose of

the restrictions is to keep the full complement of Italian, Greek, and Dutch refugees from entering the United States.

The bill as it now reads is discriminatory against many of the escapees from behind the Iron Curtain. By providing a May 8, 1945, dateline refugees and escapees who fled from Communist oppression in Poland in 1944 and from Yugoslavia, Rumania, and the Baltic countries before the dateline will be unable to enter the United States.

These are but a few of unfortunate provisions of the bill which we are asked to support. I regret to say that the opponents of humane immigration legislation have won a series of battles in connection with this pending immigration bill which they had no right to win and which will seriously damage our objectives here and abroad. Nevertheless, it remains a step forward toward diminishing some human misery in the world and with that in mind I support the bill.

Finally I want to say that the debate on this emergency legislation highlights for me again the need to revise the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. I do hope that the Senate bill act in the very near future to accomplish this objective. We need that revision if we are to be fully supplied with the ammunition of righteousness and humanitarianism to defeat world communism.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 27, immediately following line 3, it is proposed to insert the following new subsection, properly lettered:

() Every alien over the age of 50 admitted to the United States under this act shall at the time of entry renounce and waive all rights to old-age assistance or relief under the Social Security Act, as amended, or the laws of any State of the United States, until such time as such alien shall have become a citizen of the United States.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, this amendment has a twofold purpose. One is to encourage these refugees to become citizens of our great country, take part in our Government, and become interested in the affairs of America. The other purpose is to prevent the abuse of our social-security laws. If a refugee should come here and reach the age of 60 without becoming a citizen, if he worked six quarters, under the present social-security laws of the United States, he could go back to Europe, or wherever he came from, and draw social-security benefits for the rest of his life, at the expense of the taxpayers of the United States.

The amendment is that simple.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I am not an expert in social-security law. This is an attempt, in effect, to amend the social-security laws. I am not in a position to accept the amendment, because I do not know enough about it, or how it would fit into the administration of the law. I think we should not adopt the policy of amending the Social-Security Act by an amendment to a bill

of this kind. I think the amendment ought to be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER].

Mr. LEHMAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

The Senate proceeded to divide.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Goldwater	Martin
Anderson	Gore	Maybank
Barrett	Green	McCarran
Beall	Griswold	McCarthy
Bennett	Hayden	McClellan
Bricker	Hendrickson	Millikin
Bridges	Hennings	Monroney
Bush	Hickenlooper	Morse
Butler, Md.	Hill	Mundt
Butler, Nebr.	Hoey	Murray
Byrd	Holland	Neely
Capehart	Humphrey	Pastore
Carlson	Hunt	Payne
Case	Ives	Potter
Chavez	Jackson	Purtell
Clements	Jenner	Robertson
Cooper	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Daniel	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Dirksen	Kefauver	Smathers
Douglas	Kennedy	Smith, Maine
Duff	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Dworshak	Knowland	Sparkman
Eastland	Kuchel	Stennis
Ellender	Langer	Symington
Ferguson	Lehman	Thye
Flanders	Lennon	Watkins
Frear	Long	Welker
Fulbright	Magnuson	Wiley
George	Malone	Williams
Gillette	Mansfield	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRICKER in the chair). A quorum is present.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask for a division on the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A division has been called for.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Chair kindly state the question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER]. On this question a division has been called for.

On a division, the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

As amended, Senate bill 1917 reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Refugee Act of 1953."

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2 (a) "Refugee" means any person "in a country or area which is neither Communist nor Communist-dominated," who because of persecution, fear of persecution, natural calamity, or military operations is out of his usual place of abode and unable to return thereto, who has not been firmly resettled, and who is in urgent need of as-

sistance for the essentials of life or for transportation.

(b) "Escapee" means any refugee who, after May 8, 1945, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, fled from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or other Communist, Communist-dominated, or Communist-occupied area of Europe including those parts of Germany under military occupation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and who cannot return thereto because of fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion.

(c) "German expellee" means any refugee of German ethnic origin residing in the area of the German Federal Republic, western sector of Berlin, or in Austria who was born in and was forcibly removed from or forced to flee from Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, or areas provisionally under the administration or control or domination of any such countries, except the Soviet zone of military occupation of Germany.

SPECIAL NONQUOTA VISAS; NUMBERS

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be issued 200,000 special nonquota immigrant visas, during the 3 years beginning 120 days after the date of the enactment of this act, to aliens seeking to enter the United States as immigrants and to their spouses and their unmarried sons or daughters under 21 years of age, including stepsons or stepdaughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to May 15, 1953, if accompanying them.

ALLOCATION OF SPECIAL NONQUOTA VISAS

SEC. 4 (a) Special nonquota immigrant visas authorized to be issued under section 3 of this act shall be allotted as follows:

(1) Not to exceed 92,000 visas to escapees and German expellees residing in the area of the German Federal Republic or in the western sectors of Berlin or in Austria: *Provided*, That the visas issued under this paragraph shall be issued only in the German Federal Republic or in the western sector of Berlin or in Austria.

(2) Not to exceed 10,000 visas to escapees residing within the European continental limits, including England, of the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or in Turkey or in the Free Territory of Trieste and who are not nationals of the area in which they reside: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in the area or areas mentioned in this paragraph.

(3) Not to exceed 62,000 visas to refugees of Italian ethnic origin, residing on the date of the enactment of this act in Italy or in the Free Territory of Trieste: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in the area or areas mentioned in this paragraph.

(4) Not to exceed 17,000 visas to refugees of Greek ethnic origin residing on the date of the enactment of this act in Greece: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in Greece.

(5) Not to exceed 17,000 visas to refugees of Dutch ethnic origin residing on the date of the enactment of this act in metropolitan Netherlands: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in metropolitan Netherlands.

(6) Not to exceed 2,000 visas to refugees of Chinese ethnic origin whose requests for visas are endorsed by the Chinese National Government on Formosa or its authorized representatives.

(b) The allotments provided in subsection (a) of this section shall be available for the issuance of immigrant visas to the spouses and unmarried sons or daughters under 21 years of age, including stepsons or stepdaughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to May 15, 1953, referred to in section 3 of this act, of persons referred to in subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 5. (a) Not to exceed 4,000 special non-quota immigrant visas may be issued to eligible orphans as defined in this act who are under 10 years of age at the time the visa is issued: *Provided*, That not more than 2 such special nonquota immigrant visas may be issued to eligible orphans adopted or to be adopted by any 1 United States citizen and spouse, unless necessary to prevent the separation of brothers or sisters: *Provided further*, That the issuance of visas to eligible orphans under this act shall terminate not later than 3 years and 120 days after the date of the enactment of this act.

(b) When used in this act the term "eligible orphan" shall mean an alien child (1) who is an orphan because of the death or disappearance of both parents, or because of abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from, both parents, or who has only one parent due to the death or disappearance of, abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from the other parent and the remaining parent is incapable of providing care for such orphan and has in writing irrevocably released him for emigration and adoption; (2) (a) who has been lawfully adopted abroad by a United States citizen and spouse while said citizen is or was serving abroad in the United States Armed Forces, or while employed abroad by the United States Government, or (b) for whom assurances satisfactory to the consular officer to whom a visa application on behalf of the orphan is made, by a United States citizen and spouse while said citizen is serving abroad in the United States Armed Forces, or while employed abroad by the United States Government, that if the orphan is admitted into the United States they will adopt him in the United States and will care for him properly; and (3) who is ineligible for admission into the United States solely because the non-preference portion of the quota to which he would otherwise be chargeable is oversubscribed by applicants registered on the consular waiting list at the time his visa application is made: *Provided*, That no natural parent of any eligible orphan who shall be admitted into the United States pursuant to this act shall thereafter, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(c) The assurances required in this section shall be in lieu of the assurances required in section 8 of this act.

SEC. 6. Any alien who establishes that prior to the enactment of this act he lawfully entered the United States as a bona fide non-immigrant and that because of events which have occurred subsequent to his entry into the United States he is unable to return to the country of his birth, or nationality, or last residence, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, may, within 1 year after the effective date of this act, apply to the Attorney General for an adjustment of his immigration status. If the Attorney General shall, upon consideration of all the facts and circumstances of the case, determine that such alien has been of good moral character for the preceding 5 years and that the alien is otherwise qualified under all other provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act except that the quota to which he is chargeable is oversubscribed, the Attorney General shall report to the Congress all the pertinent facts in the case. If, during the session of the Congress in which a case is reported or prior to the end of the session of the Congress next following the session in which a case is reported, the Congress passes a concurrent resolution stating in substance that it approves the granting of the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to such alien, the Attorney General is authorized, upon the payment of the required visa fee, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United

States to the account of miscellaneous receipts, to record the alien's lawful admission for permanent residence as of the date of the passage of such concurrent resolution. If, within the above specified time, the Congress does not pass such a concurrent resolution, or, if either the Senate or the House of Representatives passes a resolution stating in substance that it does not approve the granting of the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, the Attorney General shall thereupon deport such alien in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to any aliens admitted into the United States under the provisions of Public Law 584, 79th Congress, 2d session (60 Stat. 754), Public Law 402, 80th Congress, 2d session (62 Stat. 6): *Provided further*, That the number of aliens who shall be granted the status of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence pursuant to this section shall not exceed 5,000.

EMERGENCY MIGRATION COORDINATOR

SEC. 7. (a) There is hereby established, with its principal office at the seat of the Government, an Office of Emergency Migration, which shall cease to exist 3 years and 8 months after the date of the enactment of this act, to be located within such agency of the Government as the President shall designate and to be headed by an Emergency Migration Coordinator, hereinafter referred to as the "Coordinator" who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and who shall serve at the pleasure of the President for a term ending not later than 3 years and 8 months after the date of the enactment of this act. He shall receive a salary of \$17,500 per annum.

(b) The Coordinator shall have such authority and shall perform such functions and duties as may be required of him under this act, and shall perform such other functions as may be necessary and proper to effectuate the purposes of this act: *Provided*, That he shall have no authority to direct the performance of, or to exercise, any of the powers, duties, and functions conferred by this act or by any other immigration law or regulations issued thereunder upon the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Labor, and all officers under their jurisdiction.

(c) The Coordinator is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel, as may be necessary to enable him to carry out his functions under this act, without regard to the civil-service rules and regulations and the Classification Act of 1949.

(d) The Coordinator may exercise any power, function, or authority conferred upon him by this act through such agencies, officers or employees of the United States as he shall designate, appoint, or employ, utilizing to the maximum extent practicable the services of existing agencies, officers, or employees of the United States, with the consent of the head of the department or independent establishment under whose jurisdiction the officer or employee is serving.

(e) Any funds authorized to be appropriated hereunder may be allocated to any agency of the Government of the United States and such funds shall be available for obligation and expenditure in accordance with authority granted hereunder or under the authority governing the activities of the agency to which such funds are allocated.

(f) The Coordinator, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General of the United States and the Secretary of Labor, is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this act.

(g) The Coordinator, with the approval of the head of the department or agency to which he may be assigned, shall report to the President and the Congress on the operation of the program established under this act on or about January 15, March 15, June 15, and September 15 of each year and shall submit a final report prior to the termination of his term of office. Such reports shall include full and complete details respecting the administration of the funds authorized to be appropriated for the purposes provided for in section 16 of the act including the names of the public or private agencies to whom loans shall be made and the amount of such loans.

ASSURANCES

SEC. 8. (a) Except as hereinafter provided, no visas shall be issued to any alien under this act unless an assurance, in accordance with regulations promulgated pursuant to section 7 (f) of this act, shall first have been given by a citizen or citizens of the United States that such alien, if admitted into the United States, will be suitably employed without displacing some other person from employment and that such alien and the members of such alien's family who shall accompany such alien and who propose to live with such alien will not become public charges and will have housing without displacing some other person from such housing. The spouse and unmarried dependent sons and daughters under twenty-one years of age, including stepsons and stepdaughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to May 15, 1953, of such alien, shall not be required to have such assurances made in their behalf. The assurances shall be submitted to the Coordinator and it shall be the duty of the Coordinator to verify the authenticity and bona fides of such assurances and such assurances shall be subject to final acceptance and approval by consular and immigration officers. Blanket assurances, or assurances not submitted by a responsible individual citizen or citizens, shall not be considered as satisfying the requirements of this section. The assurances for employment and housing shall be indexed and filed in such manner so as to show the specific address or addresses in the United States in which both the employment and housing are available, the type of employment and housing which are available and the conditions and terms of the employment. Each assurance shall be a personal obligation of the individual citizen or citizens giving or submitting such assurance.

(b) Any alien admitted under this act and subsequently determined to have been inadmissible under the provisions of this act at the time of entry shall, irrespective of the date of his entry, be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided by sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214).

(c) Assistance rendered an alien in connection with his transportation to and resettlement in the United States shall not be regarded as a cause for excludability as an alien likely to become a public charge. No refugee with respect to whom assurances have been furnished as provided in this section shall be deemed to be a pauper under paragraph (8) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(d) No alien shall be issued a visa under this Act or be admitted into the United States unless he shall present to the consular officer at the time of making application for a visa or to the immigration officer at the time of application for admission (1) a valid unexpired passport or other suitable travel document, or document of identity or nationality, or other documentary evidence that he will be assured of readmission to the country of his nationality, foreign residence or in which he ob-

tains a visa under this act and (2) a certificate of readmission guaranteeing his readmission to the country in which he obtains a visa under this act if it is subsequently found that he obtained a visa under this act by fraud or by misrepresenting a material fact.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS

SEC. 9. (a) The Coordinator may, under the direction of the Secretary of State, make arrangements with foreign governments and intergovernmental organizations to procure the necessary facilities and services, and transportation of migrants and prospective migrants under the provisions of this act; and may make arrangements to enable migrants under this act to transfer into dollar currency personal assets to defray the costs of overseas transportation and to use in the United States.

(b) The Coordinator may make arrangements with voluntary and other nongovernmental organizations to procure such facilities and services as they may be able to provide to effectuate the general purposes of this act.

SELECTION WITHOUT DISCRIMINATIONS

SEC. 10. Within the categories established in section 4 of the act the determination of the eligibility of persons to receive visas and of the admissibility of such persons into the United States under this act shall be made without discrimination in favor of or against a race, religion, or the national origin of such persons.

EXEMPTIONS FROM VISA FEES

SEC. 11. Persons receiving visas under this act shall be exempt from paying the fees prescribed in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 281 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 230-231).

SECURITY AND OTHER INVESTIGATION; EFFECT OF MISREPRESENTATION

SEC. 12. (a) No alien shall be issued a visa under this act or be admitted into the United States unless there shall have first been a thorough investigation and written report made and prepared by such investigative agency or agencies of the Government of the United States as the President shall designate, regarding such person's character, reputation, mental and physical health, history and eligibility under this act, and such investigations in each case shall be conducted in a manner and in such time as the investigative agency or agencies shall determine to be necessary.

(b) No person shall be issued a visa or be admitted into the United States under this act if the consular officer or the immigration officer knows or has reason to believe that such person is ineligible for a visa or is subject to exclusion from the United States under any provision of the immigration laws or is not eligible under the terms of this act.

(c) No person shall be issued a visa or be admitted into the United States under this act unless the consular officer and the immigration officer, after an inspection and examination of such person abroad, are entirely satisfied upon the basis of affirmative evidence adduced by the applicant that the applicant has established his eligibility for a visa and his admissibility into the United States under this act and under the immigration laws and regulations: *Provided*, That no person to whom a visa shall be issued shall be exempt from inspection and examination at a port of entry.

(d) No person shall be issued a visa under this act or be admitted into the United States unless complete information shall be available regarding the history of such person covering a period of at least 2 years immediately preceding his application for a visa: *Provided*, That this provision may be waived on the recommendation of the Secretaries of State and Defense when determined by them to be in the national interest.

(e) Any person who shall make a material misrepresentation to any agency of the Government entrusted directly or indirectly with the administration, investigation, enforcement, or any other function relating to the implementation of this act, for the purpose of gaining admission into the United States as an alien eligible hereunder, shall be excluded from admission into the United States under section 212 (a) (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 183): *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall remove the right of review and appeal available to aliens under the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 183).

PRIORITIES

SEC. 13. (a) Priorities in the consideration of visa applications under this act, without priority in time of issuance of visas as between such priorities or as between priority and nonpriority cases under this act shall be given to—

(1) Persons who are farmworkers and who are to be engaged as farmworkers in the United States in an area in which there is a need for farmworkers as certified by the United States Department of Labor to the Coordinator; and persons whose services or skills are needed in an area in the United States as certified to the Coordinator by the United States Department of Labor; and

(2) Persons who are blood relatives of citizens or alien residents of the United States lawfully admitted for permanent residence, such relationship in either case being within the third degree of consanguinity computed according to the common law.

(b) No priority in the consideration of visa applications under this act shall be given to persons who were determined to be eligible or preliminarily eligible under the provisions of section (2) (c) of Public Law 774, 80th Congress, as amended, solely because such persons were determined to be so eligible or preliminarily eligible.

PERSONS INELIGIBLE; OATH ON ADMISSION; PENALTIES

SEC. 14. (a) No visa shall be issued under this act to any person who personally advocated or assisted in the persecution of any person or group of persons because of race, religion, or national origin.

(b) Before being issued a visa every alien 18 years of age or older, authorized to be admitted under this act, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that he is not and never has been a person specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), or (H) of section 212 (a) (28) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 184-186), except as provided in subparagraph (I) of such section, and shall be liable to prosecution for perjury if such oath or affirmation is willfully false. If any alien not entitled to be issued a visa under this act and not entitled to be admitted into the United States shall nevertheless gain admission, such alien shall, regardless of the date of his entry, be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided in sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214).

(c) Any person or persons who shall knowingly violate, conspire to violate, induce or attempt to induce any person to violate any provision of this act shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

APPLICABILITY OF IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

SEC. 15. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this act all of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be applicable under this act.

LOANS

SEC. 16. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Coordinator is authorized and directed to make loans not to exceed \$10 million in the aggregate, to public or

private agencies of the United States for the purpose of financing the transportation from the port of embarkation to the United States and the reception and transportation from ports of entry within the United States to the places of their resettlement, of persons receiving immigrant visas under this act, and who lack resources to finance the expenses involved. Such loans, which shall mature not later than June 30, 1960, shall be made under rules and regulations approved by the Coordinator: *Provided*, That such loans shall bear interest at a rate of 3 percent per annum on the unpaid balance from their maturity date until final payment. No public or private agency shall be eligible to receive a loan under the provisions of this act while such agency is in default in the payment of any loan made to it pursuant to the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended.

REFUGEES AND ORPHANS TO BE NONQUOTA

SEC. 17. Any alien granted a visa under this act shall be deemed a nonquota immigrant for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 18. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. WELKER, Mr. JENNER, Mr. MCCARRAN, and other Senators asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I am informed that the House has passed and sent to the Senate, House bill 6481, dealing with the same subject, and that the bill is at the desk. I ask that the House bill be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill coming over from the House of Representatives, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The bill (H. R. 6481) to authorize the issuance of 217,000 special-quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title.

Mr. WATKINS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6481) to authorize the issuance of 217,000 special-quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I move that House bill 6481 be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the text of Senate bill 1917, as amended.

The motion was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. JENNER, and other Senators asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is necessarily absent.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is absent because of illness in his family.

The result was announced—yeas 63, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—63

Alken	Gillette	Martin
Anderson	Goldwater	McCarthy
Barrett	Green	Millikin
Beall	Griswold	Monroney
Bennett	Hendrickson	Morse
Bridges	Hennings	Mundt
Bush	Hickenlooper	Murray
Butler, Md.	Humphrey	Neely
Butler, Ncbr.	Hunt	Pastore
Carlson	Ives	Payne
Case	Jackson	Potter
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Purtell
Clements	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Cooper	Kennedy	Schoepel
Daniel	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Dirksen	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Douglas	Kuchel	Symington
Duff	Langer	Thye
Ferguson	Lehman	Watkins
Flanders	Magnuson	Wiley
Fulbright	Mansfield	Young

NAYS—30

Bricker	Hayden	Maybank
Byrd	Hill	McCarran
Capehart	Hoey	McClellan
Cordon	Holland	Robertson
Dworshak	Jenner	Russell
Eastland	Johnson, Colo.	Smathers
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Sparkman
Frear	Lennon	Stennis
George	Long	Welker
Gore	Malone	Williams

NOT VOTING—2

Kerr Taft

So the bill (H. R. 6481) was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the issuance of special visas and other relief to certain refugees, escapees, expellees, and orphans, and for other purposes."

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. WATKINS, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. McCARRAN, and Mr. KILGORE conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I move that the bill be printed showing the amendment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Without objection, Senate bill 1917 is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey subsequently said: Mr. President, since I was busy in committee this morning while the immigration bill was being discussed, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the record two statements which I have prepared with regard to S. 1917, the emergency immigration bill. The first statement consists of a few brief points I had planned to make with regard to the bill. The second statement is a more detailed discussion of Europe's surplus population problem,

and the importance of passing this legislation.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SMITH OF NEW JERSEY
WITH REGARD TO THE EMERGENCY IMMIGRATION BILL

In 1947 I was a member of a group which made a visit to the displaced persons camps of Europe. During that visit I saw the deplorable conditions under which these unfortunate people had to live. I have always had great admiration for the courage shown by these people in leaving their former homes and making the fight to gain their freedom.

I consider this bill to be directly and vitally related to our overall foreign policy program. This bill is closely in line with our policy of encouraging Americans with relatives behind the Iron Curtain to keep up the hopes of those seeking to escape from Communist tyranny. The bill is an integral part of our policy of encouraging peoples behind the Iron Curtain to use every legitimate and feasible means of moving toward their goal of eventual freedom and independence.

Furthermore, the bill is an important part of our overall program aimed at aiding Europe to meet its surplus population problem. This surplus population problem is in turn directly related to the European economic problems which we have a direct interest in seeking to alleviate.

Finally, I wish to emphasize the very great humanitarian factors which are involved in this bill. In the final analysis our foreign policy, if it is to be effective, must be based upon the basic moral principles of human justice and the dignity of every individual human being. Adherence to these principles is what has given this Nation its basic spiritual strength. We cannot disregard these moral factors and expect to maintain our leadership in world affairs. Passage of this bill will help to demonstrate our sincerity in proclaiming the principles of democracy, human dignity, and individual freedom.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SMITH OF NEW JERSEY
IN SUPPORT OF S. 1917

Despite the great economic gains that have been made in Western Europe since the end of the war, Europe still remains essentially a labor surplus area. Most of this surplus—in terms of numbers—is concentrated within Western Germany and Italy. In both countries the surplus is largely nonrecurrent. In the case of Western Germany, overpopulation results from the postwar influx of 9½ to 10 million refugees who have been forced to leave Communist-controlled countries, including Eastern Germany. Today these refugees constitute close to one-fifth of the total population. Italy's surplus population problem, however, predominates in Western Europe because of its character and size. Traditionally a poor country, Italy's own population pressures have been intensified by the repatriation of some 500,000 Italians from its lost colonies, by the cessation of migration during the Mussolini war regime, and by the influx of 140,000 refugees, largely from Venezia Giulia. Contrary to general belief, the rate of Italy's population growth is tapering off and is expected to come to an end in the coming years. The picture is, therefore, by no means hopeless. In other European countries, although the numbers are not so great, the population pressures on existing resources are such as to constitute a heavy economic burden on the country. I have in mind here such countries as the Netherlands, Austria, and Greece. At a time when additional labor could be productively employed on our farms and in certain critical industries here in the United States, this surplus labor population within

Europe provides a golden opportunity to aid both our allies and ourselves in settling mutual problems. Certainly the economic justification for this immigration bill is clear. It is in line with our foreign policy objectives. It will strengthen our domestic economy.

Aside from its economic justification, this immigration bill is to be supported even more for its concept and philosophy. It is conceived within the pattern of America's greatest traditions—those traditions which have molded our ideas and placed us so firmly in opposition to the ideologies of the totalitarians.

America is, after all, a land of immigrants—immigrants who came to this shore with the spirit of adventure, with courage, with vision, with a great desire for freedom. Our greatness has come through the fusing of many nationalities into a single, strong, progressive Nation. The land of opportunity, of individual enterprise, which America has typified to people the world over, has once again been reaffirmed in this special immigration bill.

From its very beginning America has been a haven for the persecuted and the refugee. This glorious tradition of its past has been reaffirmed in this special immigration bill, which once again offers special hope to Europe's refugees.

In the bitter struggle of ideologies in which Europe and the rest of the world are engulfed, the refugee stands as the living proof of the Communist methods and techniques. He shows communism for what it is: a threat to humanity in its ruthless push to gain and hold power. The recent flood of East German refugees into Berlin—over 100,000 since the beginning of the year—is proof enough of the fear and terror which have caused men and women to leave their homes and friends and flee to the West. Even more heart-rending is the story of the few hundreds of men and women who at great personal risk manage each year to escape through the Iron Curtain that separates them from the outside world. Each escapee is an outstanding example of heroism. Surely these people who have risked all deserve the respect, but more, the helping hand of the democratic nations. By offering an opportunity for these people to come to our shores we are providing that helping hand, at the same time exerting leadership in an area that calls for cooperation on the part of democratic countries the world over.

Most important of all: America's tradition has been based on belief in the individual—a recognition of his human, spiritual, mental and physical potentialities. It is this concept which this special immigration bill so dramatically reaffirms. It is this concept which Soviet communism has so dramatically repudiated.

The refugee who has shifted from camp to camp, living in mass communities with little or no privacy, begins to lose his self-respect, his desire to live and work. A new opportunity in America can bring him a reawakening of his potentialities. To the ambitious, eager, young Italian or Greek worker who has lived in the midst of unemployment, discontent, poverty, and despair, a new opportunity in America can bring a reawakening of his hope. These people have much to give America. They come to us from countries that are united with us in a common effort for mutual defense, political freedom, and economic prosperity. In return, we have much to give the newcomer from Europe. By providing a new opportunity we can help restore his self-respect; give him pride in himself and his work; once more put into his soul hope instead of despair, faith instead of doubt, purposeful living instead of idleness.

It is not enough for the United States to show its regard for Europe's problems in terms of dollars; we must also show it in

terms of direct action to assist people who have been the victims of economic and political pressures. The bill sponsored by Senator WATKINS does just that. The fact that it is being considered by us has already given a great psychological lift to the people of Europe. I am told when President Eisenhower's message recommending the emergency program was read to the fifth session of ICEM (Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration) last April in Geneva, it produced an electrifying effect amongst the delegates. They saw in his message a new awareness on the part of the United States of Europe's overpopulation problem and his willingness to recommend action in a positive and constructive manner to help relieve the situation. In this way President Eisenhower has shown great moral leadership. This is as important at this time as the leadership he is providing in foreign economic and military aid. If we agree to follow the President's lead, we will have strengthened our position within ICEM, OEEC, and NATO. It will make it possible for us to urge other countries to open their doors a little wider for these worthy people. It will serve as an effective demonstration that we do practice what we preach in our multilateral treaties and organizations. It will be proof that we are not only willing to do our part financially but we are also eager to do more by welcoming to our shores those who have suffered the effects of political and economic oppression.

The world is now waiting to see whether America will follow the President's recommendation; whether we will provide an opportunity for these unhappy people, who, through no fault of their own, find themselves unemployed—with the terrible idleness that breeds political and economic danger to our freedom-loving countries. This is America's opportunity to prove that she cares enough to share. Not only will we be showing this in our economic and military aid program but also by offering to open our doors a little wider and saying to the peoples of these countries, "Bring your families; come live with us. If you are conscientious and purposeful in your living, we will help you find a job; then you can support your family and become one of us, as your forefathers have done before you." This bill must be passed on a humanitarian basis. When America is given the facts, she never fails to come up with the right answer. This is another test of our belief in not only being good Americans with a great and multiple heritage but also being global thinkers and international partners.

GRANTING OF STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRICKER in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 34) favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens which was on page 60, after line 9, to insert:

A-7350040, Alzapledí, Domenlco.
 AX7821715, Gardner, Alfred.
 AX7427493, Da Silva, Elvira Ortiz.
 AX7427957, Heymann, Lothar.
 A-7427956, Heymann, Felicitas.
 A-7137426, Schrenk-Sill, Gerhard.
 A-7145683, Schrenk-Sill, Maria Gabrielle.
 A-8106439, McMurray, Roydel Zephaniah
 allas Roy del McMurray.
 A-9825431, Fernandes, Jose Maria.
 A-9673268, Maxam, Samuel Alison.
 A-5321838, Stubel, Carl Julius.
 0502-6162 English Frances Xavier (nee Das Cardas).

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, Senate Concurrent Resolution 34 expresses congressional approval of the adjustment of status in certain cases of suspension of deportation. The concurrent resolution was adopted by the Senate on July 6. The House of Representatives amended it on July 27, by adding the names of 12 aliens. The names included by the House amendment have been carefully examined, and have been determined to be in compliance with the law and with the policy of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Accordingly I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. So far as the Senator from Utah knows, does this amendment have the unanimous approval of the Judiciary Committee? In other words, is there any controversy about it?

Mr. WATKINS. No, there is no controversy. It is a routine matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Utah that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS FOR LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 150, Calendar No. 623, favoring international agreements for limitation of armament, which has been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

If this resolution is made the unfinished business—and I have previously discussed this matter with the minority leader—I then propose to have the Senate take up a number of conference reports. As soon as the resolution is made the unfinished business, I wish to state the program for today and tomorrow, insofar as we can determine in advance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 150) favoring international agreements for limitation of armament.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, we have a very full program of business for today. While so large a number of Senators is in the Chamber, and because I know that important committee meetings will be held during the day, I should like to outline the general plan which I hope the Senate will be willing to follow.

There are at the desk several conference reports, and we expect other conference reports to be at the desk during the next few hours. The first is the con-

ference report on the armed services appropriation bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Is that conference report now at the desk?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes, it is.

Mr. President, in a few minutes I intend to ask that that conference report be laid before the Senate and be considered.

Following it, we propose that the conference report on the bill dealing with the Small Business Administration be taken up.

Following that, we propose that the conference report on the Continental Shelf bill be taken up.

The last conference report which is available at the desk at this time, so far as I know, is the one on the bill dealing with disposal of the synthetic rubber plants. I plan to have the Senate consider first the three conference reports to which I have just referred. I do not know that we shall call up, immediately following them, the conference report on the bill dealing with disposal of the synthetic rubber plants, although that is a privileged matter, because before that I should like to move to have the Senate take up the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have pointed out to the acting majority leader that I hope the conference report on the bill dealing with disposal of the synthetic rubber plants will not be brought up after 5 p. m. today, because a number of Members who are interested in that measure may not be able to be present later than that time.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understand. I shall try to work out that situation according to our discussion. It will depend somewhat on the progress we make. But I shall advise the Senator from Texas about it, and I hope that long before 5 o'clock this evening we shall be able to reach a decision on the bill dealing with disposal of the synthetic rubber plants.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There is at the desk an amendment to the bill authorizing the loan of vessels to Italy and France. The amendment includes loans to Far Eastern countries. The committee considered that matter this morning, and was unanimously of the opinion that the amendment should be made a part of the bill. I do not think there was objection to it. May that matter be taken up at this time?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I prefer to complete the announcements I have begun to make, and then I shall have an opportunity to confer with the minority leader regarding the measure the Senator from Massachusetts has mentioned.

MR. SALTONSTALL. Very well.

MR. KNOWLAND. Following the legislative appropriation bill, I plan to have the Senate take up the mutual aid appropriation bill. We shall have to see what progress we make as we proceed.

I would not want the Senate to have a prolonged session tonight, although I think in order to complete the legislative program the Members of the Senate should plan to remain here until at least 10 o'clock this evening.

Depending on the progress we have made at that point, we then shall plan on having the Senate meet at an early hour tomorrow morning—not later than 10 a. m.—in order to proceed with the program.

After the mutual aid appropriation bill is disposed of, we shall have the last appropriation bill, which is the supplemental appropriation bill, 1954, which I plan to have the Senate take up as the next order of business.

In addition to those bills, we may try to sandwich in between, according to the way the situation develops, a number of measures which are on the calendar, and which I believe are noncontroversial, or relatively so. I have discussed these measures with the minority leader, and I should like to have the entire Senate be advised of them. They are Calendar 623, Senate Resolution 150, the one which already has been made the unfinished business; Calendar 675, House bill 5561, relating to the classification of certain drugs as narcotic drugs; Calendar 676, House bill 6200, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1954; Calendar 677, House bill 5257, extending to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to narcotics; Calendar 664, House bill 6287, extending and amending the Renegotiation Act of 1951; Calendar 678, Senate bill 2451, amending the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 with respect to preference accorded in Federal employment to disabled veterans; Calendar 687, Senate bill 671, amending the Atomic Energy Act relating to the exemption of activities of the Atomic Energy Commission from State and local taxation; Calendar 682, House bill 6426, amending the Internal Revenue Code to extend the time during which certain provisions relating to income and estate taxes shall apply; and Calendar 674, House bill 5256, amending the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the retirement of judges of the Tax Court of the United States.

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from California please restate that list, so that we can follow it in detail?

MR. KNOWLAND. Certainly; I shall do so in a moment.

Let me say that I think the measures I have just stated are on the list I have given to the minority leader. I do not mean, by that, that he has cleared all of them, although he indicated that in most cases he knew of no opposition on his side of the aisle. However, I shall not move to have them taken up until I have had a report from him.

MR. President, I now repeat the calendar numbers I have previously

stated: 623, 675, 676, 677, 644, 678, 687, 682, and 674.

I shall keep the Senate advised, in the event that there are additional bills of that nature which it is proposed the Senate consider.

MR. President, there is on the desk a conference report on the Armed Services appropriation bill, and the Senator from Michigan is prepared to call it up.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954—CONFERENCE REPORT

MR. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5969) making appropriations for the Department of Defense and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read by the legislative clerk.

(For conference report see proceedings of the House of Representatives, July 28, 1953, p. 10397, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

MR. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I hope that the Senate will agree to the conference report. Certain adjustments were made. The conference bill calls for totals of \$34,371,541,000, as compared to 1953 appropriation, \$47,185,004,142, a reduction of \$12,813,463,142; 1954 original estimate, \$40,719,931,000, a reduction of \$6,348,390,000; 1954 revised estimate, \$35,771,563,000, a reduction of \$1,400,022,000; a bill as passed the House, \$34,434,140,500, a reduction of \$62,599,500; bill as passed the Senate, \$34,511,302,000, a reduction of \$139,761,000.

Changes were made in the following items in the Senate bill:

Office of the Secretary of Defense: 3, Office of Public Information, \$50,000.

Department of the Army: 7, military personnel, \$5 million; 9, maintenance and operations, \$12,750,000; total, \$17,750,000.

Department of the Navy: 11, Marine Corps troops and facilities, \$5,864,500; 12, aircraft and facilities, \$9 million; 13, aircraft and related procurement, \$15 million; 14, shipbuilding and conversion, \$11,500,000; 16, civil engineering, \$500,000; 17, servicewide operations, \$234,000; total, \$42,098,500.

Department of the Air Force: 18, major procurement other than aircraft, \$15 million; 20, maintenance and operations, \$14,862,500; 21, military personnel requirements, \$15 million; 22, research and development, \$35 million; total, \$79,862,500; total decreases, \$139,761,000.

MR. President, I desire to call to the attention of the Senate a change which was made in the language of the bill.

It has reference to Senate amendment No. 41, which, on page 54, line 21, after the word "possessions", proposed to insert:

Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this act shall be available for expenditure under any contract without regard to the provisions of law relating to the making, performance, amendment, and modification of contracts, for the purpose of correcting or preventing economic dislocations.

The provision adopted by the conferees, which has been agreed to by the House, is as follows:

Provided further, That no funds herein appropriated shall be used for the payment of a price differential on contracts hereafter made for the purpose of relieving economic dislocations.

I may say that under the previous Office of Defense Mobilization directive No. 4, there was a provision which read as follows:

The public interest dictates the need for negotiation of Government contracts at reasonable prices in such areas, although lower prices might otherwise be obtainable elsewhere, in order to achieve the purpose of this policy, as set forth in No. 2 above.

That would have allowed the payment of a higher price in a distress area. The purpose of the amendment which is now in the bill provides that a price differential cannot be paid. In other words, the price cannot be increased in order to put a contract in an economically dislocated area. If it went there at all, it would have to go in on the basis of the low price.

MR. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

MR. FERGUSON. I yield the floor.

MR. MAYBANK. I understood the Senator was going to ask for the approval of the conference report.

MR. FERGUSON. I have asked for it.

MR. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I shall object. I object solely by reason of the amendment which the Senator has so ably discussed.

The Senate, on July 22, by a vote of 62 to 25, requested the Senate conferees to insist upon its amendment. While the Senator is absolutely correct in saying that the bill does not now provide for a price differential, yet, under the bill as now written a man can be the low bidder on a contract, but he may not get the business.

If I may have the attention of the Senator from New Jersey [MR. HENDRICKSON], I call attention to a bad situation in his State where a low bidder went to the extent of changing his machinery to carry out a contract, and he did not receive the contract.

MR. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

MR. MAYBANK. I yield.

MR. HENDRICKSON. There was a case in the city of Trenton of business being taken away from a low bidder and transferred to another part of the country.

MR. MAYBANK. The business can be transferred in a distressed area to someone who is not the low bidder.

ity Credit Corporation to make agricultural commodities owned by it available to the President for the purpose of enabling the President to assist in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements in countries friendly to the United States, pursuant to House Resolution 359, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. SUTTON. Bitterly opposed, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Then apparently the gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SUTTON moves that the bill H. R. 6016 be recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken, and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the nays appeared to have it.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 82, nays 321, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 114]

YEAS—82

Abernethy	Fisher	Pilcher
Alexander	Forrester	Poage
Andrews	Fountain	Preston
Ashmore	Frazier	Priest
Bailey	Gentry	Rayburn
Barden	Grant	Regan
Battle	Gross	Robeson, Va.
Bishop	Harris	Rogers, Fla.
Bonner	Herlong	Rogers, Tex.
Boykin	Hoffman, Mich.	Selden
Brooks, Tex.	Ikard	Sheppard
Brown, Ga.	Jones, Mo.	Shuford
Burleson	Jones, N. C.	Simpson, Ill.
Byrd	Kearns	Smith, Miss.
Camp	King, Pa.	Steed
Cannon	Landrum	Sutton
Carlyle	Long	Teague
Clardy	Lucas	Thomas
Colmer	McMillan	Thompson, La.
Cooley	Mason	Wheeler
Cooper	Matthews	Whitten
Coudert	Mills	Williams, Miss.
Davis, Ga.	Moulder	Willis
Davis, Tenn.	Murray	Wilson, Ind.
Deane	Norrell	Wilson, Tex.
Dorn, S.C.	Passman	Winstead
Dowdy	Patman	
Eberharter	Patten	

NAYS—321

Abblitt	Allen, Calif.	Andresen
Adair	Allen, Ill.	August H.
Addonizio	Andersen,	Angell
Albert	H. Carl	Arends

Aspinall
Auchincloss
Ayres
Baker
Barrett
Bates
Beamer
Becker
Belcher
Bender
Bennett, Fla.
Bennett, Mich.
Bentley
Bentsen
Berry
Betts
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bolton,
Oliver P.

Bonin
Bosch
Bow
Bowler
Bramblett
Bray
Brooks, La.
Brown, Ohio
Brownson
Broyhill
Buchanan
Budge
Burdick
Busbey
Byrne, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.
Campbell
Canfield
Carnahan
Carrigg
Case
Cederberg
Celler
Chelf
Chenoweth
Chipperfield
Chudoff
Church
Clevenger
Cole, Mo.
Cole, N. Y.
Condon
Coon
Corbett
Cotton
Cretella
Cresser
Crumpacker
Cunningham
Curtis, Mass.
Curtis, Mo.
Curtis, Nebr.
Dague
Davis, Wis.
Dawson, Ill.
Dawson, Utah
Delaney
Dempsey
Derounian
Devereux
D'Ewart
Dodd
Dollinger
Dondero
Donohue
Donovan
Dorn, N. Y.
Doyle
Durham
Edmondson
Elliott
Ellsworth
Engle
Evins
Feighan
Fenton
Fernandez
Fine
Fino
Forand
Ford
Frelinghuysen
Friedel
Fulton
Gamble
Garmatz
Gary
Gathings
Gavin
George
Golden
Goodwin
Graham

Granahan
Green
Gregory
Gubser
Gwinn
Hagen, Calif.
Hagen, Minn.
Hale
Haley
Halleck
Harden
Hardy
Harrison, Nebr.
Harrison, Va.
Harrison, Wyo.
Hart
Harvey
Hays, Ark.
Hays, Ohio
Heller
Heseltan
Hess
Hiestand
Hill
Hillelson
Hillings
Hoeven
Hoffman, Ill.
Hollifield
Holmes
Holt
Holtzman
Hope
Horan
Hosmer
Howell
Hruska
Hunter
Hyde
Jackson
James
Jarman
Javits
Jenkins
Jensen
Johnson
Jonas, Ill.
Jonas, N. C.
Jones, Ala.
Judd
Karsten, Mo.
Kean
Keating
Kee
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, N. Y.
Keogh
Kersten, Wis.
Kilburn
King, Calif.
Kirwan
Klein
Kluczynski
Knox
Krueger
Laird
Lane
Lanham
Lantaff
Latham
LeCompte
Lesinski
Love
McCarthy
McCormack
McCulloch
McDonough
McGregor
McIntire
Machrowicz
Mack, Ill.
Mack, Wash.
Madden
Magnuson
Mahon
Mailliard
Marshall
Meader
Merrill
Morrow
Metcalf
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Kans.
Miller, Md.
Miller, Nebr.
Miller, N. Y.
Mollohan
Morano
Morgan
Morrison
Moss
Multer
Mumma
Neal
Nelson

Nicholson
Norblad
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Konski
O'Neill
Osmers
Ostertag
Patterson
Pelly
Perkins
Pfost
Philbin
Pillion
Poff
Polk
Price
Prouty
Rabaut
Radwan
Rains
Ray
Reams
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees, Kans.
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rhodes, Pa.
Richards
Riehlman
Riley
Rivers
Roberts
Robison, Ky.
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Mass.
Rooney
Roosevelt
Sadiak
St. George
Saylor
Scherer
Scott
Scrivner
Scudder
Secrest
Seely-Brown
Shafer
Sheehan
Shelley
Short
Sieminski
Sikes
Simpson, Pa.
Small
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Spence
Springer
Staggers
Stauffer
Stringfellow
Sullivan
Taber
Talle
Thompson, Mich.
Thompson, Tex.
Thornberry
Tollefson
Trimble
Tuck
Utt
Van Pelt
Van Zandt
Velde
Vorys
Vursell
Wainwright
Walter
Wampler
Warburton
Welchel
Westland
Wharton
Wickersham
Widnall
Wier
Wigglesworth
Williams, N.Y.
Wilson, Calif.
Withrow
Wolcott
Wolverton
Yates
Yorty
Young
Younger
Zablocki

NOT VOTING—28

Bolton, Frances P.	Gordon Hand	Oakman O'Hara, Minn.
Buckley	Hébert	Phillips
Bush	Hinshaw	Powell
Chatham	Kearney	Reed, Ill.
Dies	Kilday	Schenck
Dingell	Lyle	Taylor
Dolliver	McConnell	Vinson
Fallon	McVey	Watts
Fogarty	Martin, Iowa	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Dies for, with Mr. Gordon against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Dingell against.

Until further notice:

Mrs. Frances P. Bolton with Mr. Fallon.

Mr. Kearney with Mr. Fogarty.

Mr. Taylor with Mr. Chatham.

Mr. Martin of Iowa with Mr. Lyle.

Mr. Schenck with Mr. Watts.

Mr. Hand with Mr. Vinson.

Mr. Dolliver with Mr. Kilday.

Mr. Bush with Mr. Buckley.

Mr. McConnell with Mr. Powell.

Mr. McCARTHY changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HALLECK). The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to make agricultural commodities owned by it available to the President for the purpose of enabling the President to assist in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements of peoples friendly to the United States."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I voted for the motion to recommit the bill, H. R. 6016, for the reason I think the bill could have been improved. However, if a roll-call had been had on the passage of the bill, I would have voted for its passage.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2249) to enable the President during the period ending March 15, 1954, to furnish peoples friendly to the United States emergency assistance in meeting famine and relief requirements.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, might I ask the gentleman from Kansas if he proposes to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill?

Mr. HOPE. I propose to offer an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and substitute the House bill as passed.

Mr. SUTTON. And have it sent to conference?

Mr. HOPE. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOPE: Strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 2249 and insert the provisions of the bill H. R. 6016 as agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

By unanimous consent, the proceedings whereby the bill H. R. 6016 was passed were vacated, and the bill was laid on the table.

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On July 27, 1953:

H. R. 2392. An act for the relief of Lee Kwang Nong (George Clifford Roeder).

On July 28, 1953:

H. R. 674. An act for the relief of Irene F. M. Boyle;

H. R. 781. An act for the relief of Johanna C. Willemsen;

H. R. 892. An act for the relief of Betty Robertson and Irene Robertson;

H. R. 947. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Tom Gwin a patent-in-fee to certain lands in the State of Mississippi;

H. R. 978. An act for the relief of Harue Fukushima;

H. R. 1070. An act to amend title 28, United States Code;

H. R. 1106. An act for the relief of Hannelore Mayerl Fulbright;

H. R. 1308. An act to amend the Color of Title Act;

H. R. 1330. An act for the relief of Mrs. Liane Lieu and her son, Peter Lieu;

H. R. 2779. An act to provide for perfecting the title of C. A. Lundy to certain lands in the State of California heretofore patented by the United States;

H. R. 3581. An act to further the policy enunciated in the act of October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), to facilitate public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects of national significance or interest by providing for a National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States;

H. R. 3670. An act for the relief of Mrs. Julia Gamroth;

H. R. 4110. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marie Weir;

H. R. 4302. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act authorizing the State of Michigan, acting through the International Bridge Authority of Michigan, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge or series of bridges, causeways, and approaches thereto, across the St. Marys River, from a point in or near the city of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to a point in the Province of Ontario, Canada," approved December 16, 1940;

H. R. 5227. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5228. An act to amend section 303 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23).

On July 29, 1953:

H. R. 765. An act for the relief of Tien Koo Chen.

H. R. 779. An act for the relief of Ida Baghdassarian;

H. R. 819. An act for the relief of Monika Klein;

H. R. 820. An act for the relief of Mrs. Pia Biondi;

H. R. 847. An act for the relief of Robert J. Rickards, Conception Sotelo Rickards, and Walter John Rickards;

H. R. 1143. An act for the relief of Mary Francina Marconi, Fernanda Guzzi, Anna Ferraro, Mary Laudano, and Julia Pisano;

H. R. 1211. An act for the relief of Isak Benmuvhar;

H. R. 1886. An act for the relief of Paul Myung Ha Chung;

H. R. 2160. An act for the relief of Clementina Ferrara, Maria Garofalo, Rosetta Savino, Maria Serra, Albina Zamunner, and Fedora Gazzarrini;

H. R. 2506. An act for the relief of certain members of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart;

H. R. 2652. An act for the relief of Constant Brouwer Scheffer;

H. R. 2787. An act for the relief of Josefina Hoorn (Dmytruk);

H. R. 5238. An act for the relief of Franciszek Jarecki; and

H. J. Res. 228. Joint resolution to permit the entry of 500 eligible orphans under 10 years of age, adopted abroad or to be adopted in the United States by United States citizens serving abroad in the United States Armed Forces or employed abroad by the United States Government.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6481. An act to authorize the issuance of 217,000 special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. WATKINS, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. McCARRAN, and Mr. KILGORE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill and concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2277. An act to authorize the loan of two submarines to the Government of Italy and a small aircraft carrier to the Government of France; and

S. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5805. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch and the judiciary branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to

the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MUNDT, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SAMPSON-STALL, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. CHAVEZ to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 2828) entitled "An act to amend the act of Congress of September 3, 1935 (49 Stat. 1085), as amended," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. SMATHERS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5969) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to Senate amendments Nos. 2, 27, and 29, to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5728) entitled "An act to authorize the disposal of the Government-owned rubber-producing facilities, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendment to the above-entitled bill and requests a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon and appoints Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. IVES, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. ROBERTSON, and Mr. DOUGLAS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5141) entitled "An act to create the Small Business Administration and to preserve small-business institutions and free competitive enterprise."

EMERGENCY IMMIGRATION PROGRAM

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6481) to authorize the issuance of 240,000 special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and, without objection, appoints the follow-

ing conferees: Mr. GRAHAM, Miss THOMPSON of Michigan, Mr. HILLINGS, Mr. CELLER, and Mr. WALTER.

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5805) making appropriations for the legislative branch and the judiciary branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"SENATE"

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF SENATORS, MILEAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND OF SENATORS, AND SALARY AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT"

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"For compensation of Senators, \$1,200,000."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"For expense allowance of Senators, \$240,000."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"For mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, \$51,000."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"For the compensation of the Vice President of the United States, \$30,000."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"For expense allowance of the Vice President, \$10,000."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES"

"For compensation of officers, employees, clerks to Senators, and others as authorized by law, as follows:"

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT"

"For clerical assistance to the Vice President, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him in multiples of \$5 per month, \$55,410."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"CHAPLAIN"

"Chaplain of the Senate, \$2,946."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY"

"For office of the Secretary, \$442,555, including one camera and sound engineer, Joint Recording Facility, at the basic rate of \$4,080 per annum, and one shipping clerk, Joint Recording Facility, at the basic rate of \$1,500 per annum, as authorized by Public Law 11, Eighty-third Congress, and including an Assistant to the Minority at the basic rate of \$8,000 per annum at the option of the Minority Policy Committee."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES"

"For professional and clerical assistance to standing committees, and the Select Committee on Small Business, \$1,737,045."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"CONFERENCE COMMITTEES"

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"For clerical assistance to the Conference of the Majority, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$33,310."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"For clerical assistance to the Conference of the Minority, at rates of compensation to

be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$33,310."

On page 2, after line 1, insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS"

"For administrative and clerical assistants and messenger service for Senators, \$6,207,625, including additional clerical assistants for each Senator from the States of Florida and New Jersey, as authorized by Public Law 11, Eighty-third Congress: *Provided*, That beginning July 1, 1953, in addition to any other clerical assistance authorized by law, each Senator from any State which has a population of less than three million shall be entitled to one assistant clerk at not to exceed \$2,700 basic per annum; each Senator from any State which has a population of three million or more but less than five million shall be entitled to two assistant clerks at not to exceed \$2,700 basic per annum each; and each Senator from any State which has a population of five million or more shall be entitled to three assistant clerks at not to exceed \$2,700 basic per annum each."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER"

"For office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$1,250,520, including one additional cabinetmaker at the basic annual rate of \$2,480: *Provided*, That the basic annual rate of compensation of the following position shall be: Procurement Officer, Auditor, and Deputy Sergeant at Arms, \$6,480, in lieu of a Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Storekeeper, \$6,300."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND THE MINORITY"

"For the offices of the secretary for the majority and the secretary for the minority, \$62,165."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE"

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Legislative reorganization: For salaries and expenses, legislative reorganization, including the objects specified in Public Law 663, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$100,000."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Senate policy committees: For salaries and expenses of the Majority Policy Committee and the Minority Policy Committee, \$64,670 for each such committee; in all, \$129,340."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Joint Committee on the Economic Report: For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, \$133,275, including compensation for stenographic assistance at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration notwithstanding the provisions of Public Law 304, Seventy-ninth Congress."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, including the objects specified in Public Law 20, Eightieth Congress, \$188,060, and including compensation for stenographic assistance at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration notwithstanding the provisions of Public Law 585, Seventy-ninth Congress."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Joint Committee on Printing: For salaries for the Joint Committee on Printing at rates to be fixed by the committee, \$39,585; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; for compiling, preparing, and indexing material for the biographical directory, \$1,900, said sum, or any part thereof, in the discretion of the chairman or vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, may be paid

as additional compensation to any employee of the United States; and for travel and subsistence expenses at rates provided by law for Senate committees, \$4,500; in all, \$47,585."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Vice President's automobile: For purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Vice President, \$5,835."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Automobile for the President pro tempore: For purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the President pro tempore of the Senate, \$5,835."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Automobiles for majority and minority leaders: For purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of two automobiles, one for the majority leader of the Senate, and one for the minority leader of the Senate, \$11,670."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Reporting Senate proceedings: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, \$135,785."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Furniture: For services in cleaning, repairing, and varnishing furniture, \$3,190."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Furniture: For materials for furniture and repairs of same, and for the purchase of furniture, \$19,000: *Provided*, That the furniture is not available from other agencies of the Government."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Inquiries and investigations: For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate or conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, including compensation for stenographic assistance of committees at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration notwithstanding the provisions of section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress; and including \$400,000 for the Committee on Appropriations, to be available also for the purposes mentioned in Senate Resolution Numbered 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, and Public Law 20, 80th Congress, \$1,224,120: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses (as defined in the Travel Expense Act of 1949) at rates in excess of \$9 per day except that higher rates may be established by the Committee on Rules and Administration in the case of travel beyond the limits of the continental United States."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Folding documents: For the employment of personnel for folding speeches and pamphlets at a gross rate of not exceeding \$1.50 per hour per person, \$27,000."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Materials for folding: For materials for folding, \$1,500."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Fuel, and so forth: For fuel, oil, cotton waste, and advertising, exclusive of labor, \$2,000."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Senate restaurants: For repairs, improvements, equipment, and supplies for Senate kitchens and restaurants, Capitol Building and Senate Office Building, including personal and other services, to be expended under the supervision of the Committee on Rules and Administration, United States Senate, \$65,000."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"Motor vehicles: For maintaining, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, \$9,560."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:
"Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, \$869,537."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:
"Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$3,000."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:
"Postage stamps: For office of Secretary, \$500; office of Sergeant at Arms, \$225; offices of the secretaries for the majority and the minority, \$100; in all, \$825."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:
"Airmail and special-delivery stamps: For airmail and special-delivery stamps for Senators and the President of the Senate, as authorized by law, \$12,815."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:
"Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the President of the Senate, including \$10,000 for stationery for committees and officers of the Senate, \$126,400: *Provided*, That commencing with the fiscal year 1954 the allowance for stationery for each Senator and for the President of the Senate shall be at the rate of \$1,200 per annum."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:
"Communications: For an amount for communications which may be expended interchangeably for payment, in accordance with such limitations and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, of charges on official telegrams and long distance telephone calls made by or on behalf of Senators or the President of the Senate, such telephone calls to be in addition to those authorized by the provisions of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 392; 2 U. S. C. 46c, 46d, 46e), the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949 (63 Stat. 77; 2 U. S. C. 46d-1), and Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, Public Law 254, Eighty-second Congress, \$14,550."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:
"The Sergeant at Arms is authorized and directed to secure suitable office space in post office or other Federal buildings in the State of each Senator for the use of such Senator and in the city to be designated by him: *Provided*, That in the event suitable space is not available in such buildings and a Senator leases or rents office space elsewhere, the Sergeant at Arms is authorized to approve for payment, from the contingent fund of the Senate, vouchers covering bona fide statements of rentals due in an amount not exceeding \$900 per annum for each Senator."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:
"The Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms are authorized and directed to protect the funds of their respective offices by purchasing insurance in an amount necessary to protect said funds against loss. Premiums on such insurance shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:
"Salaries or wages paid out of the foregoing items under 'Contingent expenses of the Senate' shall be computed at basic rates, plus increased and additional compensation, as authorized and provided by law."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:
"Effective July 1, 1953, Public Law 479, Seventy-ninth Congress, under the heading 'CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE', the last paragraph beginning on page 7 is amended by striking out the amount '\$450' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$650'."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:
"Effective July 1, 1953, Public Law 479, Seventy-ninth Congress, as amended by the first paragraph of chapter I, Public Law 254, Eighty-second Congress, hereby is further amended by striking out the word 'sixty' and inserting in lieu thereof 'ninety', and by striking out the words 'three hundred' and inserting in lieu thereof 'four hundred and fifty'."

Page 2, after line 1, insert:

"There is hereby created a committee consisting of six Senators, two from the Committee on Appropriations, two from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and two from the Committee on Rules and Administration to be appointed by the respective chairmen of said committees. It shall be the duty of said committee to study the rates of compensation now being paid officers and employees of the Senate, including employees of the Senate Office Building under the Architect of the Capitol, but excluding administrative and clerical assistants to Senators and committee employees, to determine whether such rates of compensation bear the proper relationship to each other and whether they are in line with rates now paid by the other branch of Congress, and report to the Senate at the beginning of the second session of the Eighty-third Congress, what adjustments, if any, should be made."

Page 2, line 18, strike out "2" and insert "23."

Page 2, line 18, after "Code" insert: ", but amounts expended by such Member within each taxable year for living expenses shall not be deductible for income tax purposes in excess of \$3,000."

Page 13, after line 7, insert:

"JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NON-ESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES"

"For an amount to enable the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726), to remain available during the existence of the committee, \$20,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate."

Page 14, line 13, strike out "Architect" and insert "Architectural."

Page 15, line 10, strike out "\$679,400" and insert "\$745,600."

Page 15, after line 25, insert:

"Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings: For maintenance, repairs, and rebuilding of the subway transportation system connecting the Senate Office Building with the Capitol, including personal and other services, \$3,500."

Page 15, after line 25, insert:

"Senate Office Building: For maintenance, miscellaneous items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and repairs thereof; for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel and for personal and other services; including five female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,800 each, for the care and operation of the Senate Office Building; to be expended under the control and supervision of the Architect of the Capitol; in all, \$779,600."

Page 15, after line 25, insert:

"PRELIMINARY PLANS AND ESTIMATES, ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING"

"Not to exceed \$20,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$850,000 provided in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, for construction and equipment of an additional office building for the United States Senate, is hereby made available for expenditure for the preparation of additional preliminary plans and estimates of cost for an additional office building for the use of the United States Senate, designed primarily to provide additional office accommodations, such expenditure to be made by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction and supervision of the Senate Office Building Commission created by the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. 481), as amended by the act of July 11, 1947 (61 Stat. 307), the membership of which is hereby increased from 5 to 7 members, such additional members to be appointed by the President of the Senate."

Page 16, after line 22, insert:

"Senate restaurants: For repairs, improvements, furnishings, equipment, labor and materials, and all necessary incidental expenses, to provide additional accommodations for the Senate restaurants, Senate Office Building, \$4,250, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended."

Page 18, line 14, strike out "\$4,750,000" and insert "\$4,810,272."

Page 18, line 22, strike out "\$866,300" and insert "\$901,721."

Page 19, line 3, after "Congress", insert "unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration or the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration."

Page 19, line 7, strike out "\$1,225,000" and insert "\$1,264,800."

Page 20, after line 22, insert:

"Appropriations in this Act available to the Library of Congress shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$10,000, when specifically authorized by the Librarian, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation is made."

Page 23, line 15, strike out "Any" and insert "Hereafter any."

Page 33, strike out all after line 20, over to and including line 3 on page 34.

Page 34, line 4, strike out "303" and insert "302."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT ACT OF 1949

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 97) to amend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. SPENCE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object. I think this bill is a very meritorious bill. It provides for the sale and orderly distribution of wheat to the various countries of the world. There are certain countries that have entered into the agreement to export wheat, those countries being the United States, France, Canada, and Australia, at an excellent price, \$2.05. There are 43 countries that have agreed to purchase wheat at a minimum price of \$1.55. The price generally may be set by agreement in the area of bargaining between the maximum and minimum prices.

This will perform a great function in distributing wheat, the fundamental food of mankind, through many of the nations of the earth. It is not a giveaway program. It is a program that permits them to purchase at these stipulated prices and to assure them that they can always find sufficient food if they have the wherewithal to purchase it. I commend this to the House. It is a meritorious bill.



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued August 3, 1953

For actions of July 31 & Aug. 1, 1953

83rd-1st, Nos. 145 and 146

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	Foreign trade.....	84	Reorganization..	4,18,20,82
.....12,14,37,38,49, 58	Forestry..	17,34,42,64,69,83	Research.....	51
Commodity exchanges...9,48	Fruit.....	89	Safety.....	8,22
Corn quotas.....	Immigration.....	3,23	Social security.....	36
Cotton allotments.....	Labor, farm.....	7,28,55	Soil cons.	13,65,70,74,80
Crop insurance.....	Loans, farm.....	4,20,29,34,54,61,67	Storage facilities.....	40
Debt limit..	Meat packing.....	71	Surpluses.....	63,66,86
1,19,31,68,79, 92	Nomination.....	30	Taxation.....	50
Economic Advisers.....	Payrolling.....	50	Tobacco.....	93
73	Penalty mail.....	33	Trade agreements.....	53
Education.....	Personnel.....	6,44,81	Training, farm.....	88
35,57	Potato supports.....	10,47	Treaty powers.....	43,85
Electricity...45,60,77, 90	Price supports.....	10,47,67	Water.....	60,62,80,90
Expenditures.....	Property, surplus.....	32	Weather control.....	15,26
75	Reclamation....	16,17,25,27	Wheat agreement.....	91
Farm machinery.....				
76				
Farm program.....				
39,45				
Foundations study.....				
56				
Foreign aid.....				
2,12,18,21,30,78				

HIGHLIGHTS: Congressional action was completed on bills to reorganize FCA, provide famine relief, permit refugee immigration, expand crop insurance, study weather control, modify reclamation units, require penalty-mail payments, authorize forest loans, transfer cotton field station, extend fur-farmer loans, extend Mexican farm-labor program. House adopted conference reports on supplemental appropriations, foreign-aid appropriations, trade agreements. House passed bills to increase debt limit and modify corn and cotton quotas. Senate passed farm-tenant interest bill. Congress received President's messages on conservation and social security. Senate received Benson letter asking farm-program recommendations. House committee reported onion-marketing and potato-support bills. Bills were introduced on grazing procedures, soil-water conservation, and surplus disposal.

HOUSE - July 31

- DEBT LIMIT.** Passed, 239-158, without amendment H. R. 6672, increasing the U. S. statutory debt limit from \$275 billion to \$290 billion (pp. 10964-87, 11009).
- FAMINE RELIEF.** Agreed, 143-15, to the conference report on S. 2249, to enable the President, during the period ending Mar. 15, 1954, to furnish to peoples friendly to the U. S. emergency assistance in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements. The overall limitation of \$100,000,000 remains, but the limit of \$20,000,000 for any one country was eliminated. Language was inserted to make it clear that the authority of CCC to deliver commodities under the bill is limited to the delivery of such commodities aboard vessels in U. S. ports. Therefore, all costs incurred in making delivery of the commodities after they have been placed on board will have to be paid either by the recipient countries or from NSA or other funds, and the \$100,000,000 limit will apply only to CCC investment and costs. Because of this action the conferees eliminated the provision that at least half of the shipments be made on U. S.-flag ships, since NSA already follows this policy. (pp. 10992-3).

3. **IMMIGRATION.** Agreed, 190-44, to the conference report on H. R. 6481, to admit into the U. S. for permanent residence up to 214,000 refugees, orphans, and certain close relatives of U. S. citizens and aliens admitted for permanent residence (pp. 10988-991).
4. **FCA REORGANIZATION.** Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4353, to reorganize the Farm Credit Administration, etc. (pp. 10991-2). For provisions of report, see Digest 144.
5. **COTTON ALLOTMENTS.** Passed without amendment H. R. 6665, which provides that the national cotton acreage allotment for 1954 will be 22,500,000 acres (basic), that no State will receive an acreage cut of more than 29.5% below its 1952 acreage (the acreage for this is to be in addition to the national allotment), that State acreage reserves shall be used in addition to other purposes for correcting inequities in farm allotments, that with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture county committees may apportion farm acreage allotments on the basis of previous farm history, and that for 1954 and 1955 any part of the acreage allotted to any farm which is voluntarily surrendered by the operator of that farm may be reallocated to other farms in the county (pp. 10932-40). The bill had been reported without amendment by the Agriculture Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. 1058)(p. 11009).
6. **PERSONNEL.** Agreed to a Senate amendment to H. R. 6185, to require that veterans attain a passing grade before becoming eligible for civil-service appointments (pp. 10963-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. **FARM LABOR.** Received the conference report on H. R. 3480, to extend the Mexican farm-labor program. The conferees agreed on an extension for 2 years instead of the House period of 3 years and the Senate period of 1 year. (p. 10993.)
8. **SAFETY.** Received the conference report on S. 1105, to incorporate the National Safety Council (pp. 10993-5).
9. **COMMODITY EXCHANGES.** The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6435, to extend the Commodity Exchange Act to onions (p. D823).
10. **POTATO SUPPORTS.** The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 3895, to remove the prohibition against price supports on Irish potatoes (p. D823).
11. **CORN QUOTAS.** The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. J. Res. 321, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to the date of the proclamation of corn marketing quotas. The "Daily Digest" states: "Under the present law the Secretary of Agriculture must determine whether or not such quotas are necessary and make his proclamation not later than November 15 of the year prior to that in which quotas are to be invoked. This measure will postpone the 1954 proclamation until February 1, 1954, and is designed to give Congress an opportunity to reexamine the quota law before the Secretary is required to make his determination." (p. D823.)
12. **FOREIGN-AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954.** Agreed, 237-156, to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6391, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 10920-8). For provisions of the report see Digest 144.
13. **CONSERVATION.** Received from the President a message favoring additional conservation and development of land and water resources, etc. (H. Doc. 221)(pp. 90923-9).

REFUGEE RELIEF BILL OF 1953

JULY 31, 1953.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. GRAHAM, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6481]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6481) to authorize the issuance of two hundred and seventeen thousand special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following: *That this Act may be cited as the "Refugee Relief Act of 1953"*.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. (a) "Refugee" means any person in a country or area which is neither Communist nor Communist-dominated, who because of persecution, fear of persecution, natural calamity or military operations is out of his usual place of abode and unable to return thereto, who has not been firmly resettled, and who is in urgent need of assistance for the essentials of life or for transportation.

(b) "Escapee" means any refugee who, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion or political opinion, fled from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or other Communist, Communist-dominated or Communist-occupied area of Europe including those parts of Germany under military occupation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and who cannot return thereto because of fear of persecution on account of race, religion or political opinion.

(c) "German expellee" means any refugee of German ethnic origin residing in the area of the German Federal Republic, western sector of Berlin, or in Austria who was born in and was forcibly removed from

or forced to flee from Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, or areas provisionally under the administration or control or domination of any such countries, except the Soviet zone of military occupation of Germany.

(d) "Administrator" means the administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs established in the Department of State pursuant to subsection (b) of section 104 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

SPECIAL NONQUOTA VISAS; NUMBERS

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be issued two hundred five thousand special nonquota immigrant visas to aliens, specified in section 4 of this Act, seeking to enter the United States as immigrants and to their spouses and their unmarried sons or daughters under twenty-one years of age, including stepsons or stepdaughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to July 1, 1953, if accompanying them.

ALLOCATION OF SPECIAL NONQUOTA VISAS

SEC. 4. (a) Special nonquota immigrant visas authorized to be issued under section 3 of this Act shall be allotted as follows:

(1) Not to exceed fifty-five thousand visas to German expellees residing in the area of the German Federal Republic or in the western sectors of Berlin or in Austria: Provided, That the visas issued under this paragraph shall be issued only in the German Federal Republic or in the western sector of Berlin or in Austria.

(2) Not to exceed thirty-five thousand visas to escapees residing in the area of the German Federal Republic or the western sectors of Berlin or in Austria: Provided, That the visas issued under this paragraph shall be issued only in the German Federal Republic or in the western sector of Berlin or in Austria.

(3) Not to exceed ten thousand visas to escapees residing within the European continental limits of the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or in Turkey, Sweden, Iran or in the Free Territory of Trieste and who are not nationals of the area in which they reside: Provided, That such visas shall be issued only in the area or areas mentioned in this paragraph.

(4) Not to exceed two thousand visas to refugees who (a) during World War II were members of the armed forces of the Republic of Poland, (b) were honorably discharged from such forces, (c) reside on the date of the enactment of this Act in the British Isles, and (d) have not acquired British citizenship.

(5) Not to exceed forty-five thousand visas to refugees of Italian ethnic origin, residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in Italy or in the Free Territory of Trieste: Provided, That such visas shall be issued only in the area or areas mentioned in this paragraph.

(6) Not to exceed fifteen thousand visas to persons of Italian ethnic origin, residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in Italy or in the Free Territory of Trieste, who qualify under any of the preferences specified in paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of section 203 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act: Provided, That such visas shall be issued only in Italy or in the Free Territory of Trieste.

(7) Not to exceed fifteen thousand visas to refugees of Greek ethnic origin residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in Greece: Provided, That such visas shall be issued only in Greece.

(8) Not to exceed two thousand visas to persons of Greek ethnic origin, residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in Greece, who qualify under any of the preferences specified in paragraph (2), (3) or (4) of section 203 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act: Provided, That such visas shall be issued only in Greece.

(9) Not to exceed fifteen thousand visas to refugees of Dutch ethnic origin residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in continental Netherlands: Provided, That such visas shall be issued only in continental Netherlands.

(10) Not to exceed two thousand visas to persons of Dutch ethnic origin, residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in continental Netherlands, who qualify under any of the preferences specified in paragraph (2), (3) or (4) of section 203 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act: Provided, That such visas shall be issued only in continental Netherlands.

(11) Not to exceed two thousand visas to refugees, residing within the district of an American consular office in the Far East: Provided, That such visas shall be issued only in said consular office district and only to refugees who are not indigenous to the area described in this paragraph.

(12) Not to exceed three thousand visas to refugees, residing within the district of an American consular office in the Far East: Provided, That such visas shall be issued only in said consular office district and only to refugees who are indigenous to the area described in this paragraph.

(13) Not to exceed two thousand visas to refugees of Chinese ethnic origin whose passports for travel to the United States are endorsed by the Chinese National Government or its authorized representatives.

(14) Not to exceed two thousand visas to refugees who on the date of the enactment of this Act are eligible to receive assistance from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Provided, That such visas shall be issued only in the area described in this paragraph.

(b) The allotments provided in subsection (a) of this section shall be available for the issuance of immigrant visas to the spouses and unmarried sons or daughters under twenty-one years of age, including stepsons or stepdaughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to July 1, 1953, referred to in section 3 of this Act, of persons referred to in subsection (a) of this section.

ORPHANS

SEC. 5. (a) Not to exceed four thousand special nonquota immigrant visas may be issued to eligible orphans as defined in this Act who are under ten years of age at the time the visa is issued: Provided, That not more than two such special nonquota immigrant visas may be issued to eligible orphans adopted or to be adopted by any one United States citizen and spouse, unless necessary to prevent the separation of brothers or sisters.

(b) When used in this Act the term "eligible orphan" shall mean an alien child (1) who is an orphan because of the death or disappearance of both parents, or because of abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from, both parents, or who has only one parent due to the death or disappearance of, abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from the other parent and the remaining parent is incapable of providing care for such orphan and has in writing irrevocably released him for emigration

and adoption; (2) (a) who has been lawfully adopted abroad by a United States citizen and spouse, or (b) for whom assurances, satisfactory to the consular officer to whom a visa application on behalf of the orphan is made, have been given by a United States citizen and spouse that if the orphan is admitted into the United States they will adopt him in the United States and will care for him properly; and (3) who is ineligible for admission into the United States solely because the nonpreference portion of the quota to which he would otherwise be chargeable is oversubscribed by applicants registered on the consular waiting list at the time his visa application is made: *Provided*, That no natural parent of any eligible orphan who shall be admitted into the United States pursuant to this Act shall thereafter, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(c) The assurances required in this section shall be in lieu of the assurances required in section 7 of this Act.

ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

SEC. 6. Any alien who establishes that prior to July 1, 1953, he lawfully entered the United States as a bona fide nonimmigrant and that because of events which have occurred subsequent to his entry into the United States he is unable to return to the country of his birth, or nationality, or last residence, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, may, within one year after the effective date of this Act, apply to the Attorney General of the United States for an adjustment of his immigration status. If the Attorney General shall, upon consideration of all the facts and circumstances of the case, determine that such alien has been of good moral character for the preceding five years and that the alien was physically present in the United States on the date of the enactment of this Act and is otherwise qualified under all other provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act except that the quota to which he is chargeable is oversubscribed, the Attorney General shall report to the Congress all the pertinent facts in the case. If, during the session of the Congress in which a case is reported or prior to the end of the session of the Congress next following the session in which a case is reported, the Congress passes a concurrent resolution stating in substance that it approves the granting of the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to such alien, the Attorney General is authorized, upon the payment of the required visa fee, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the account of miscellaneous receipts, to record the alien's lawful admission for permanent residence as of the date of the passage of such concurrent resolution. If, within the above specified time, the Congress does not pass such a concurrent resolution, or, if either the Senate or the House of Representatives passes a resolution stating in substance that it does not approve the grant of the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, the Attorney General shall thereupon deport such alien in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to any aliens admitted into the United States under the provisions of Public Law 584, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session (60 Stat. 754), Public Law 402, Eightieth Congress, second session (62 Stat. 6): *Provided further*, That the number of aliens who shall be granted the status of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence pursuant to this section shall not exceed five thousand.

ASSURANCES

SEC. 7. (a) Except as otherwise herein provided, no visa shall be issued to any alien under this Act unless an assurance, in accordance with regulations promulgated pursuant to this Act, shall first have been given by a citizen or citizens of the United States that such alien, if admitted into the United States, will be suitably employed without displacing some other person from employment and that such alien and the members of such alien's family who shall accompany such alien and who propose to live with such alien will not become public charges and will have housing without displacing some other person from such housing. The spouse and unmarried dependent sons and daughters under twenty-one years of age, including stepsons and stepdaughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to July 7, 1953, of such alien, shall not be required to have such assurances made in their behalf. The assurances shall be submitted to the Administrator and it shall be the duty of the Administrator to verify the authenticity and bona fides of such assurances and such assurances shall be subject to final acceptance and approval by consular and immigration officers. Blanket assurances, or assurances not submitted by a responsible individual citizen or citizens, shall not be considered as satisfying the requirements of this section. The assurances for employment and housing shall be indexed and filed in such manner so as to show the specific address or addresses in the United States in which both the employment and housing are available, the type of employment and housing which are available, and the conditions and terms of the employment. Each assurance shall be a personal obligation of the individual citizen or citizens giving or submitting such assurance. This subsection shall have no applicability to the alien eligible under paragraph (6), (8), or (10) of section 4 (a) of this Act, if such alien provides satisfactory evidence that he will not become a public charge.

(b) Any alien admitted under this Act and subsequently determined to have been inadmissible under the provisions of this Act at the time of entry shall, irrespective of the date of his entry, be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided by sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214).

(c) Assistance rendered an alien in connection with his transportation to and resettlement in the United States shall not be regarded as a cause for excludability as an alien likely to become a public charge. No alien with respect to whom assurances have been furnished as provided in this section shall be deemed to be a pauper under paragraph (8) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 182).

(d) No alien shall be issued a visa under this Act or be admitted into the United States unless he shall present to the consular officer at the time of making application for a visa or to the immigration officer at the time of application for admission (1) a valid unexpired passport or other suitable travel document, or document of identity or nationality, or other documentary evidence that he will be assured of readmission to the country of his nationality, foreign residence or in which he obtains a visa under this Act and (2) a certificate of readmission guaranteeing his readmission to the country in which he obtains a visa under this Act if it is subsequently found that he obtained a visa under this Act by fraud or by misrepresenting a material fact.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS

SEC. 8. (a) *The Secretary of State may, for the purposes of this Act, make such arrangements with foreign governments and with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration as are necessary and appropriate for the purpose of financing the overseas transportation of persons who may be issued visas under this Act, such arrangements to be mutually beneficial to the economies of the United States and the countries concerned, as well as to such persons. Such arrangements, where appropriate, may seek to enable immigrants under this Act to transfer into dollar currency personal assets necessary for defraying the cost of transportation and for use in the United States. Arrangements between the United States and the other governments concerned and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration should also provide for such cooperation and assistance as may be required in the administration of the program authorized under this Act in the territory of the intending immigrant's residence. All transportation by ships or airplanes of aliens under this Act to the United States, the cost of which is defrayed in whole or in part by the Government of the United States, shall be by ships or airplanes registered under the United States flag, if available.*

SEC. 9. *Within the categories established in section 4 of this Act the determination of the eligibility of persons to receive visas and of the admissibility of such persons into the United States under this Act shall be made without discrimination in favor of or against a race, religion, or the national origin of such persons.*

EXEMPTIONS FROM VISA FEES

SEC. 10. *Persons receiving visas under this Act shall be exempt from paying the fees prescribed in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 281 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 230-231).*

SECURITY AND OTHER INVESTIGATION; EFFECT OF MISREPRESENTATION

SEC. 11. (a) *No alien shall be issued a visa under this Act or be admitted into the United States unless there shall have first been a thorough investigation and written report made and prepared by such investigative agency or agencies of the Government of the United States as the President shall designate, regarding such person's character, reputation, mental and physical health, history and eligibility under this Act, and such investigations in each case shall be conducted in a manner and in such time as the investigative agency or agencies shall determine to be necessary.*

(b) *No person shall be issued a visa or be admitted into the United States under this Act if the consular officer or the immigration officer knows or has reason to believe that such person is ineligible for a visa or is subject to exclusion from the United States under any provision of the immigration laws or is not eligible under the terms of this Act.*

(c) *No person shall be issued a visa or be admitted into the United States under this Act unless the consular officer and the immigration officer, after an inspection and examination of such person abroad, are entirely satisfied upon the basis of affirmative evidence adduced by the applicant that the applicant has established his eligibility for a visa and his admissibility into the United States under this Act and under the immigration laws and regulations: Provided, That no person to whom a visa shall be issued shall be exempt from inspection and examination at a port of entry.*

(d) No person shall be issued a visa under this Act or be admitted into the United States unless complete information shall be available regarding the history of such person covering a period of at least two years immediately preceeding his application for a visa: *Provided*, That this provision may be waived on the recommendation of the Secretaries of State and Defense when determined by them to be in the national interest.

(e) Any person who shall make a material misrepresentation to any agency of the Government entrusted directly or indirectly with the administration, investigation, enforcement, or any other function relating to the implementation of this Act, for the purpose of gaining admission into the United States as an alien eligible hereunder, shall be excluded from admission into the United States under section 212 (a) (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 183).

PRIORITIES

SEC. 12. (a) Priorities in the consideration of visa applications under this Act, except in the case of applications filed under paragraph (6), (8) or (10) of section 4 (a), without priority in time of issuance of visas as between such priorities or as between priority and nonpriority cases under this Act shall be given to—

(1) Persons whose services or skills are needed in the United States, if such need has been certified to the Administrator, at his request, by the United States Employment Service and who are to be employed in a capacity calling for such services or such skills; and

(2) Persons who are (A) the parents of citizens of the United States, such citizens being at least twenty-one years of age, or (B) spouses or unmarried sons or daughters under twenty-one years of age, including stepsons or stepdaughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to July 1, 1953, of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or (C) brothers, sisters, sons or daughters of citizens of the United States.

SEC. 13. No priority in the consideration of visa applications under this Act shall be given to persons who were determined to be eligible or preliminarily eligible under the provisions of section (2) (e) of Public Law 774, Eightieth Congress, as amended, solely because such persons were determined to be so eligible or preliminarily eligible.

PERSONS INELIGIBLE: OATH ON ADMISSION; PENALTIES

SEC. 14. (a) No visa shall be issued under this Act to any person who personally advocated or assisted in the persecution of any person or group of persons because of race, religion, or national origin.

(b) Before being issued a visa every alien eighteen years of age or older, authorized to be admitted under this Act, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that he is not and never has been a person specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), or (H) of section 212 (a) (28) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 184-186), except as provided in subparagraph (I) of such section, and shall be liable to prosecution for perjury if such oath or affirmation is willfully false. If any alien not entitled to be issued a visa under this Act and not entitled to be admitted into the United States shall nevertheless gain

admission, such alien shall, regardless of the date of his entry, be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided in sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214).

(c) Any person or persons who shall knowingly violate, conspire to violate, induce or attempt to induce any person to violate any provision of this Act shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or shall be imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

APPLICABILITY OF IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

SEC. 15. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act all of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163) shall be applicable under this Act.

LOANS

SEC. 16. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make loans not to exceed \$5,000,000 in the aggregate, to public or private agencies of the United States for the purpose of financing the transportation from ports of entry within the United States to the places of their resettlement, of persons receiving immigrant visas under this Act, and who lack resources to finance the expenses involved. Such loans, which shall mature not later than June 30, 1963, shall be made under rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this Act: Provided, That such loans shall bear interest at a rate of 3 per centum per annum on the unpaid balance from their maturity date until final payment. No public or private agency shall be eligible to receive a loan under the provisions of this Act while such agency is in default in the payment of any loan made to it pursuant to the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended.

ELIGIBLE ALIENS TO BE NONQUOTA IMMIGRANTS

SEC. 17. Any alien granted a visa under this Act shall be deemed a nonquota immigrant for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163).

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 18. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

REPORTS

SEC. 19. The Administrator shall report to the President and the Congress on the operation of the program established under this Act on or about January 15 and June 15 of each year and shall submit a final report not later than June 15, 1957. Such reports shall include full and complete details regarding the administration of the Act and the administration of the funds provided for in section 16 of this Act.

TERMINATION

SEC. 20. *No immigrant visa shall be issued under this Act after December 31, 1956.*

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act for the relief of certain refugees, and orphans, and for other purposes."; and the Senate agree to the same.

LOUIS E. GRAHAM,
PATRICK J. HILLINGS,
RUTH THOMPSON,
EMANUEL CELLER,
FRANCIS E. WALTER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

ARTHUR V. WATKINS,
ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
PAT McCARRAN,
HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6481) to authorize the issuance of 217,000 special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The compromise bill would admit into the United States for permanent residence up to a maximum of 214,000 refugees, orphans and certain close relatives of United States citizens and aliens admitted for permanent residence. The program authorized under this legislation is to be administered by existing agencies, to wit: the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this measure, all of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be applicable in the administration of the new law. The conferees wish to state at this point that the new law does not constitute an amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act. It is considered to be an emergency relief measure designed to implement certain phases of American foreign policy. It is not intended to represent any precedent or commitment on the part of the Congress or the Government of the United States to participate as an immigrant receiving country in any international endeavors aimed at a permanent solution of the problem of surplus populations as it now apparently exists in certain parts of Europe and Asia.

In the opinion of the conferees the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy, established pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act, shall exercise continuous and diligent watchfulness over the operations undertaken under the new law, and the Congress should be at all times aware of such operations.

While no definition is contained in the act, the conferees wish to state that the term "firm resettlement" as applied to prospective beneficiaries of this legislation is not designed automatically to exclude aliens from the refugee category solely on the ground that they have been collectively, by law or edict, granted full or limited citizenship rights and privileges in any area of their present residence.

The conferees desire further to stress that this legislation constitutes in no way a mandate to issue, within the prescribed period of time, the full number of visas allocated under this legislation. These are, in each case, maximum limitations, not quotas to be filled. It is to be clearly understood that this bill offers opportunities to enter the United States to a certain number of eligible aliens but that no special effort should be made to evade any of the provisions of this act or of the Immigration and Nationality Act in order to bring in such number or any number. Similarly, it is the unanimous consensus of the con-

ferrees that no efforts should be made to induce aliens to seek entry to the United States under this bill.

The bill as passed by the House provided for the following classes of aliens to be admitted into the United States (definitions have been abbreviated here):

German expellees.....	60, 000
Nationals of Italy.....	60, 000
Nationals of Greece.....	20, 000
Nationals of the Netherlands.....	20, 000
Nationals of Japan.....	2, 000
Arab refugees.....	2, 000
Chinese refugees.....	2, 000
Refugees in Germany and Austria.....	25, 000
Refugees in NATO countries.....	15, 000
Polish ex-soldiers.....	3, 000
European refugees in Hong Kong.....	2, 000
Nationals of Portugal.....	2, 000
Orphans.....	4, 000
Total.....	217, 000

Adjustments of refugee status: No number specified but within 217,000 limit.

The bill as passed by the Senate contained the following categories (abbreviated definitions):

Escapees and German expellees.....	92, 000
Escapees in NATO countries.....	10, 000
Chinese refugees.....	2, 000
Italian refugees.....	62, 000
Greek refugees.....	17, 000
Dutch refugees.....	17, 000
Adjustment cases in the United States.....	5, 000
Orphans.....	4, 000
Total.....	209, 000

The bill as recommended by the conferees provides for the following groups and allocations:

German expellees.....	55, 000
Escapees in Western Germany, Berlin, and Austria.....	35, 000
Escapees in NATO countries.....	10, 000
Polish ex-soldiers.....	2, 000
Italian refugees.....	45, 000
Italian relatives.....	15, 000
Greek refugees.....	15, 000
Greek relatives.....	2, 000
Netherlands refugees.....	15, 000
Netherlands relatives.....	2, 000
Far East refugees (non-Asian).....	2, 000
Far East refugees (Asian).....	3, 000
Chinese (passports endorsed by National Government).....	2, 000
Arab refugees.....	2, 000
Orphans.....	4, 000
Adjustments of refugee status.....	5, 000
Total.....	214, 000

LOUIS E. GRAHAM,
PATRICK J. HILLINGS,
RUTH THOMPSON,
EMANUEL CELLER,
FRANCIS E. WALTER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Dolliver
Fogarty
Golden
Gordon
Gregory
Hébert
Kearney
Kilburn
Kilday

Kluczynski
Lyle
McVey
Machrowicz
Martin, Iowa
Norblad
O'Hara, Minn.
Powell
Reed, Ill.

Regan
Schenck
Shafer
Spence
Taylor
Walter
Watts

Jonas, Ill.
Jonas, N. C.
Jones, Ala.
Judd
Karsten, Mo.
Kean
Kearns
Keating
Kersten, Wis.
Kling, Calif.
Kling, Pa.
Knox
Lane
Latham
LeCompte
Long
Lovre
Lucas
McCarthy
McConnell
McCormack
McCulloch
McDonough
Mack, Ill.
Mack, Wash.
Magnuson
Mahon
Mailliard
Marshall
Meader
Merrill
Morrow
Metcalf
Miller, Kans.
Miller, Md.
Miller, N. Y.
Morano
Mumma
Neal
Nicholson

Oakman
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Neill
Osmers
Ostertag
Patterson
Pelly
Pfost
Phillbin
Phillips
Poage
Polk
Price
Priest
Prouty
Rabaut
Radwan
Ray
Rayburn
Reams
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees, Kans.
Rhodes, Ariz.
Richards
Riehlman
Rivers
Roberts
Robison, Ky.
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.
Sadlak
St. George
Saylor
Scherer
Scott

Sclvrner
Scudder
Seely-Brown
Short
Sieminski
Simpson, Pa.
Small
Smith, Miss.
Stauffer
Stringfellow
Sullivan
Taber
Talle
Thompson, Mich.
Tollefson
Trimble
Utt
Van Pelt
Van Zandt
Vinson
Vorys
Vursell
Wainwright
Wampler
Warburton
Weichel
Westland
Wickersham
Widnall
Wigglesworth
Williams, N.Y.
Wilson, Calif.
Withrow
Wolcott
Wolverton
Yates
Young
Younger

McVey
Machrowicz
Martin, Iowa
Norblad
O'Hara, Minn.

Powell
Reed, Ill.
Regan
Schenck
Shafer

Spence
Taylor
Walter
Watts

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Norblad against.
Mr. Taylor for, with Mrs. Frances P. Bolton against.

Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. Martin of Iowa against.

Mr. Carnahan for, with Mr. Kilburn against.

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. McVey against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Dingell against.

Mr. Regan for, with Mr. Golden against.

Mr. Machrowicz for, with Mr. Reed of Illinois against.

Mr. Chatham for, with Mr. Kluczynski against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Schenck with Mr. Dies.
Mr. Dolliver with Mr. Gregory.
Mr. Dague with Mr. Kilday.
Mr. Bush with Mr. Lyle.
Mr. Shafer with Mr. Watts.
Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota with Mr. Walter.

MESSRS. VELDE, FINO, BELCHER, PILLION, and MILLER of Nebraska changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 239, nays 158, not voting 34 as follows:

[Roll No. 120]

YEAS—239

Addonizio
Albert
Allen, Calif.
Allen, Ill.
Andersen,
H. Carl
Angell
Arends
Auchincloss
Ayres
Baker
Bates
Beamer
Becker
Belcher
Bender
Bennett, Mich.
Bentley
Berry
Betts
Blatnik
Boland
Bolling
Bolton
Bolton,
Oliver P.
Bonin
Bosch
Bow
Bowler
Boykin
Bramblett
Brown, Ga.
Brown, Ohio
Brownson
Broyhill
Budge
Busbey
Byrnes, Wis.
Camp
Campbell
Canfield

Carrigg
Case
Cederberg
Chenoweth
Chlperfield
Clevenger
Cole, Mo.
Cole, N. Y.
Cooley
Ayres
Cooper
Corbett
Cotton
Cretella
Cresser
Crumpacker
Cunningham
Curtis, Mass.
Curtis, Mo.
Curtis, Nebr.
Davis, Tenn.
Dawson, Ill.
Dawson, Utah
Derounian
Devereux
D'Ewart
Dodd
Dondero
Donohue
Dorn, N. Y.
Durham
Edmondson
Elliott
Ellsworth
Engle
Evins
Fenton
Fernandez
Ford
Frazier
Frelinghuysen

Fulton
Gamble
Gathings
Gavin
George
Goodwin
Graham
Gubser
Hagen, Minn.
Hale
Halleck
Harden
Hardy
Harrison, Nebr.
Harrison, Wyo.
Hart
Harvey
Hays, Ark.
Hays, Ohio
Heseltun
Hess
Hiestand
Hill
Hillelson
Hillings
Hinshaw
Hoeven
Holmes
Holt
Hope
Horan
Hosmer
Howell
Hruska
Hunter
Hyde
Jackson
Javits
Jenkins
Jensen
Johnson

Abbott
Abernethy
Adair
Alexander
Andresen
August H.
Andrews
Ashmore
Asplnall
Bailey
Barden
Barrett
Battle
Bennett, Fla.
Bentzen
Bishop
Boggs
Bonner
Bray
Brooks, La.
Brooks, Tex.
Buchanan
Burdick
Burlison
Byrd
Byrne, Pa.
Carmon
Carlyle
Celler
Chelf
Chudoff
Church
Clardy
Colmer
Condon
Coudert
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Wis.
Deane
Delaney
Dempsey
Dollinger
Donovan
Dorn, S.C.
Dowdy
Doyle
Eberharter
Fallon
Feighan
Fine
Fino
Fisher
Forand

NAYS—158

Forrester
Fountain
Friedel
Garmatz
Gary
Gentry
Granahan
Grant
Green
Gross
Gwinn
Hagen, Calif.
Haley
Hand
Harris
Harrison, Va.
Heller
Herlong
Hoffman, Ill.
Hoffman, Mich.
Holifield
Holtzman
Ikard
Jarman
Jones, Mo.
Jones, N. C.
Kee
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, N. Y.
Keogh
Kilwan
Klein
Krueger
Laird
Landrum
Lanham
Lantaff
Lesinski
McGregor
McIntire
McMillan
Madden
Mason
Matthews
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Nebr.
Mills
Mollohan
Morgan
Morrison
Moss
Moulder
Multer

Murray
Nelson
Norrell
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Konski
Passman
Patman
Patten
Perkins
Pilcher
Pillion
Poff
Preston
Rains
Rhodes, Pa.
Riley
Robeson, Va.
Rogers, Tex.
Rohney
Roosevelt
Secret
Selden
Sheehan
Shelley
Sheppard
Shuford
Sikes
Simpson, Ill.
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Springer
Staggers
Steed
Sutton
Teague
Thomas
Thompson, La.
Thompson, Tex.
Thornberry
Tuck
Velde
Wharton
Wheeler
Whitten
Wier
Williams, Miss
Willis
Wilson, Ind.
Wilson, Tex.
Winstead
Yorty
Zablocki

NOT VOTING—34

Bolton,
Frances P.
Buckley
Bush
Carnahan
Chatham
Dague

Dies
Dingell
Dolliver
Fogarty
Golden
Gordon
Gregory

Hébert
James
Kearney
Kilburn
Kilday
Kluczynski
Lyle

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Norblad for, with Mr. Kearney against.
Mrs. Frances P. Bolton for, with Mr. Taylor against.

Mr. Martin of Iowa for, with Mr. Gordon against.

Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Golden for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Kluczynski for, with Mr. Regan against.

Mr. Dingell for, with Mr. Machrowicz against.

Mr. Carnahan for, with Mr. Powell against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Bush with Mr. Dies.

Mr. Dague with Mr. Chatham.

Mr. Dolliver with Mr. Lyle.

Mr. James with Mr. Kilday.

Mr. McVey with Mr. Gregory.

Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota with Mr. Fogarty.

Mr. Shafer with Mr. Spence.

Mr. Schenck with Mr. Walter.

Mr. Reed of Illinois with Mr. Watts.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROGRAM FOR BALANCE OF TODAY

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the distinguished majority leader advise the House as to any program for this evening?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes; I will be glad to.

Mr. MCCORMACK. And also, to the extent the gentleman can, for tomorrow.

Mr. HALLECK. I shall be glad to do so; it will save me a lot of work because so many Members have inquired of me individually and I try to tell them as best I can. I shall be glad to do so.

The conference report on the emergency immigration bill is ready and I understand is in agreement, and 2 or 3 minutes should dispose of it.

I think the same is true of the famine relief conference report and the farm credit conference report.

Then there is a conference report ready in charge of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROSSON] from the Committee on the Judiciary, which I understand can be dealt with very quickly.

Mr. MCCORMACK. What is that, the National Safety Council?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes; that is what it is.

Those are the only four conference reports we expect to act on.

I have been importuned to take up a rule which deals with certain tax matters between Philadelphia and New Jersey where there has been quite a bit of

interest expressed and I shall hope that we can call that up.

Mr. McCORMACK. Tonight?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes, tonight.

PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. As to tomorrow, I may make this further statement, and it will be announced officially later on by the chairman of the Ohio delegation.

We shall adjourn tonight out of respect to Senator TAFT.

We shall meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow, and I express the hope that all will be here because at that time Members will be given the opportunity to speak on the life, character, and public service of our late departed colleague in the other body.

Otherwise tomorrow: The supplemental appropriations conference report will be ready. I think, however, I should say to the Members that it is likely there will be considerable controversy about that; I do not know how much. The additional Federal judges bill is in conference and I think that will be worked out and that conference report will be here. The conferees are to meet tomorrow on extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act and I am confident that will be worked out and will be back here for action.

The State-Justice appropriation bill is yet in the other body. We will work that out.

The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] has a conference report he wants to dispose of tomorrow that has to do with the Menominee Indians.

Whether or not there will be a rule on the Commission To Study Judicial and Congressional Salaries, I do not know, but if there is such a rule I would personally like to see that matter passed on.

You can see that we are rapidly disposing of the matters that are before us and that are of a character that we should act on before we adjourn. It is my hope that as we conclude tomorrow, matters that are necessary for us to act upon will have been sent to the other body and at that time after consultation with the Speaker and the minority leader I trust we can make some statement in light of what may transpire in the other body tomorrow as to what Members may expect with reference to adjournment or as to such arrangement as might make it possible for them to get home with their families if they want to leave.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it contemplated that there might be further suspensions tomorrow?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes. The gentleman from Nebraska has a suspension on a measure that I think has been worked out pretty much in the form of a satisfactory agreement which we expect to call up.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is also one from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes; the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WEICHEL] has spoken to

me about one. I thought at one time that it might be called up by unanimous consent, but apparently that is not possible as yet.

Mr. HARRIS. I understood also there was one from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that was to be called up this afternoon.

Mr. HALLECK. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KERSTEN] has a resolution (H. Con. Res. 178) dealing with the people back of the Iron Curtain. I would anticipate that matters like that could come up by unanimous consent.

Mr. McCORMACK. I want the distinguished majority leader to understand that we appreciate you cannot cover them all. You have covered the salient ones.

Mr. HALLECK. I have tried to cover the important ones. I do not mean any exclusion because constantly Members are coming to me, as they are to the leaders on the other side, with measures important to them and in respect to which there is some urgency. We want to do what we can to dispose of them tomorrow.

What I principally wanted to say is this: As I view it now, I cannot see any reason why, if we work at the job tomorrow, we cannot, on this side at least, have concluded the work that it is necessary for us to do.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have been asked by one of my colleagues about the \$200 million for Korea. I thought that was going to be put in some bill by the Senate.

Mr. HALLECK. That has been included in the supplemental appropriation bill. It is nothing more than a reappropriation of funds that were involved in the fighting of the war in Korea. With the fighting having terminated, about one-sixth of that money can be used for this purpose.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is to be taken up in the Senate and will come over here.

Mr. HALLECK. It will be here. The conferees on the supplemental appropriation bill are going back into conference at 8 o'clock this evening.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think we might expect a bill from Mr. WOLVERTON's committee relative to hospitalization of narcotic addicts in the District of Columbia. It is noncontroversial, and I hope it can be brought up by unanimous consent.

Mr. HALLECK. I might say to the gentleman from Nebraska I have had enough controversy to do me all my life, and if we can have things run along smoothly without much difficulty, I will be the happiest man in the world.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to make inquiry as to the Mexican labor bill which we have agreed on.

Mr. HALLECK. I heard something about that some days ago, but not lately.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the conferees on the Mexican labor bill have agreed, but the Senate must act first.

Mr. COOLEY. But it is contemplated that it will be disposed of tomorrow.

Mr. HOPE. Yes. We can call it up tomorrow.

Mr. McCORMACK. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 3 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on H. R. 6672.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL MIGRATION ACT OF 1953

Mr. GRAHAM submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6481) to authorize the issuance of 217,000 special quota immigrant visas and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1069)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6481) to authorize the issuance of 217,000 special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following: "That this Act may be cited as the 'Refugee Relief Act of 1953.'"

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 2. (a) 'Refugee' means any person in a country or area which is neither Communist nor Communist-dominated, who because of persecution, fear of persecution, natural calamity or military operations is out of his usual place of abode and unable to return thereto, who has not been firmly resettled, and who is in urgent need of assistance for the essentials of life or for transportation.

"(b) 'Escapee' means any refugee who, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, fled from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or other Communist, Communist-dominated or Communist-occupied area of Europe including those parts of Germany under military occupation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and who cannot return thereto because of fear of persecution on account of race, religion or political opinion.

"(c) 'German expellee' means any refugee of German ethnic origin residing in the area of the German Federal Republic, western sector of Berlin, or in Austria who was born in and was forcibly removed from or forced to flee from Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, or areas provisionally under the administration or control or domination of any such countries, except the Soviet zone of military occupation of Germany.

"(d) 'Administrator' means the administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs established in the Department of State pursuant to subsection (b) of sec-

tion 104 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

"SPECIAL NONQUOTA VISAS; NUMBERS

"SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be issued two hundred five thousand special nonquota immigrant visas to aliens, specified in section 4 of this Act, seeking to enter the United States as immigrants and to their spouses and their unmarried sons or daughters under twenty-one years of age, including stepsons or stepdaughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to July 1, 1953, if accompanying them.

"ALLOCATION OF SPECIAL NONQUOTA VISAS

"SEC. 4. (a) Special nonquota immigrant visas authorized to be issued under section 3 of this Act shall be allotted as follows:

"(1) Not to exceed fifty-five thousand visas to German expellees residing in the area of the German Federal Republic or in the western sectors of Berlin or in Austria: *Provided*, That the visas issued under this paragraph shall be issued only in the German Federal Republic or in the western sector of Berlin or in Austria.

"(2) Not to exceed thirty-five thousand visas to escapees residing in the area of the German Federal Republic or the western sectors of Berlin or in Austria: *Provided*, That the visas issued under this paragraph shall be issued only in the German Federal Republic or in the western sector of Berlin or in Austria.

"(3) Not to exceed ten thousand visas to escapees residing within the European continental limits of the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or in Turkey, Sweden, Iran or in the Free Territory of Trieste and who are not nationals of the area in which they reside: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in the area or areas mentioned in this paragraph.

"(4) Not to exceed two thousand visas to refugees who (a) during World War II were members of the armed forces of the Republic of Poland, (b) were honorably discharged from such forces, (c) reside on the date of the enactment of this Act in the British Isles, and (d) have not acquired British citizenship.

"(5) Not to exceed forty-five thousand visas to refugees of Italian ethnic origin, residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in Italy or in the Free Territory of Trieste: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in the area or areas mentioned in this paragraph.

"(6) Not to exceed fifteen thousand visas to persons of Italian ethnic origin, residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in Italy or in the Free Territory of Trieste, who qualify under any of the preferences specified in paragraph (2), (3) or (4) of section 203 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in Italy or in the Free Territory of Trieste.

"(7) Not to exceed fifteen thousand visas to refugees of Greek ethnic origin residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in Greece: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in Greece.

"(8) Not to exceed two thousand visas to persons of Greek ethnic origin, residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in Greece, who qualify under any of the preferences specified in paragraph (2), (3) or (4) of section 203 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in Greece.

"(9) Not to exceed fifteen thousand visas to refugees of Dutch ethnic origin residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in continental Netherlands: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in continental Netherlands.

"(10) Not to exceed two thousand visas to persons of Dutch ethnic origin, residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in continental Netherlands, who qualify under any of the preferences specified in paragraph (2),

(3) or (4) of section 203 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in continental Netherlands.

"(11) Not to exceed two thousand visas to refugees, residing within the district of an American consular office in the Far East: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in said consular office district and only to refugees who are not indigenous to the area described in this paragraph.

"(12) Not to exceed three thousand visas to refugees, residing within the district of an American consular office in the Far East: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in said consular office district and only to refugees who are indigenous to the area described in this paragraph.

"(13) Not to exceed two thousand visas to refugees of Chinese ethnic origin whose passports for travel to the United States are endorsed by the Chinese National Government or its authorized representatives.

"(14) Not to exceed two thousand visas to refugees who on the date of the enactment of this Act are eligible to receive assistance from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in the area described in this paragraph.

"(b) The allotments provided in subsection (a) of this section shall be available for the issuance of immigrant visas to the spouses and unmarried sons or daughters under twenty-one years of age, including stepsons or stepdaughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to July 1, 1953, referred to in section 3 of this Act, of persons referred to in subsection (a) of this section.

"ORPHANS

"SEC. 5. (a) Not to exceed four thousand special nonquota immigrant visas may be issued to eligible orphans as defined in this Act who are under ten years of age at the time the visa is issued: *Provided*, That not more than two such special nonquota immigrant visas may be issued to eligible orphans adopted or to be adopted by any one United States citizen and spouse, unless necessary to prevent the separation of brothers or sisters.

"(b) When used in this Act the term 'eligible orphan' shall mean an alien child (1) who is an orphan because of the death or disappearance of both parents, or because of abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from, both parents, or who has only one parent due to the death or disappearance of, abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from the other parent and the remaining parent is incapable of providing care for such orphan and has in writing irrevocably released him for emigration and adoption; (2) (a) who has been lawfully adopted abroad by a United States citizen and spouse, or (b) for whom assurances, satisfactory to the consular officer to whom a visa application on behalf of the orphan is made, have been given by a United States citizen and spouse that if the orphan is admitted into the United States they will adopt him in the United States and will care for him properly; and (3) who is ineligible for admission into the United States solely because the non-preference portion of the quota to which he would otherwise be chargeable is oversubscribed by applicants registered on the consular waiting list at the time his visa application is made: *Provided*, That no natural parent of any eligible orphan who shall be admitted into the United States pursuant to this Act shall thereafter, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

"(c) The assurances required in this section shall be in lieu of the assurances required in section 7 of this Act.

"ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

"SEC. 6. Any alien who establishes that prior to July 1, 1953, he lawfully entered the United States as a bona fide nonimmigrant and that because of events which have occurred subsequent to his entry into the United States he is unable to return to the country of his birth, or nationality, or last residence, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, may, within one year after the effective date of this Act, apply to the Attorney General of the United States for an adjustment of his immigration status. If the Attorney General shall, upon consideration of all the facts and circumstances of the case, determine that such alien has been of good moral character for the preceding five years and that the alien was physically present in the United States on the date of the enactment of this Act and is otherwise qualified under all other provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act except that the quota to which he is chargeable is oversubscribed, the Attorney General shall report to the Congress all the pertinent facts in the case. If, during the session of the Congress in which a case is reported or prior to the end of the session of the Congress next following the session in which a case is reported, the Congress passes a concurrent resolution stating in substance that it approves the granting of the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to such alien, the Attorney General is authorized, upon the payment of the required visa fee, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the account of miscellaneous receipts, to record the alien's lawful admission for permanent residence as of the date of the passage of such concurrent resolution. If, within the above specified time, the Congress does not pass such a concurrent resolution, or, if either the Senate or the House of Representatives passes a resolution stating in substance that it does not approve the granting of the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, the Attorney General shall thereupon deport such alien in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to any aliens admitted into the United States under the provisions of Public Law 584, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session (60 Stat. 754), Public Law 402, Eightieth Congress, second session (62 Stat. 6): *Provided further*, That the number of aliens who shall be granted the status of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence pursuant to this section shall not exceed five thousand.

"ASSURANCES

"SEC. 7. (a) Except as otherwise herein provided, no visa shall be issued to any alien under this Act unless an assurance, in accordance with regulations promulgated pursuant to this Act, shall first have been given by a citizen or citizens of the United States that such alien, if admitted into the United States, will be suitably employed without displacing some other person from employment and that such alien and the members of such alien's family who shall accompany such alien and who propose to live with such alien will not become public charges and will have housing without displacing some other person from such housing. The spouse and unmarried dependent sons and daughters under twenty-one years of age, including stepsons and stepdaughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to July 1, 1953, of such alien, shall not be required to have such assurances made in their behalf. The assurances shall be submitted to the Administrator and it shall be the duty of the Administrator to verify the authenticity and bona fides of such assurances and such assurances shall be subject to final acceptance and approval by consular and immigration officers. Blanket

assurances, or assurances not submitted by a responsible individual citizen or citizens, shall not be considered as satisfying the requirements of this section. The assurances for employment and housing shall be indexed and filed in such manner so as to show the specific address or addresses in the United States in which both the employment and housing are available, the type of employment and housing which are available, and the conditions and terms of the employment. Each assurance shall be a personal obligation of the individual citizen or citizens giving or submitting such assurance. This subsection shall have no applicability to the alien eligible under paragraph (6), (8) or (10) of section 4 (a) of this Act, if such alien provides satisfactory evidence that he will not become a public charge.

"(b) Any alien admitted under this Act and subsequently determined to have been inadmissible under the provisions of this Act at the time of entry shall, irrespective of the date of his entry, be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided by sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214).

"(c) Assistance rendered an alien in connection with his transportation to and resettlement in the United States shall not be regarded as a cause for excludability as an alien likely to become a public charge. No alien with respect to whom assurances have been furnished as provided in this section shall be deemed to be a pauper under paragraph (8) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 182).

"(d) No alien shall be issued a visa under this Act or be admitted into the United States unless he shall present to the consular officer at the time of making application for a visa or to the immigration officer at the time of application for admission (1) a valid unexpired passport or other suitable travel document, or document of identity or nationality, or other documentary evidence that he will be assured of readmission to the country of his nationality, foreign residence or in which he obtains a visa under this Act and (2) a certificate of readmission guaranteeing his readmission to the country in which he obtains a visa under this Act if it is subsequently found that he obtained a visa under this Act by fraud or by misrepresenting a material fact.

"INTERGOVERNMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS

"SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary of State may, for the purposes of this Act, make such arrangements with foreign governments and with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration as are necessary and appropriate for the purpose of financing the overseas transportation of persons who may be issued visas under this Act, such arrangements to be mutually beneficial to the economies of the United States and the countries concerned, as well as to such persons. Such arrangements, where appropriate, may seek to enable immigrants under this Act to transfer into dollar currency personal assets necessary for defraying the cost of transportation and for use in the United States. Arrangements between the United States and the other governments concerned and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration should also provide for such cooperation and assistance as may be required in the administration of the program authorized under this Act in the territory of the intending immigrant's residence. All transportation by ships or airplanes of aliens under this Act to the United States, the cost of which is defrayed in whole or in part by the Government of the United States, shall be by ships or airplanes registered under the United States flag, if available.

"SEC. 9. Within the categories established in section 4 of this Act the determination of the eligibility of persons to receive visas and

of the admissibility of such persons into the United States under this Act shall be made without discrimination in favor of or against a race, religion, or the national origin of such persons.

"EXEMPTIONS FROM VISA FEES

"SEC. 10. Persons receiving visas under this Act shall be exempt from paying the fees prescribed in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 281 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 230-231).

"SECURITY AND OTHER INVESTIGATION; EFFECT OF MISREPRESENTATION

"SEC. 11. (a) No alien shall be issued a visa under this Act or be admitted into the United States unless there shall have first been a thorough investigation and written report made and prepared by such investigative agency or agencies of the Government of the United States as the President shall designate, regarding such person's character, reputation, mental and physical health, history and eligibility under this Act, and such investigations in each case shall be conducted in a manner and in such time as the investigative agency or agencies shall determine to be necessary.

"(b) No person shall be issued a visa or be admitted into the United States under this Act if the consular officer or the immigration officer knows or has reason to believe that such person is ineligible for a visa or is subject to exclusion from the United States under any provision of the immigration laws or is not eligible under the terms of this Act.

"(c) No person shall be issued a visa or be admitted into the United States under this Act unless the consular officer and the immigration officer, after an inspection and examination of such person abroad, are entirely satisfied upon the basis of affirmative evidence adduced by the applicant that the applicant has established his eligibility for a visa and his admissibility into the United States under this Act and under the immigration laws and regulations: *Provided*, That no person to whom a visa shall be issued shall be exempt from inspection and examination at a port of entry.

"(d) No person shall be issued a visa under this Act or be admitted into the United States unless complete information shall be available regarding the history of such person covering a period of at least two years immediately preceding his application for a visa: *Provided*, That this provision may be waived on the recommendation of the Secretaries of State and Defense when determined by them to be in the national interest.

"(e) Any person who shall make a material misrepresentation to any agency of the Government entrusted directly or indirectly with the administration, investigation, enforcement, or any other function relating to the implementation of this Act, for the purpose of gaining admission into the United States as an alien eligible hereunder, shall be excluded from admission into the United States under section 212 (a) (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 183).

"PRIORITIES

"SEC. 12. (a) Priorities in the consideration of visa applications under this Act, except in the case of applications filed under paragraph (6), (8) or (10) of section 4 (a), without priority in time of issuance of visas as between such priorities or as between priority and nonpriority cases under this Act shall be given to—

"(1) Persons whose services or skills are needed in the United States, if such need has been certified to the Administrator, at his request, by the United States Employment Service and who are to be employed in a capacity calling for such services or such skills; and

"(2) Persons who are (A) the parents of citizens of the United States, such citizens being at least twenty-one years of age, or (B) spouses or unmarried sons or daughters under twenty-one years of age, including stepsons or stepdaughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to July 1, 1953, of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or (C) brothers, sisters, sons or daughters of citizens of the United States.

"SEC. 13. No priority in the consideration of visa applications under this Act shall be given to persons who were determined to be eligible or preliminarily eligible under the provisions of section (2) (c) of Public Law 774, Eightieth Congress, as amended, solely because such persons were determined to be so eligible or preliminarily eligible.

"PERSONS INELIGIBLE; OATH ON ADMISSION; PENALTIES

"SEC. 14. (a) No visa shall be issued under this Act to any person who personally advocated or assisted in the persecution of any person or group of persons because of race, religion, or national origin.

"(b) Before being issued a visa every alien eighteen years of age or older, authorized to be admitted under this Act, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that he is not and never has been a person specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), or (H) of section 212 (a) (28) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 184-186), except as provided in subparagraph (I) of such section, and shall be liable to prosecution for perjury if such oath or affirmation is willfully false. If any alien not entitled to be issued a visa under this Act and not entitled to be admitted into the United States shall nevertheless gain admission, such alien shall, regardless of the date of his entry, be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided in sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214).

"(c) Any person or persons who shall knowingly violate, conspire to violate, induce or attempt to induce any person to violate any provision of this Act shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or shall be imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

"APPLICABILITY OF IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

"SEC. 15. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act all of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163) shall be applicable under this Act.

"LOANS

"SEC. 16. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make loans not to exceed \$5,000,000 in the aggregate, to public or private agencies of the United States for the purpose of financing the transportation from ports of entry within the United States to the places of their resettlement, of persons receiving immigrant visas under this Act, and who lack resources to finance the expenses involved. Such loans, which shall mature not later than June 30, 1963, shall be made under rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this Act: *Provided*, That such loans shall bear interest at a rate of 3 per centum per annum on the unpaid balance from their maturity date until final payment. No public or private agency shall be eligible to receive a loan under the provisions of this Act while such agency is in default in the payment of any loan made to it pursuant to the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended.

"ELIGIBLE ALIENS TO BE NONQUOTA IMMIGRANTS

"SEC. 17. Any alien granted a visa under this Act shall be deemed a nonquota immigrant for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163).

"AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS"

"SEC. 18. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act."

"REPORTS"

"SEC. 19. The Administrator shall report to the President and the Congress on the operation of the program established under this act on or about January 15 and June 15 of each year and shall submit a final report not later than June 15, 1957. Such reports shall include full and complete details regarding the administration of the act and the administration of the funds provided for in section 16 of this Act."

"TERMINATION"

"SEC. 20. No immigrant visa shall be issued under this Act after December 31, 1956."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act for the relief of certain refugees, and orphans, and for other purposes."

And the Senate agree to the same.

LOUIS E. GRAHAM,
PATRICK J. HILLINGS,
RUTH THOMPSON,
EMANUEL CELLER,
FRANCIS E. WALTER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ARTHUR V. WATKINS,
ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
PAT McCARRAN,
HARLEY M. KILGORE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6481) to authorize the issuance of 217,000 special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The compromise bill would admit into the United States for permanent residence up to a maximum of 214,000 refugees, orphans and certain close relatives of United States citizens and aliens admitted for permanent residence. The program authorized under this legislation is to be administered by existing agencies, to wit: the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this measure, all of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be applicable in the administration of the new law. The conferees wish to state at this point that the new law does not constitute an amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act. It is considered to be an emergency relief measure designed to implement certain phases of American foreign policy. It is not intended to represent any precedent or commitment on the part of the Congress or the Government of the United States to participate as an immigrant receiving country in any international endeavors aimed at a permanent solution of the problem of surplus populations as it now apparently exists in certain parts of Europe and Asia.

In the opinion of the conferees, the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy established pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act, shall exercise continuous and diligent watchfulness over the operations undertaken under the new law, and the Congress should be at all times aware of such operations.

While no definition is contained in the act, the conferees wish to state that the term "firm resettlement" as applied to pro-

spective beneficiaries of this legislation is not designed automatically to exclude aliens from the refugee category solely on the ground that they have been collectively, by law or edict, granted full or limited citizenship rights and privileges in any area of their present residence.

The conferees desire further to stress that this legislation constitutes in no way a mandate to issue, within the prescribed period of time, the full number of visas allocated under this legislation. These are, in each case, maximum limitations, not quotas to be filled. It is to be clearly understood that this bill offers opportunities to enter the United States to a certain number of eligible aliens but that no special effort should be made to evade any of the provisions of this act or of the Immigration and Nationality Act in order to bring in such number or any number. Similarly, it is the unanimous consensus of the conferees that no efforts should be made to induce aliens to seek entry to the United States under this bill.

The bill as passed the House provided for the following classes of aliens to be admitted into the United States (definitions have been abbreviated here):

German expellees.....	60,000
Nationals of Italy.....	60,000
Nationals of Greece.....	20,000
Nationals of the Netherlands.....	20,000
Nationals of Japan.....	2,000
Arab refugees.....	2,000
Chinese refugees.....	2,000
Refugees in Germany and Austria.....	25,000
Refugees in NATO countries.....	15,000
Polish ex-soldiers.....	3,000
European refugees in Hong Kong.....	2,000
Nationals of Portugal.....	2,000
Orphans.....	4,000

Total..... 217,000

Adjustments of refugee status: No number specified but within 217,000 limit.

The bill as passed by the Senate contained the following categories (abbreviated definitions):

Escapees and German expellees.....	92,000
Escapees in NATO countries.....	10,000
Chinese refugees.....	2,000
Italian refugees.....	62,000
Greek refugees.....	17,000
Dutch refugees.....	17,000
Adjustment cases in the United States.....	5,000
Orphans.....	4,000

Total..... 209,000

The bill as recommended by the conferees provides for the following groups and allocations:

German expellees.....	55,000
Escapees in Western Germany, Berlin, and Austria.....	35,000
Escapees in NATO countries.....	10,000
Polish ex-soldiers.....	2,000
Italian refugees.....	45,000
Italian relatives.....	15,000
Greek refugees.....	15,000
Greek relatives.....	2,000
Netherlands refugees.....	15,000
Netherlands relatives.....	2,000
Far East refugees (Non-Asian).....	2,000
Far East refugees (Asian).....	3,000
Chinese (passports endorsed by National Government).....	2,000
Arab refugees.....	2,000
Orphans.....	4,000
Adjustments of refugee status.....	5,000

Total..... 214,000

LOUIS E. GRAHAM,
PATRICK J. HILLINGS,
RUTH THOMPSON,
EMANUEL CELLER,
FRANCIS E. WALTER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6481) to authorize the issuance of 217,000 special quota visas, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, in general I think this conference report is worthy of support. I have, however, some hesitancy about changes made in my amendments for refugees from Asia. I refer particularly to the restriction placed on the 2000 Chinese refugees, that they must have passports of the Government of the Republic of China, temporarily on Formosa. I appreciate the objective of giving support and authority to that government. I think I can claim to have demonstrated as much concern for its being strengthened as anyone in our country. And I applaud the desire to make sure that no Chinese Reds or other enemies of our Chinese friends and allies should be among those privileged to be admitted to our country.

But I do not believe it is ever wise to give any foreign government anywhere any control or veto over those whom we choose to admit as immigrants. Furthermore, the desire to get one of those passports will be of life and death importance to many desperate people. Vigilance will be needed by those who will be administering the program.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, the report is unanimous. I have no requests for time. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SUTTON) there were—ayes 190, noes 44.

So the conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FARM CREDIT ACT OF 1953

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4353) to increase farmer participation in ownership and control of the Federal Farm Credit System; to create a Federal Farm Credit Board; to abolish certain offices; to impose a franchise tax upon certain farm credit institutions; and for other purposes; and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 30, 1953.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I think the differences between the two bills and the final form of the bill are very well described in the conference report. Unless there are questions concerning the matter, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FAMINE RELIEF BILL

Mr. HOPE submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 2249) to enable the President, during the period ending March 15, 1954, to furnish to peoples friendly to the United States emergency assistance in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1070)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2249) to enable the President, during the period ending March 15, 1954, to furnish to peoples friendly to the United States emergency assistance in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That, in order to enable the President to furnish emergency assistance on behalf of the people of the United States to friendly peoples in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized and directed to make available to the President out of its stocks such agricultural commodities f. o. b. vessels in United States ports as he may request for transfer (1) to any nation friendly to the United States in order to meet famine or other urgent relief requirements of such nation and (2) to friendly but needy populations without regard to the friendliness of their government providing that such commodities will be so distributed as to relieve actual distress among such populations. Not more than \$100,000,000 (including the Corporation's investment in the commodities) shall be expended for all transfers, including delivery on board vessels, under this section. The President may make such transfer through such agencies, in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate.

"Sec. 2. For the purpose of making payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation for commodities disposed of hereunder, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Commodity Credit Corporation, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as are equal to the Corporation's investment in such commodities including handling costs, plus the cost incurred in making deliveries hereunder.

"Sec. 3. No programs of assistance shall be undertaken under the authority of this Act after March 15, 1954."

And the House agree to the same.

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUGUST H. ANDRESEN,
WILLIAM S. HILL,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

GEORGE D. Aiken,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
EDWARD J. THYE,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
CLYDE R. HOEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2249) to enable the President, during the period ending March 15, 1954, to furnish to peoples friendly to the United States emergency assistance in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The amendment of the House struck out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and substituted the provisions of the House bill. The committee of conference has agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment.

Except for minor and clarifying changes, the difference between the conference substitute and the bill as passed by the House are explained below.

The language in section 1 follows in general the wording of the Senate bill. Clarifying language has been added at two places to carry out the intent of the House bill and to make it clear that the authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to deliver commodities under the authority of this act is limited to the delivery of such commodities aboard vessels in United States ports.

The language in section 2 of the substitute agreed on by the conferees follows precisely the language of the House amendment. There is also no change in section 3.

The conference, by accepting the language of section 2 of the House amendment, eliminates from the conference substitute the provision in section 2 of the Senate bill similar to the provision of the House bill as reported which was stricken from the bill by a point of order in the House. As a consequence of this action, all costs incurred in making delivery of the commodities after they have been placed on board vessels in United States ports will have to be paid either by the recipient countries or some other agency, or by the President from funds of the Mutual Security Agency or other funds available to him, and the \$100,000,000 limitation will apply only to the investment of the Commodity Credit Corporation in the commodities including costs incurred by it in making delivery on board vessels in United States ports. This procedure is in keeping with the normal operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation and permits the use of transit rates which are in effect on large volumes of commodities.

This action also made it unnecessary to retain in the conference substitute the provision of the House amendment requiring that at least 50 percent of the commodities shipped overseas pursuant to this legislation should be shipped in United States flag vessels. It is the established policy of the Mutual Security Agency to follow this principle in shipment of United States commodities abroad and it is assumed that that policy will continue to be followed in this instance.

The overall limitation of \$100,000,000 on expenditure for commodities transferred under this act remains in the conference substitute, but the limitation in the House amendment that not more than \$20,000,000 could be expended for any one country was eliminated.

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUGUST H. ANDRESEN,
WILLIAM S. HILL,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill S. 2249, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

[Mr. TOLLEFSON's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I think the statement of the managers tells very fully and completely the changes which were worked out between the conferees. There were some differences between the two bills, but the statement of the managers, I think, points out the final form of the bill.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. What did the conferees do with respect to the provision which was contained in the House version of the bill concerning the so-called 50-50 provision, which provided that 50 percent of any cargoes carried on ocean vessels should be carried in American flag vessels?

Mr. HOPE. That provision was in the House bill, but was not in the Senate bill. With respect to that provision, the House receded and, therefore, it is not to be found in the bill in its final form. Under the provisions of the bill, as described in the conference report and by reason of the striking out of certain language in the House bill on a point of order, it is not possible for the Commodity Credit Corporation to pay ocean freight charges. It will be necessary for the Mutual Security Agency or some other Government agency to pay those charges. We state in the report that in view of the fact that the Mutual Security Agency has been following a policy of using at least 50 percent of American

8/1/54

14. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6200 (pp. 11005-7). The conferees fixed the corn acreage allotment item at \$5,000,000 and reported in disagreement the provision continuing drought-relief funds of Public Law 371, 82nd Cong.

15. WEATHER CONTROL. Passed as reported S. 285, to establish an Advisory Committee on Weather Control to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather control for the purpose of determining the extent to which the U. S. should experiment with, engage in, or regulate weather control (pp. 10930-2).

16. RECLAMATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 5731, to authorize the Santa Margarita River project, Calif. (pp. 10940-1).

17. GRAZING LANDS. Rep. D'Ewart spoke in support of the stockmen's grazing bill and said Rep. Hope was introducing a modified bill on this subject which has the support of various interested parties (p. 10930).

17. RECLAMATION. Rep. D'Ewart recommended the establishment of various additional reclamation projects (p. 10930).

SENATE - July 31

18. FOREIGN AID; REORGANIZATION. Sen. Mansfield criticized the President's reorganization plan establishing a Foreign Operations Administration (pp. 10899-901).

19. DEBT LIMIT. Discussed the President's request for an increase in the debt limit (pp. 10903-3).

SENATE - August 1

20. FCA REORGANIZATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4353, to reorganize the Farm Credit Administration, etc. (p. 11040). This bill will now be sent to the President.

21. FAMINE RELIEF. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2249, the famine-relief bill (p. 11044). This bill will now be sent to the President.

22. SAFETY. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1105, to incorporate the National Safety Council (p. 11049). This bill will now be sent to the President.

23. IMMIGRATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6431, to authorize immigration of 214,000 refugees, etc. (pp. 11073-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.

24. CROP INSURANCE. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1367, to continue the authority for expansion of the crop insurance program to additional counties (p. 11044). This bill will now be sent to the President.

25. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 2097, to increase the amount authorized for the Eklutna, Alaska, project (pp. 11048-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

26. WEATHER CONTROL. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 285, to authorize a study of weather-control activities, etc. (p. 11048). This bill will now be sent to the President.

27. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 287, to permit the exchange and amendment of farm units on Federal irrigation projects (pp. 11049, 11083-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.

28. FARM LABOR. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3480, to continue the Mexican farm-labor program for two years (p. 11090).
29. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported S. 1276, to increase the interest rate on farm-tenant loans (pp. 11097, 11104-5).
30. NOMINATION OF Harold E. Stassen, to be Director of Foreign Operations Administration, was confirmed (p. 11136).
31. DEBT LIMIT. The Finance Committee voted to defer further action until the next session of Congress on H. R. 6672, to increase the statutory debt limit (p. 11030).
32. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment H. R. 6382, to extend until June 30, 1954, the period during which GSA may conduct negotiated sales of surplus property (p. 11054). This bill will now be sent to the President.
33. PENALTY MAIL. Passed without amendment H. R. 6281, to require executive departments, etc., to reimburse the Post Office Department for penalty mail (pp. 11078-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
34. FOREST LOANS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5603, to authorize national banking associations to make loans on forest tracts (pp. 11070-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.
35. EDUCATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 6078 and 6079, to assist school districts in federally affected areas, and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 11054-66).
36. SOCIAL SECURITY. Both Houses received the President's message recommending inclusion of additional groups, including farmers, in the Social Security Act (H. Doc. 225); to Senate Finance Committee and House Ways and Means Committee. (pp. 11213, 11134).
37. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Sen. McCarthy was appointed as an additional conferee on this bill, H. R. 4874 (p. 11035).
38. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Rejected the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6200. Senate conferees were appointed for a further conference. (pp. 11097-104)
39. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Aiken inserted a letter from Secretary Benson reviewing the studies now under way and stating, "The objective of our study is to have ready for Congress, when it reconvenes, judgments and recommendations that will be helpful in improving farm legislation." (pp. 11036-7.)
40. STORAGE FACILITIES. Sen. Murray asked additional USDA action to make available more wheat-storage facilities (pp. 11037-40).
41. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Griswold inserted a Farm Bureau letter favoring H. R. 3203, the trip-leasing bill (pp. 11049-50).
42. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 3956, to provide for conveyance of a tract in the Santa Fe National Forest, N. Mex. (p. 11052). This bill will now be sent to the President.
43. TREATY POWERS. Sen. Bricker spoke in support of his resolution to limit treaty powers and criticized the Knowland substitute (pp. 11090-7).

a coin be issued in commemoration of the 300th anniversary.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

When Peter Stuyvesant and his council in 1653 proclaimed a grant of municipal government, placing city affairs in charge of 2 burgomasters (mayors), 5 schepens (councilmen) and a "shout" (prosecutor), western democracy was born in America. That municipal council was the first democratic institution on this continent. It, therefore, is your committee's belief that the celebration of the tercentennial of the foundation of the city of New York exceeds the boundaries of New York City.

In fact, the celebration of the foundation of the city of New York is of international importance. In 1783 negotiations started between the Dutch and the Continental Congress, which led to a loan of 5 million guilders for what is now the city of New York. It was in the city of New York that a farmer by the name of Klaes Martensen van Roosevelt arrived in the year 1650. He became the common ancestor of seven Presidents of the United States—James Madison, Martin Van Buren, Zachary Taylor, Ulysses S. Grant, William H. Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The city of New York, thus, historically and today is truly one of the first cities, not only of the State of New York but of the United States. It is our largest city, and its size, its importance, its tremendous development, and, to a very large extent, its history is dependent and inextricably tied to the history and development of our Nation.

It is therefore fitting that the 300th anniversary of the foundation of this great city be commemorated.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I hope that any objection to the bill will be withdrawn and that there will be no objection made to the other two bills of the same character. I feel very strongly that this is a matter of policy. Of course, if there are Members of the Senate who do not approve of this kind of policy, they should not support this proposed legislation. But I do not believe that a Senate committee should, as I said before, hold the bag for the other House of Congress. If we are going to pass this type of legislation, let us act affirmatively upon the three coinage bills now on the calendar.

In the meantime, I suggest that it is very advisable that we establish a system of standards for such coinage, so that the coins will not be of a heterogeneous character. Two of the bills call for tercentennial coins, concerning events of 300 years ago. Their significance is as important in the history of the Nation as would be that of the Louisiana Purchase coins, the bill for which was passed by the House.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. IVES. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. We had the same problem with reference to postage stamps. So many events were being commemorated by the issuance of postage stamps that we decided we would not report any more bills providing for special issue stamps. That was several years ago, and we have adhered to that decision. We left it entirely up to the Post Office Department. We had to do that, because it was costing a great deal of money. I

think we shall run into the same situation with regard to coins.

Mr. IVES. I fully appreciate what the Senator from South Carolina has said. However, coinage is a little bit different. Right now the two Houses are required to take joint action. It is not a matter of the Senate or the House doing it alone, or for the Chief Executive to decide alone. Are we ourselves to make a decision on this question of policy and are we then going to pass this legislation and send it to the Chief Executive for Executive determination, where it should also rest?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, by request I renew my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak for 30 seconds with reference to the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the tercentennial of the city of New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Massachusetts may proceed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I listened with interest to the remarks of the senior Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] with regard to the commemorative 50-cent pieces for the tercentennial of the foundation of the city of New York. I refer to Calendar No. 719, Senate bill 2474. On the following page will be found Calendar 731, Senate bill 987, to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the tercentennial celebration of the founding of the city of Northampton, Mass.

I join with the Senator from New York in saying that this is a problem which must be settled either by executive action or by executive approval of congressional action, because otherwise we shall have no standard on which to base decisions in individual cases.

I ask unanimous consent that, when Calendar 731, Senate bill 987, is reached the report of the committee on that bill be printed in the Record. I make that request because I must leave the Chamber to keep an engagement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

SPECIAL MIGRATION ACT, 1953— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6481) to authorize the issuance of 217,000 special quota immigrant visas, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read by the legislative clerk.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 31, 1953, p. 10988, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, before explaining the action of the Committee of Conference, may I say, Mr. President, that I am delighted that the committee has produced a bill which, though it represents a reconciliation of viewpoints, carries out the broad objectives of the President's recommendations and will make a substantial contribution in the furtherance of the objective of our American foreign policy.

I am happy to relate to the Senate, furthermore, that the conference report is unanimous.

In order that the record will reflect the accomplishments of the conference with reference to classes admissible I shall recite first, the classes and numbers provided for in the Senate bill, secondly, the classes and numbers provided for in the House bill, and finally the classes and numbers provided for in the conference report.

Under the provisions of the Senate bill the classes and numbers were as follows:

Senate bill 1917

Escapees and German expellees.....	92,000
NATO escapees.....	10,000
Chinese refugees.....	2,000
Italian refugees.....	62,000
Greek refugees.....	17,000
Dutch refugees.....	17,000
Adjustment cases in the United States.....	5,000
Orphans.....	4,000
Total.....	209,000

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield for a question?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield. That is mentioned in the Senate bill as it passed the Senate.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to know if the report includes refugees.

Mr. WATKINS. All I am talking about is what we actually put into the Senate bill. I am giving these figures so that the Senate will have a comparison with what the conferees finally recommended.

Under the provisions of the House bill, the classes and numbers were as follows:

House bill 6481

German expellees.....	60,000
Nationals of Italy.....	60,000
Nationals of Greece.....	20,000
Nationals of the Netherlands.....	20,000
Nationals of Japan.....	2,000
Arab refugees.....	2,000
Chinese refugees.....	2,000
Refugees in Germany and Austria.....	25,000
NATO refugees.....	15,000
Anders Poles in British Isles.....	3,000
European aliens in Hong Kong.....	2,000
Nationals of Portugal.....	2,000
Orphans.....	4,000
Total.....	217,000

In addition, the House bill provided for the adjustment of status of certain cases in the United States, but with no numerical limitation. The adjustment cases

were to be deducted from the overall total embraced in the House bill.

The numbers and classes prescribed in the conference bill are as follows:

Conference bill

German expellees-----	55,000
Escapees in Germany—Berlin and Austria-----	35,000
NATO escapees-----	10,000
Anders Poles-----	2,000
Italian refugees-----	45,000
Italian relatives-----	15,000
Greek refugees-----	15,000
Greek relatives-----	2,000
Netherlands refugees-----	15,000
Netherlands relatives-----	2,000
Far East refugees (non-Asiatic)-----	2,000
Far East refugees (Asiatics)-----	3,000
Chinese refugees (who have passports endorsed by the National Government)-----	2,000
Arab refugees-----	2,000
Orphans-----	4,000
Adjustment cases-----	5,000
Total-----	214,000

It will thus be seen, Mr. President, that the principal differences in numbers and classes embraced in the bill as it passed the Senate and in the conference bill are as follows:

First. This overall number has been increased from 209,000 to 214,000. It is to be remembered that the House bill embraced 217,000, so that we reached a compromise on numbers between the 2 bills.

Second. In Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands the numbers to be allocated are divided so that there will be an apportionment of the visas to some persons in those countries who are not strictly in the refugee category but who are eligible under the Immigration Act as relatives of citizens or lawfully resident aliens in the United States but who have not been able to immigrate to this country because visas have not been available. At this point, may I emphasize that the conference bill does not amend or alter the Immigration and Nationality Act, nor does it seek to circumvent that act, but it merely attempts to meet an emergency situation with emergency legislation.

Third. Specific provision is contained in the conference bill for the Anders Poles, who were not specifically provided for in the bill as it passed the Senate but who were specifically provided for in the House bill. Likewise, provision is made in the conference bill for the issuance of visas to 2,000 refugees in the Middle East who would be eligible for relief by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. This provision was in the House bill but was not in the Senate bill.

Fourth. Because of a cutoff date in the definition of "escapee" as it appeared in the Senate bill virtually none of the former displaced persons would be eligible to compete for visas in the escapee category. The House bill contained a specific provision for a number of the former displaced persons. We compromised our differences on this issue by removing the cutoff date in the Senate definition of "escapee" so that a certain number of the former displaced persons might be eligible to compete for the visas available to the escapee category.

In addition to the classes and numbers which I have just discussed, I should like to invite the attention of the Senate to one other principal basic difference between the Senate and House bills which was worked out by the conference committee. The Senate bill provided for a coordinator who was to perform certain administrative housekeeping functions in connection with the refugee program. The House bill provided that these housekeeping functions should be performed by the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs established in the Department of State pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act. The conference bill accepts the House provision.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Will the Department of State decide who these people shall be?

Mr. WATKINS. The Department of State and the Immigration Service, as provided in the Senate bill, will make that determination. The housekeeping provisions, which would have been taken care of by a coordinator, under the Senate bill, will now be taken care of by a special Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, created in the State Department.

Mr. LANGER. Are we again to have the situation of the Department of State ignoring section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act, which provides for the admission of 54,000 persons of German ethnic origin? The Senate committee particularly wanted to get away from having that handled by the Department of State, and proposed to turn it over to a coordinator. I should like to have the opinion of the Senator about that.

Mr. WATKINS. I think the question that caused difficulty before was the resettling plan, and the carrying out of the law which had been passed. I believe the Senator from North Dakota is referring to displaced persons.

Mr. LANGER. Yes, I am referring to displaced persons, and to the fact that the Department of State totally ignored section 12.

Mr. WATKINS. The purpose of the bill with respect to German expellees and escapees is to give people who did not have a chance before an opportunity now to come to the United States, and relieve the load on West Germany and Austria. This time the bill is written so specifically that I do not see any way to get around it.

Mr. LANGER. It was written out very plainly in section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act, and was totally ignored by the Department of State, although the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and I, together with the staff of the Committee on the Judiciary, brought it to the attention of the Department time and time again. Instead of 54,000 coming over, my recollection is there were less than 100.

Mr. WATKINS. The Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy, of which I am chairman, and of which the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], who is at present in the Chamber, is ranking Democratic mem-

ber, is to watch the operation, not only of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, but also the measure now under consideration, as well. I assure the Senator that we shall do our best to see that the proposed new law is carried out, and the other law, as well.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. In furtherance of the suggestion made by the Senator from North Dakota, the conferees sought to remedy the very objection which he raises, and I think we did remedy it. I believe the language in the conference report relieves the situation, so that the objectionable condition which the Senator from North Dakota very properly calls to the attention of the Senate will not occur again.

Mr. WATKINS. I think that is correct. We understood the problem, and we have done everything in our power to see that the difficulty will not arise again.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. In that connection, might I ask the distinguished Senator whether quotas from any of the countries to which I have referred are interfered with in any way?

Mr. WATKINS. No. There was an adjustment. Of course, not quite as many can come into the country as could enter under the Senate version. But quotas under the laws are not changed. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 is preserved as it is.

Mr. LANGER. Is the McCarran-Walter Act in any way infringed upon?

Mr. WATKINS. Not at all; in fact, it is reemphasized that the pending measure is to work within the framework of that act. The quotas allotted are special, extra, and over and above, and in no wise interfere with the quotas in the McCarran Act. I might call attention again to the fact that the report was signed by all members of the conference.

Mr. LANGER. Exactly who in the Department of State is to make determination as to who shall and who shall not come into the United States?

Mr. WATKINS. The bill provides that that shall be done by the Administrator of Security and Consular Affairs, a position which was created by the McCarran Act itself when it was passed a year ago.

Mr. LANGER. May I ask who that person is at present?

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. McLeod is the present head of that division in the State Department.

Mr. LANGER. Is he authorized to appoint assistants, or must that work be done by employees of the Department of State?

Mr. WATKINS. Under the general act, passed in 1952, the so-called McCarran Act, he will have authority to procure the necessary help to carry out the provisions of the special act. Funds for that purpose have already been approved and appropriated.

Mr. LANGER. Does the distinguished Senator from Utah now say that the bill

is absolutely airtight; that the persons who will come to the United States cannot come in, as we know they have come in, under forged visas?

Mr. WATKINS. From a legislative point of view, the committee has tried to do as good a job as we could possibly do. I am quite certain that after all the airing the subject has received, and after all the criticism which has been heaped upon the Displaced Persons Act by the Committee on the Judiciary, the Senate, and others, this time we will have a good law, and if the persons who will administer it will obey it, we shall not have too much trouble. Furthermore, the special joint committee will watch the operation of the law, to see that those who administer it do their jobs.

Mr. LANGER. Is the distinguished Senator now satisfied that persons suffering from tuberculosis or mental deficiency, such as those who were passed upon favorably by the Department of Health in Europe, will not be permitted to enter this country? Is the bill airtight, so that we shall not have any more of that kind of refugees coming here?

Mr. WATKINS. We have made the bill as airtight as possible from a legislative point of view. However, we do not administer the law. Any law, no matter how good it is, can be ruined by bad administration. But this time we hope to be able to watch its operation. A special committee has been set up for that purpose, and will be in full operation. We shall watch the law to see how it operates.

As the Senator knows, at his request we provided for an investigation of the applicants with respect to health. Mental and physical health has to be considered, and it has to be investigated at the time of the applications. The regular immigration law prohibits the entry into the United States of persons who are ill or who are likely to become public charges.

I am happy to relate, Mr. President, that the conference bill in its form and structure with the exceptions which I have already noted, is taken from the Senate bill. I make particular reference to this fact because the Senate will recall that the Senate bill provides special safeguards and security provisions which are now embodied in the conference bill and which, I feel, go just as far as we possibly can go to protect the security of this country and to assure, so far as we can as legislators, that the type and quality of aliens whom we shall be receiving under this legislation will be of the highest.

I have not undertaken to burden the Senate with a detailed dissertation on the technical or minor changes which have been effected by the conference committee but they have, in my judgment, further improved the legislation.

Mr. President, those of us who have been sponsors of this legislation have labored long and, I believe, faithfully and diligently in undertaking to produce a bill of which we can be justifiably proud. I do not mean to suggest that everyone in the Senate can be pleased with all of the provisions but I do suggest that we have a bill which, as nearly

as is practicable in our legislative process, represents the best composite thinking which we have been able to develop in the long months of hearings, deliberations, and debate on the vital issue which confronts us. Contributions came not only from the proponents of the bill, but from those who were opposed to the bill.

As one who has been intimately associated in the development of this legislation, I commend it to the Senate and, accordingly, move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I rise as one who is deeply interested in this legislation, but who has been engaged in other matters and has not been able to give close attention to it. I wish to express my deep appreciation of what I consider the excellent leadership of the Senator from Utah. Many of us who are interested in this subject appreciate his efforts and his success in bringing about an understanding among members of the committee with respect to this important legislation. His efforts have resulted in the passage of a bill in very excellent form.

Mr. WATKINS. I thank the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. McCARRAN obtained the floor.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I prefer not to yield, in order that there may be continuity in this matter.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I only wished to commend the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. WATKINS] for the work he has done, both on the bill and on the conference report.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I am told that the New York Times this morning states that I refused to sign this conference report. On the contrary, I signed it. Every conferee on both sides has signed it.

Mr. President, there seems to be some question about why I signed this conference report. At least, some misinformation on this point has been printed, if I am correctly advised.

I want the legislative history on this bill to be perfectly clear; and so I am going to take the time of the Senate to tell some of the reasons why I signed this conference report.

Everyone knows, I am sure, that I have opposed this bill. I have opposed it because I did not think it was in consonance with the national security of this country to authorize the admission of additional aliens at this time. I have not changed my opinion in that regard. But, Mr. President, I labored almost constantly over the space of more than 3 months on the Senate side to make this bill as tight as possible from the security standpoint and to protect the existing Immigration and Nationality Act in every provision. I did so because, as I have already told the Senate once, I was sufficiently realistic to know that this bill had a good chance of being passed. The President of the United States was for it, and most of the Members on the other side of the aisle were for it without regard to what it contained, or whether its

provisions were good or bad, loose or tight. So I did all I could to improve the bill in committee and on the floor.

I went to conference in the same spirit, and in the same spirit worked to preserve what had been done in the Senate. By the time the bill got to conference, it had become obvious that a bill would be passed. The only question remaining was whether that bill would protect the security of the United States so far as possible, and whether it would protect and preserve the provisions of the existing Immigration and Nationality Act.

Mr. President, I signed this conference report because there is not a line in the bill which, either directly or by implication, amends or weakens the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; and the conference report itself emphatically so states. All of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act are declared to be applicable under this bill, and the statement of managers on the part of the House declares:

The conferees wish to state at this point that the new law does not constitute an amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act.

I signed this conference report because there is nothing in the bill which commits this Nation to a program of trying to solve the population problems of Europe through migration to the United States, and because this bill does not even set a precedent in that regard, and because the conference report itself specifically says so. The statement of the managers on the part of the House declares that the bill:

Is not intended to represent any precedent or commitment on the part of the Congress or the Government of the United States to participate as an immigrant receiving country in any international endeavors aimed at a permanent solution of the problem of surplus populations as it now apparently exists in certain parts of Europe and Asia.

I signed this conference report because every provision that would have permitted the admission of a foreign national as such has been eliminated from the bill, and the bill now authorizes the issuance of visas only to bona fide refugees and persons who are entitled to preference under the existing Immigration and Nationality Act. Let me make that perfectly clear: No person will get a visa under this bill unless he is a real refugee, who complies with the Senate definition of refugee, or unless he is a person who is entitled to preference under the existing Immigration and Nationality Act.

I signed this conference report, Mr. President, because it has been made perfectly clear in the Senate, and is reiterated in this conference report, that the numbers fixed in this bill are not quotas, but are only maximums; that there is to be no striving to bring in the full numbers authorized by this bill, and that if the full numbers of visas authorized are not issued by the end of 1956, the program is to terminate anyhow. The statement of the managers on the part of the House declares:

The conferees desire further to stress that this legislation constitutes in no way a mandate to issue, within the prescribed period of time, the full number of visas

allocated under this legislation. These are, in each case, maximum limitations, not quotas to be filled. It is to be clearly understood that this bill offers opportunities to enter the United States to a certain number of eligible aliens but that no special effort should be made to evade any of the provisions of this act or of the Immigration and Nationality Act in order to bring in such number or any number. Similarly, it is the unanimous consensus of the conferees that no efforts should be made to induce aliens to seek entry to the United States under this bill.

I signed this conference report because it has been made perfectly clear that this is an emergency measure and not the start of a program which is to be continued or renewed through the years.

I may say in that regard, Mr. President, that I have had assurance from the very highest source that this is the last of the so-called emergency immigration acts which will be submitted to Congress by the Executive.

There is another reason, Mr. President, why I signed this conference report, which should also be mentioned. The conference bill retains a provision written into the bill in the Senate, on my motion, which has the effect of affirming before all the world the friendship and trust which this Nation extends to the National Government of China, the government of Chiang Kai-shek. This bill, Mr. President, authorizes 2,000 visas to refugees of Chinese ethnic origin, and provides that those visas are to be granted to persons whose passports are endorsed by the National Government of China or its authorized representatives.

This provision is not limited to Chinese in Asia, or in any other particular territory; under this provision, Chinese from any part of the world will be eligible, if they meet the definition of refugee and if their passports are endorsed by the National Government of China or its authorized representatives.

This demonstration of our regard and esteem will add "face" to Chiang Kai-shek's government throughout the Orient and among Chinese all over the world. It is probably the most helpful thing the United States has done for the National Government of China in 8 years. I am particularly gratified, in this connection, that the statement of managers points out that the bill is "designed to implement certain phases of American foreign policy."

The conference bill eliminates the proposed office of the coordinator of migration, with all its unnecessary machinery and all its unnecessary jobs, against which I spoke on the Senate floor. Administration of the provisions of the bill is given to the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, of the State Department. The present Administrator is Mr. Scott McLeod.

The conference bill liberalizes the provisions with respect to orphans, along the lines of an amendment which I proposed. Instead of limiting adoptions to couples having at least one spouse employed by the United States abroad, the bill now permits adoptions by any United States citizen man and wife. This is in line with the spirit of the bill.

Mr. President, as I pointed out on the floor of the Senate when this bill was being debated in this body, there is a serious policy question raised by this legislation, and there is an underlying security question. For myself, I have answered both those questions against the bill. But it has been demonstrated that it is the will of Congress that there should be legislation of this nature. I have therefore considered it my duty to do everything I could to make the legislation as sound and as tight from a security standpoint as possible. In the conference version of this bill, the Senate definitions are preserved. The bill is limited, as I have already pointed out, to refugees and persons who are entitled to preference under the existing Immigration and Nationality Act. No visas are allotted to nationals of any country as such. The Immigration and Nationality Act itself is preserved in its every provision; and all the security and screening provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act are made applicable to aliens who will enter the country under the provisions of this bill, after it becomes law. Those are some of the reasons, Mr. President, why I signed this conference report.

Newspaper stories printed this morning give the impression that I took a position in the conference which might be characterized as anti-Italian. This is a perversion of fact. I have consistently opposed the granting of visas to nationals of any country as such. I have insisted that visas be reserved for bona fide refugees or for persons entitled to priority under the existing Immigration and Nationality Act. I have not insisted on that any more strongly in the case of Italy than in the case of any other country.

During the conference, a change was proposed with respect to the number of visas to be granted to Italians who are relatives of citizens of the United States, or of aliens lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. This proposed change, if adopted, would have made the conference bill subject to a point of order, because it went outside the limits of what was done by either House. Mr. President, if I had wanted to be unfair about the matter, if it had been my purpose to try to kill this bill by any means, I could have kept still and let that change go into the bill; and then I could have raised the point of order when the conference report reached the Senate. But I do not operate that way, Mr. President. I raised the question of the point of order in the conference, where it should have been raised. The validity of the point of order was recognized at once by conferees on both sides and the proposed change did not go in the bill. Anyone who seeks to twist that incident into an anti-refugee act, or an anti-Italian act, on my part, is deliberately falsifying.

I do not care, Mr. President, whether anyone says I have been defeated or whether anyone says I have won a victory, with regard to this bill. I only know that the security of the United States has not been defeated, the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952

has not been amended or circumvented, the United States has not been committed to any policy of seeking to solve the population problems of the world by migration to our shores.

I signed the conference report because it was a report which I helped to shape, a report which involved many concessions to my point of view. Under the circumstances, I felt bound to sign it. My signature on that report means I think this is about as good a bill as we can get if we are to have a bill at all. But I am not going to vote for the adoption of the conference report, Mr. President, because a ye-a vote on that question would be a vote for this bill, and I am still opposed to the idea of passing legislation at this time to admit additional aliens to the United States. My vote on adoption of this conference report will be "No"—and I wish it to be recorded now—because I have a deep conviction that enactment of this bill at this time is not good for my country.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MUNDT in the chair). Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Can the Senator tell me whether the conference report was adopted by the unanimous vote of the conferees?

Mr. McCARRAN. It was.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. In other words, all the conferees voted for the report, did they?

Mr. McCARRAN. All the conferees signed the conference report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Under those circumstances, it is customary for a conference report to be voted on on the floor of the Senate without having a ye-a-and-nay vote, is it not?

Mr. McCARRAN. I am not calling for a ye-a-and-nay vote on the conference report, but I wish to be recorded as voting "No," whether the vote is taken by means of the yeas and nays or otherwise.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes, that will be understood.

Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Nevada for the great fight he has made. He says he is not interested in whether people regard it as a victory or a defeat for him. I agree that it is a victory for the United States, due to the great work and the long, hard fight the Senator from Nevada has made in behalf of the United States. He has not been fighting for himself or for anyone else, but only for the United States of America.

When we voted on the bill on the floor, I was disappointed about the provisions with regard to prospective immigrants from Italy. The Senate refused to adopt the definition of nationals of Italy, instead of that of refugees from Italy. I was disappointed in the vote on that question.

If the Senator from Nevada will permit me to do so, I should like to say now, for the RECORD, that regardless of whether a ye-a-and-nay vote is taken on,

the question of agreeing to the conference report, my vote will be cast in favor of adoption of the report.

I think the Senator from Nevada has demonstrated in his speech the safeguards which have been thrown about the security and the welfare and the future happiness of the United States, in not permitting the immigration laws to be destroyed, and in guarding against some very serious evils which might have come to our country had not the Senator's long fight resulted in a bill which does protect the people of the United States.

So, Mr. President, if a yea-and-nay vote is taken on the question of agreeing to the conference report, I shall vote "Yea" in favor of adoption of the conference report.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Colorado for his courteous remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. I desire to compliment the distinguished Senator from Nevada upon his statement regarding the immigration-refugee bill, which the Senate just passed. I think the distinguished Senator from Nevada was entirely correct, and I wish to be associated with him in everything he said on that subject.

COORDINATION OF WISCONSIN RETIREMENT FUND WITH FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE SYSTEM

The bill (H. R. 2062) to permit the coordination of the Wisconsin retirement fund with the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARGARET D. SURHAN

The bill (H. R. 3276) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret D. Surhan was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SOCIAL-SECURITY CREDITS FOR MILITARY SERVICE, AND LUMP-SUM DEATH PAYMENTS

The bill (H. R. 4151) to provide wage credits under title II of the Social Security Act for military service before July 1, 1955, and to extend the time for filing application for lump-sum death payments under such title with respect to the death of certain individuals dying in the service who are reinterred was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TAX DRAWBACKS ON CERTAIN NONBEVERAGE PRODUCTS

The bill (H. R. 4980) to amend section 3250 (b) (5) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide that a person entitled to drawback with respect to certain non-beverage products may elect to receive

such drawback on a monthly instead of a quarterly basis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ABATEMENT OF JEOPARDY ASSESSMENTS

The bill (H. R. 6402) to provide for abatement of jeopardy assessments when jeopardy does not exist was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMMEMORATION OF 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF FORMATION OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VA.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 28) commemorating the 300th anniversary of the formation of Westmoreland County, Va., was considered and agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

RECOGNITION OF 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 74) authorizing the recognition of the 200th anniversary of the founding of Columbia University was announced as next in order.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I do not think there is any objection to the consideration of this joint resolution; but I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 250, which is almost identical with Senate Joint Resolution 74.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me inquire whether these joint resolutions are identical?

Mr. IVES. They are identical, with one exception which I shall point out.

Mr. GORE. Then I reserve the right to object, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New York desire to point out the difference between the two joint resolutions, so that the Senator from Tennessee may be informed of it?

Mr. IVES. The two joint resolutions are identical, with the exception of a section which was placed in the Senate joint resolution by the committee, and which covers the expenses of Members of Congress incidental to the performance of their duties and responsibilities pursuant to their designation under the joint resolution. The House joint resolution does not contain such a section. I feel very strongly that the House will not accept the section. That is the one amendment which has been made to the Senate joint resolution.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask that the House joint resolution be considered and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In view of the explanation, does the Senator from Tennessee object?

Mr. GORE. No, Mr. President; I do not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New York?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 250) authorizing the recognition of the 200th anniversary of the founding of Columbia University in the city of New York and providing for the representation of the Government and people of the United States in the observance of this anniversary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 250) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

Mr. IVES. I ask unanimous consent that Senate Joint Resolution 74 be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONGRESS OF 1754, AT ALBANY, N. Y.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 99) creating a committee to assist in the 200th anniversary of the Congress of 1754, held at Albany, N. Y., was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, before the amendment is stated, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to consider House Resolution 290, Calendar 816. This joint resolution is identical to the Senate joint resolution, with the exception of the same kind of expense item to which I referred in connection with the preceding joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New York?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 290) creating a committee to assist in the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Congress of 1754, held at Albany, N. Y., on June 24 of that year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 290) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate Joint Resolution 99 is indefinitely postponed.

INCORPORATION OF BOARD FOR FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1796) to incorporate the Board for Fundamental Education, which had

been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 7 at the beginning of line 18, to insert "Such reports shall not be printed as public documents.", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following persons: Ernest R. Alexander, of Dallas, Tex.; John R. Alford, of Henderson, Tex.; William H. Book, of Indianapolis, Ind.; E. M. Dealey, of Dallas, Tex.; A. Dale Fiers, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Fred F. Florence, of Dallas, Tex.; E. B. Germany, of Dallas, Tex.; Sam Gladney, of Dallas, Tex.; Theodore R. Griffith, of Indianapolis, Ind.; O. H. Grissom, of Longview, Tex.; Harry T. Ice, of Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. Judge of Mineola, Tex.; George Kuhn, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles J. Lynn, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Eugene S. Pulliam, of Indianapolis, Ind.; C. B. Roberts, of Dallas, Tex.; William L. Schloss, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Ben H. Wooten, of Dallas, Tex.; and Joseph Zeppa, of Tyler, Tex.; and their associates and successors are hereby created a body corporate by the name of Board for Fundamental Education (hereinafter referred to as the "corporation") and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession and the powers and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. A majority of the persons named in the first section of this act, or their successors, are hereby authorized to meet to complete the organization of the corporation by the adoption of a constitution and bylaws, the election of officers, and by doing all things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. The objects and purposes of the corporation shall be to foster the development of fundamental education through programs and projects such as—

(1) giving citizens (children, youth, and adults) opportunity to acquire the understandings and skills necessary to relate the resources of the community to the needs and interests of the community.

(2) demonstrating programs of fundamental education and measuring results.

(3) training men and women as leaders in fundamental education by providing internships and other experiences.

SEC. 4. The corporation shall have power—

(1) to sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of competent jurisdiction;

(2) to adopt, use, and alter a corporate seal;

(3) to choose such officers, managers, agents, and employees as the business of the corporation may require;

(4) to adopt and alter a constitution and bylaws, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or any State in which such corporation is to operate, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs;

(5) to contract and be contracted with;

(6) to take and hold by lease, gift, purchase, grant, devise, or bequest any property, real or personal, necessary for attaining the objects of accomplishing the purposes of the corporation, subject to applicable provisions of law of any State (A) governing the amount or kind of real and personal property which may be held by, or (B) otherwise limiting or controlling the ownership of real and personal property by, a corporation operating in such State;

(7) to transfer and convey real or personal property;

(8) to borrow money for the purposes of the corporation, issue bonds therefor, and secure the same by mortgage, subject to all applicable provisions of Federal or State law;

(9) to use the corporate funds to give prizes, awards, loans, scholarships, and grants to deserving students for the purposes set forth in section 3;

(10) to publish a magazine and other publications; and

(11) to do any and all acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the objects and purposes of the corporation.

SEC. 5. The activities of the corporation may be conducted throughout the various States, Territories, and possessions of the United States. The corporation shall maintain at all times the District of Columbia a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for the corporation, such designation to be filed in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Notice to or service upon such agent, or mailed to the business address of such agent, shall be deemed sufficient notice or service upon the corporation. The principal office of the corporation shall be established at such place as the board of directors deems appropriate.

SEC. 6. Eligibility for membership in the corporation and the rights and privileges of members shall, except as provided in this act, be determined according to the constitution and bylaws of the corporation. In the conduct of the official business of the corporation each member shall have one vote.

SEC. 7. The corporation shall be governed by a board of directors composed of not less than 15 members of the corporation who shall be elected annually to serve on such board by the members of the corporation.

SEC. 8. The officers of the corporation shall consist of a chairman of the board, a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and such assistant officers as the board of directors shall designate. The officers shall perform such duties and have such powers as the bylaws and the board of directors may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 9. (a) No part of the income or assets of the corporation shall inure to any member, officer, or director, or be distributable to any such person except upon dissolution and final liquidation of the corporation as provided in section 15 of this act.

(b) The corporation shall not make loans to its officers, directors, or employees. Any director who votes for or assents to the making of a loan to any officer, director, or employee of the corporation, and any officer who participates in the making of such a loan shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

SEC. 10. The corporation and its members, officers and directors, as such, shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for elective public office.

SEC. 11. The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officers and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

SEC. 12. The corporation shall have no power to issue any shares of stock, or to declare or pay any dividends, or to engage in business for pecuniary profit.

SEC. 13. The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, the board of directors, and committees having any authority under the board of directors; and it shall also keep a record of the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member or his agent or attorney, at any reasonable time.

SEC. 14. (a) The financial transactions shall be audited annually by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit; and full facilities for verifying trans-

actions with the balances or securities held by depositors, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

(b) A report of such audit shall be made by the corporation to Congress not later than May 15 of each year. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a verification by the person or persons conducting the audit of statements of (1) assets and liabilities, (2) capital and surplus or deficit, (3) surplus or deficit analysis, (4) income and expense, and (5) sources and application of funds. Such reports shall not be printed as public documents.

SEC. 15. Upon final dissolution or liquidation of the corporation and after the discharge or satisfaction of all outstanding obligations and liabilities, the remaining assets of the corporation shall be used by the board of directors for the purposes stated in section 3 above or be transferred to some recognized educational foundation.

SEC. 16. The corporation shall have the sole and exclusive right to use the name of Board for Fundamental Education as representing such corporation and such seals, emblems, and badges as the corporation may lawfully adopt.

SEC. 17. As a condition precedent to the exercise of any power or privilege granted to the corporation under this act, the corporation shall file in the office of the Secretary of State, or similar office, in each State and in each Territory or possession of the United States in which the corporation is doing business, the name and post office address of an authorized agent in such State, Territory, or possession upon whom legal process or demand against the corporation may be served.

SEC. 18. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REIMBURSEMENT OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSMISSION OF OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT-MAIL MATTER

The bill (H. R. 6281) to reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government-mail matter was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement on House bill 6281.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CARLSON

The purpose of this legislation is to provide the authority and procedure whereby the Post Office Department may be reimbursed for postal charges at the regular rates for penalty and franked mail.

Under the present law, the Penalty Mail Act of 1948, the Postmaster General is required to develop similar information as herein provided with respect to penalty mail but there is no actual transfer of funds to the Post Office Department from the various agencies.

H. R. 6281 will correct this situation by requiring all Government departments, agencies, and establishments (including Government corporations) to reimburse the Post Office Department in amounts equivalent to regular postage rates for their penalty mail used. These amounts will be computed based on accountings already provided for in the Penalty Mail Act of 1948 by the Postmaster General. The fund transferred

Public Law 203 - 83d Congress

Chapter 336 - 1st Session

H. R. 6481

AN ACT

For the relief of certain refugees, and orphans, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Refugee Relief Act of 1953". Refugee Relief Act of 1953.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. (a) "Refugee" means any person in a country or area which is neither Communist nor Communist-dominated, who because of persecution, fear of persecution, natural calamity or military operations is out of his usual place of abode and unable to return thereto, who has not been firmly resettled, and who is in urgent need of assistance for the essentials of life or for transportation.

(b) "Escapee" means any refugee who, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, fled from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or other Communist, Communist-dominated or Communist-occupied area of Europe including those parts of Germany under military occupation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and who cannot return thereto because of fear of persecution on account of race, religion or political opinion.

(c) "German expellee" means any refugee of German ethnic origin residing in the area of the German Federal Republic, western sector of Berlin, or in Austria who was born in and was forcibly removed from or forced to flee from Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, or areas provisionally under the administration or control or domination of any such countries, except the Soviet zone of military occupation of Germany.

(d) "Administrator" means the administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs established in the Department of State pursuant to subsection (b) of section 104 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. 66 Stat. 174.
8 USC 1104.

SPECIAL NONQUOTA VISAS; NUMBERS

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be issued two hundred five thousand special nonquota immigrant visas to aliens, specified in section 4 of this Act, seeking to enter the United States as immigrants and to their spouses and their unmarried sons or daughters under twenty-one years of age, including stepsons or stepdaughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to July 1, 1953, if accompanying them.

ALLOCATION OF SPECIAL NONQUOTA VISAS

SEC. 4. (a) Special nonquota immigrant visas authorized to be issued under section 3 of this Act shall be allotted as follows:

(1) Not to exceed fifty-five thousand visas to German expellees residing in the area of the German Federal Republic or in the western sectors of Berlin or in Austria: *Provided*, That the visas issued under this paragraph shall be issued only in the German Federal Republic or in the western sector of Berlin or in Austria.

(2) Not to exceed thirty-five thousand visas to escapees residing in the area of the German Federal Republic or the western sectors of Berlin or in Austria: *Provided*, That the visas issued under this paragraph shall be issued only in the German Federal Republic or in the western sector of Berlin or in Austria.

67 Stat. 400.
67 Stat. 401.

(3) Not to exceed ten thousand visas to escapees residing within the European continental limits of the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or in Turkey, Sweden, Iran or in the Free Territory of Trieste and who are not nationals of the area in which they reside: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in the area or areas mentioned in this paragraph.

(4) Not to exceed two thousand visas to refugees who (a) during World War II were members of the armed forces of the Republic of Poland, (b) were honorably discharged from such forces, (c) reside on the date of the enactment of this Act in the British Isles, and (d) have not acquired British citizenship.

(5) Not to exceed forty-five thousand visas to refugees of Italian ethnic origin, residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in Italy or in the Free Territory of Trieste: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in the area or areas mentioned in this paragraph.

66 Stat. 178.
8 USC 1153.

(6) Not to exceed fifteen thousand visas to persons of Italian ethnic origin, residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in Italy or in the Free Territory of Trieste, who qualify under any of the preferences specified in paragraph (2), (3) or (4) of section 203 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in Italy or in the Free Territory of Trieste.

(7) Not to exceed fifteen thousand visas to refugees of Greek ethnic origin residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in Greece: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in Greece.

(8) Not to exceed two thousand visas to persons of Greek ethnic origin, residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in Greece, who qualify under any of the preferences specified in paragraph (2), (3) or (4) of section 203 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in Greece.

(9) Not to exceed fifteen thousand visas to refugees of Dutch ethnic origin residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in continental Netherlands: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in continental Netherlands.

67 Stat. 401.
67 Stat. 402.

(10) Not to exceed two thousand visas to persons of Dutch ethnic origin, residing on the date of the enactment of this Act in continental Netherlands, who qualify under any of the preferences specified in paragraph (2), (3) or (4) of section 203 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in continental Netherlands.

(11) Not to exceed two thousand visas to refugees, residing within the district of an American consular office in the Far East: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in said consular office district and only to refugees who are not indigenous to the area described in this paragraph.

(12) Not to exceed three thousand visas to refugees, residing within the district of an American consular office in the Far East: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in said consular office district and only to refugees who are indigenous to the area described in this paragraph.

(13) Not to exceed two thousand visas to refugees of Chinese ethnic origin whose passports for travel to the United States are endorsed by the Chinese National Government or its authorized representatives.

(14) Not to exceed two thousand visas to refugees who on the date of the enactment of this Act are eligible to receive assistance from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: *Provided*, That such visas shall be issued only in the area described in this paragraph.

Spouses, etc.

(b) The allotments provided in subsection (a) of this section shall be available for the issuance of immigrant visas to the spouses and

unmarried sons or daughters under twenty-one years of age, including stepsons or stepdaughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to July 1, 1953, referred to in section 3 of this Act, of persons referred to in subsection (a) of this section.

ORPHANS

SEC. 5. (a) Not to exceed four thousand special nonquota immigrants visas may be issued to eligible orphans as defined in this Act who are under ten years of age at the time the visa is issued: *Provided*, That not more than two such special nonquota immigrant visas may be issued to eligible orphans adopted or to be adopted by any one United States citizen and spouse, unless necessary to prevent the separation of brothers or sisters.

(b) When used in this Act the term "eligible orphan" shall mean "Eligible orphan." an alien child (1) who is an orphan because of the death or disappearance of both parents, or because of abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from, both parents, or who has only one parent due to the death or disappearance of, abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from the other parent and the remaining parent is incapable of providing care for such orphan and has in writing irrevocably released him for emigration and adoption; (2) (a) who has been lawfully adopted abroad by a United States citizen and spouse, or (b) for whom assurances, satisfactory to the consular officer to whom a visa application on behalf of the orphan is made, have been given by a United States citizen and spouse that if the orphan is admitted into the United States they will adopt him in the United States and will care for him properly; and (3) who is ineligible for admission into the United States solely because the non-preference portion of the quota to which he would otherwise be chargeable is oversubscribed by applicants registered on the consular waiting list at the time his visa application is made: *Provided*, That no natural parent of any eligible orphan who shall be admitted into the United States pursuant to this Act shall thereafter, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(c) The assurances required in this section shall be in lieu of the assurances required in section 7 of this Act.

66 Stat. 163.
8 USC 1101
note.
67 Stat. 402.
67 Stat. 403.

ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

SEC. 6. Any alien who establishes that prior to July 1, 1953, he lawfully entered the United States as a bona fide nonimmigrant and that because of events which have occurred subsequent to his entry into the United States he is unable to return to the country of his birth, or nationality, or last residence, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, may, within one year after the effective date of this Act, apply to the Attorney General of the United States for an adjustment of his immigration status. If the Attorney General shall, upon consideration of all the facts and circumstances of the case, determine that such alien has been of good moral character for the preceding five years and that the alien was physically present in the United States on the date of the enactment of this Act and is otherwise qualified under all other provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act except that the quota to which he is chargeable is oversubscribed, the Attorney General shall report to the Congress all the pertinent facts in the case. If, during the session of the Congress in which a case is reported or prior to the end of the session of the Congress next following the session in which a case is

8 USC 1101
note.

reported, the Congress passes a concurrent resolution stating in substance that it approves the granting of the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to such alien, the Attorney General is authorized, upon the payment of the required visa fee, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the account of miscellaneous receipts, to record the alien's lawful admission for permanent residence as of the date of the passage of such concurrent resolution. If, within the above specified time, the Congress does not pass such a concurrent resolution, or, if either the Senate or the House of Representatives passes a resolution stating in substance that it does not approve the granting of the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, the Attorney General shall thereupon deport such alien in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to any aliens admitted into the United States under the provisions of Public Law 584, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session (60 Stat. 754), Public Law 402, Eightieth Congress, second session (62 Stat. 6): *Provided further*, That the number of aliens who shall be granted the status of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence pursuant to this section shall not exceed five thousand.

22 USC 1431
note.

ASSURANCES

SEC. 7. (a) Except as otherwise herein provided, no visa shall be issued to any alien under this Act unless an assurance, in accordance with regulations promulgated pursuant to this Act, shall first have been given by a citizen or citizens of the United States that such alien, if admitted into the United States, will be suitably employed without displacing some other person from employment and that such alien and the members of such alien's family who shall accompany such alien and who propose to live with such alien will not become public charges and will have housing without displacing some other person from such housing. The spouse and unmarried dependent sons and daughters under twenty-one years of age, including stepsons and stepdaughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to July 1, 1953, of such alien, shall not be required to have such assurances made in their behalf. The assurances shall be submitted to the Administrator and it shall be the duty of the Administrator to verify the authenticity and bona fides of such assurances and such assurances shall be subject to final acceptance and approval by consular and immigration officers. Blanket assurances, or assurances not submitted by a responsible individual citizen or citizens, shall not be considered as satisfying the requirements of this section. The assurances for employment and housing shall be indexed and filed in such manner so as to show the specific address or addresses in the United States in which both the employment and housing are available, the type of employment and housing which are available, and the conditions and terms of the employment. Each assurance shall be a personal obligation of the individual citizen or citizens giving or submitting such assurance. This subsection shall have no applicability to the alien eligible under paragraph (6), (8) or (10) of section 4 (a) of this Act, if such alien provides satisfactory evidence that he will not become a public charge.

67 Stat. 403.
67 Stat. 404.

(b) Any alien admitted under this Act and subsequently determined to have been inadmissible under the provisions of this Act at the time of entry shall, irrespective of the date of his entry, be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided by sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214).

8 USC 1252,
1253.

(c) Assistance rendered an alien in connection with his transportation to and resettlement in the United States shall not be regarded as a cause for excludability as an alien likely to become a public charge. No alien with respect to whom assurances have been furnished as provided in this section shall be deemed to be a pauper under paragraph (8) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 182). ^{8 USC 1182.}

(d) No alien shall be issued a visa under this Act or be admitted into the United States unless he shall present to the consular officer at the time of making application for a visa or to the immigration officer at the time of application for admission (1) a valid unexpired passport or other suitable travel document, or document of identity or nationality, or other documentary evidence that he will be assured of readmission to the country of his nationality, foreign residence or in which he obtains a visa under this Act and (2) a certificate of readmission guaranteeing his readmission to the country in which he obtains a visa under this Act if it is subsequently found that he obtained a visa under this Act by fraud or by misrepresenting a material fact.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS

SEC. 8. The Secretary of State may, for the purposes of this Act, make such arrangements with foreign governments and with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration as are necessary and appropriate for the purpose of financing the overseas transportation of persons who may be issued visas under this Act, such arrangements to be mutually beneficial to the economies of the United States and the countries concerned, as well as to such persons. Such arrangements, where appropriate, may seek to enable immigrants under this Act to transfer into dollar currency personal assets necessary for defraying the cost of transportation and for use in the United States. Arrangements between the United States and the other governments concerned and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration should also provide for such cooperation and assistance as may be required in the administration of the program authorized under this Act in the territory of the intending immigrant's residence. All transportation by ships or airplanes of aliens under this Act to the United States, the cost of which is defrayed in whole or in part by the Government of the United States, shall be by ships or airplanes registered under the United States flag, if available. ^{67 Stat. 404.} ^{67 Stat. 405.}

SEC. 9. Within the categories established in section 4 of this Act the determination of the eligibility of persons to receive visas and of the admissibility of such persons into the United States under this Act shall be made without discrimination in favor of or against a race, religion, or the national origin of such persons.

EXEMPTIONS FROM VISA FEES

SEC. 10. Persons receiving visas under this Act shall be exempt from paying the fees prescribed in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 281 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 230-231). ^{8 USC 1351.}

SECURITY AND OTHER INVESTIGATION ; EFFECT OF MISREPRESENTATION

SEC. 11. (a) No alien shall be issued a visa under this Act or be admitted into the United States unless there shall have first been a thorough investigation and written report made and prepared by such investigative agency or agencies of the Government of the United States as the President shall designate, regarding such person's character, reputation, mental and physical health, history and eligi-

bility under this Act, and such investigations in each case shall be conducted in a manner and in such time as the investigative agency or agencies shall determine to be necessary.

(b) No person shall be issued a visa or be admitted into the United States under this Act if the consular officer or the immigration officer knows or has reason to believe that such person is ineligible for a visa or is subject to exclusion from the United States under any provision of the immigration laws or is not eligible under the terms of this Act.

(c) No person shall be issued a visa or be admitted into the United States under this Act unless the consular officer and the immigration officer, after an inspection and examination of such person abroad, are entirely satisfied upon the basis of affirmative evidence adduced by the applicant that the applicant has established his eligibility for a visa and his admissibility into the United States under this Act and under the immigration laws and regulations: *Provided*, That no person to whom a visa shall be issued shall be exempt from inspection and examination at a port of entry.

(d) No person shall be issued a visa under this Act or be admitted into the United States unless complete information shall be available regarding the history of such person covering a period of at least two years immediately preceding his application for a visa: *Provided*, That this provision may be waived on the recommendation of the Secretaries of State and Defense when determined by them to be in the national interest.

(e) Any person who shall make a material misrepresentation to any agency of the Government entrusted directly or indirectly with the administration, investigation, enforcement, or any other function relating to the implementation of this Act, for the purpose of gaining admission into the United States as an alien eligible hereunder, shall be excluded from admission into the United States under section 212 (a) (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 183)

8 USC 1182.

PRIORITIES

SEC. 12. Priorities in the consideration of visa applications under this Act, except in the case of applications filed under paragraph (6), (8) or (10) of section 4 (a), without priority in time of issuance of visas as between such priorities or as between priority and nonpriority cases under this Act shall be given to—

67 Stat. 405.

67 Stat. 406.

(1) Persons whose services or skills are needed in the United States, if such need has been certified to the Administrator, at his request, by the United States Employment Service and who are to be employed in a capacity calling for such services or such skills; and

(2) Persons who are (A) the parents of citizens of the United States, such citizens being at least twenty-one years of age, or (B) spouses or unmarried sons or daughters under twenty-one years of age, including stepsons or stepdaughters and sons or daughters adopted prior to July 1, 1953, of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or (C) brothers, sisters, sons or daughters of citizens of the United States.

SEC. 13. No priority in the consideration of visa applications under this Act shall be given to persons who were determined to be eligible or preliminarily eligible under the provisions of section (2) (c) of Public Law 774, Eightieth Congress, as amended, solely because such persons were determined to be so eligible or preliminarily eligible.

62 Stat. 1009.

50 USC app.

1951.

PERSONS INELIGIBLE; OATH ON ADMISSION; PENALTIES

SEC. 14. (a) No visa shall be issued under this Act to any person who personally advocated or assisted in the persecution of any person or group of persons because of race, religion, or national origin.

(b) Before being issued a visa every alien eighteen years of age or older, authorized to be admitted under this Act, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that he is not and never has been a person specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), or (H) of section 212 (a) (28) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ^{8 USC 1182.} (66 Stat. 184-186), except as provided in subparagraph (I) of such section, and shall be liable to prosecution for perjury if such oath or affirmation is willfully false. If any alien not entitled to be issued a visa under this Act and not entitled to be admitted into the United States shall nevertheless gain admission, such alien shall, regardless of the date of his entry, be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided in sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 208-214). ^{8 USC 1252, 1253.}

(c) Any person or persons who shall knowingly violate, conspire to violate, induce or attempt to induce any person to violate any provision of this Act shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or shall be imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

APPLICABILITY OF IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

SEC. 15. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act all of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163) shall be applicable under this Act. ^{8 USC 1101 note.}

LOANS

SEC. 16. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make loans not to exceed \$5,000,000 in the aggregate, to public or private agencies of the United States for the purpose of financing the transportation from ports of entry within the United States to the places of their resettlement, of persons receiving immigrant visas under this Act, and who lack resources to finance the expenses involved. Such loans, which shall mature not later than June 30, 1963, shall be made under rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this Act: *Provided*, ^{67 Stat. 406.} That such loans shall bear interest at a rate of 3 per centum per annum ^{67 Stat. 407.} on the unpaid balance from their maturity date until final payment. No public or private agency shall be eligible to receive a loan under the provisions of this Act while such agency is in default in the payment of any loan made to it pursuant to the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended. ^{62 Stat. 1009. 50 USC app. 1951 note.}

ELIGIBLE ALIENS TO BE NONQUOTA IMMIGRANTS

SEC. 17. Any alien granted a visa under this Act shall be deemed a nonquota immigrant for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163). ^{8 USC 1101 note.}

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 18. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

REPORTS

SEC. 19. The Administrator shall report to the President and the Congress on the operation of the program established under this Act on or about January 15 and June 15 of each year and shall submit a final report not later than June 15, 1957. Such reports shall include full and complete details regarding the administration of the Act and the administration of the funds provided for in section 16 of this Act.

TERMINATION

SEC. 20. No immigrant visa shall be issued under this Act after December 31, 1956.

Approved August 7, 1953.

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